# John Adams Library.

IN THE CUSTODY OF THE
BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY.

SHELF No.
ADAMS
223.23
Vol. 4

BURNET, and J. BELL. 1778.

Palmer sculp.

A

# TOUR

THROUGH THE ISLAND OF

# *GREAT BRITAIN.*

DIVIDED INTO

## CIRCUITS OR JOURNIES.

CONTAINING,

I. A Deſcription of the Principal Cities and Towns, their Situation, Government, and Commerce.

II. The Cuſtoms, Manners, Exerciſes, Diverſions, and Employments of the People.

III. The Nature and Virtue of the many Medicinal Springs with which both Parts of the United Kingdom abound.

IV. An ample Deſcription of *London*, including *Weſtminſter* and *Southwark*, their Bridges, Squares, Hoſpitals, Churches, Palaces, Markets, Schools, Libraries, Shipping in the *Thames*, and Trade, by means of that noble River, &c.

V. The Produce and Improvement of the Lands, the Trade, and Manufactures.

VI. The Sea-Ports and Fortifications, the Courſe of Rivers, and the Inland Navigation.

VII. The Public Edifices, Seats, and Palaces of the Nobility and Gentry.

VIII. The Iſles of *Wight*, *Scilly*, *Portland*, *Jerſey*, *Guernſey*, and the other *Engliſh* and *Scotiſh* Iſles of moſt Note.

*Interſperſed with Uſeful Obſervations.*

Particularly fitted for the Peruſal of ſuch as deſire to Travel over the ISLAND.

---

Originally begun by the Celebrated DANIEL DE FOE, continued by the late Mr. RICHARDSON. Author of *Clariſſa*, &c. and brought down to the preſent Time by Gentlemen of Eminence in the Literary World.

---

The EIGHTH EDITION,
With great Additions and Improvements.

---

VOL. IV.

---

LONDON,

Printed for W. STRAHAN, J. F. and C. RIVINGTON, J. BUCKLAND, R. BALDWIN, T. LONGMAN, T. CASLON, J. RICHARDSON, T. LOWNDES, W. STUART, T. BECKET, S. BLADON, T. CADELL, E. and C. DILLY, J. NICHOLS, W. FLEXNEY, G. BURNET, and J. BELL. 1778.

ADAMS223.13

# CONTENTS

OF

# VOLUME IV.


## LETTER I.

*A General Description of* North Britain, Page 1

## LETTER II.

*A Description of the* Merse, *the Two* Lothians, *of* Edinburgh, Leith, *&c.* 45

## LETTER III.

*A Description of the following Shires and Towns, viz.* Annan, Dumfries, Galloway, Air, Renfrew, Glasgow, Stirling, Linlithgow, Clidsdale, Tweedale, Roxborough, &c. 102

## LETTER IV.

*A Description of the ancient* Caledonia, *or Northern Part of* Scotland; *and particularly of the Shires and*

*Towns of* Fife, St. Andrew's, Perth, Dumblain, Alloway, Culroſs, Scone, Angus, Dundee, Montroſe, Aberdeen, Buchan, Murray, Elgin, Inverneſs, *and the* Highlands, *&c.* 139

LETTER V.

*A brief Deſcription of the* Scottiſh *Iſles, both Weſtern and Northern,* 245

LETTER VI.

*Containing a brief Account of the Riſe, Progreſs, and Extinction of the Rebellion raiſed in* Scotland *in the Year* 1745, 335

A

# TOUR

THROUGH THAT PART OF

# *GREAT BRITAIN*

CALLED

# *SCOTLAND.*

## LETTER I.

### *General* DESCRIPTION *of* NORTH BRITAIN.

BEFORE I enter on particular descriptions of my Northern Tour, it may not be improper to take a general survey of *Scotland*, in order to give a brief geographical account thereof; to describe its lakes, rivers, and fisheries; its mountains, woods, and springs; its manufactures, government, customs, and manners; and such other matters as would have been improperly dispersed in different parts of the Tour, had they not been here collected, as it were, in one point of view.

## *A brief Geographical Account of* SCOTLAND.

*SCOTLAND* is bounded on the south by the *Irish* sea and *England*, from which it is divided by *Solway Firth*, and the rivers *Esk* and *Kelsop*; on the west border, by the *Cheviot* hills, in the *Middle Marches*; and by the lower parts of the *Tweed*, on the east border. On the east it is bounded by the *German* sea; on the north, by the *Deucaledonian* sea; and on the west, by the great western ocean.

Its greatest length from *Dungsby-head*, or *John of Gret's-house*, in *Caithness*, to the *Mull* of *Galloway*, towards *Ireland*, is no more than about 215 *Scots* miles: but if we reckon directly north from *Dumfries*, or the said *Mull* of *Galloway*, to the utmost parts of *Caithness*, or *Strathnavern*, the length will not be so much; and less still, if we reckon from *Berwick* to either of these places.

Its breadth, from the point of *Ard-na-murchan* near the *Isle* of *Mull*, about the middle part of *Scotland* in the west, to *Buchanness* in the east parts, towards the north, is about 140 *Scots* miles; but the sea running up into the land, or the land thrusting out into the sea in many places, makes the breadth of it everywhere else very various and disproportionable; for in the south parts it is seldom 100 miles over, and in the north parts, beyond *Inverness*, not so many; so that there is no house above 40 or 45 miles from salt water.

Besides the main land, there are about 300 islands, some of them very considerable, which may be distinguished into several classes: the western islands called *Hebrides*, or *Ebudæ*, by *Latin* authors; the *Orcades*, or *Orkney* islands; the islands of *Shetland*, or *Zetland*; and some few in the *Firth* of *Forth*.

The whole country abounds in lakes and rivers, many whereof, running into creeks and arms of the sea

sea (which in several places are very wide and deep), afford great and commodious opportunities for fishing and shipping: but it is much to be regretted, that the land is neither cultivated, nor the fishing and shipping carried on and improved to so much advantage as might be expected.

## *Of the most remarkable Lakes and Rivers in* SCOTLAND.

*SCOTLAND*, or *North Britain*, has received from the bountiful hand of Providence, a very copious distribution of waters, and those too very happily disposed for the use and benefit of its inhabitants, insomuch that it may be with truth affirmed, that there is scarce any considerable part of it so situated as not to have its share of these blessings. Springs of clear and wholesome water are every-where in plenty, not only on the sides, but even on the tops of many of the mountains, and sometimes also on the bare rocks, as in the island of *Bass* in the *Firth* of *Forth*. These springs in their descent swell into pleasant rills, and by degrees into brooks or burns, which straying every-where through the fields, either are, or might be, easily rendered instruments of fertility. These again, in their progress, augmenting their streams, become at length no contemptible rivers, which administer to all the purposes of domestic economy. Many of these meeting with hollow places in their passage, expand themselves into lochs, till finding a proper channel, they resume their form of rivers.

The lakes of *Scotland* (there called lochs), are too many to be particularly described. Those called loch *Tay*, loch *Lomond*, *Lochness*, loch *Aw*, and one or two more, present us with such picturesque scenes as are not, probably, to be matched in *Europe*, if we except *Ireland*. Several of these lakes are beautifully fringed

with woods, and contain plenty of freſh-water fiſh. The *Scots* ſometimes give the name of a loch to an arm of the ſea; as, for example, loch *Tyn*, which is ſixty miles long, and four broad, and is famous for its excellent herrings; the loch of *Spinie*, near *Elgin*, is remarkable for its number of ſwans and cygnets, which often darken the air with their flights, owing, as ſome think, to the plant *olorina*, which grows in its waters, with a ſtrait ſtalk, and a cluſter of ſeeds at the top. Near *Lochneſs* is a hill ſaid to be almoſt two miles perpendicular, at the top of which is a lake of freſh water, about thirty fathoms in length, but its depth could never yet be aſcertained, nor does it ever freeze; whereas, but ſeventeen miles from thence, the lake *Lochanwyn*, or *Green Lake*, is covered with ice all the year round.

The ancient province of *Lochaber* receives that name from being the mouth of the lochs, by means of which the ancient *Caledonians*, the genuine deſcendants of the *Celts*, were probable enabled to preſerve themſelves independent upon, and unmixed with the *Lowlanders*.

Other lochs or lakes we ſhall take notice of in their reſpective places. The following are the principal rivers in *North Britain*.

The *Forth* is one of the moſt noble and commodious rivers in *Scotland*. It takes its riſe near the bottom of *Leimon-hills*, and running from weſt to eaſt, receives in its paſſage many conſiderable ſtreams, deriving their waters from the eminences in the midland counties.

The river *Clyde* riſes out of *Tinto-hill*, near a place called *Arrick-ſtone*, on the confines of the two ſhires of *Peebles* and *Lanerk*. It runs at firſt north-weſtward, till being joined by another ſtream, it paſſes by *Craufurd*, and runs almoſt directly north, through the famous moor of the ſame name, anciently renowned

renowned for producing gold duſt and lapis lazuli, as it ſtill is for the rich mines of lead, belonging to the Earl of *Hopton*. After traverſing this moor, the river declines eaſtward, and fetching a conſiderable compaſs, turns again to the north-weſt; when receiving a large ſupply of water from the river *Douglas*, it comes to *Lanerk*, a royal burgh; and here is a bridge over it, of great convenience to the adjacent counties. The *Clyde* then leaving *Hamilton* at a ſmall diſtance, about which there is as good oak timber as any in the iſland, proceeds to *Glaſgow*, which it reaches after traverſing about 50 miles from its ſource. Here, becoming both broad and deep, it continues its progreſs, dividing the ſhires of *Renfrew* and *Dunbarton*; and having paſſed the town of *Renfrew*, and ſoon after received the two rivers of the name of *Cart*, it moves majeſtically on, till it alſo abſorbs the river *Levin*, iſſuing from *Loch-Lomond*; and thus ſwelled with ſubſidiary ſtreams, having paſſed *New Port Glaſgow*, and *Greenock*, and waſhed a part of *Argyleſhire*, it joins its waters to thoſe of the ſea, after a courſe of 70 miles

One of the greateſt improvements of inland navigation that has been attempted in *Great Britain*, is now carrying on at a very conſiderable expence, by a ſociety of public-ſpirited gentlemen, for joining the rivers *Forth* and *Clyde* together; by which a communication will be opened between the eaſt and weſt ſeas, to the immenſe advantage of the whole kingdom, as muſt be evident to every perſon, who looks into the map of *Scotland*.

The *Tay* is indiſputably the largeſt river in *Scotland* It riſes in *Braidalbin* on the frontiers of *Lorn*, and, augmented by ſeveral waters in its paſſage, is navigable to *Perth*. The *Firth* of *Tay* is not indeed ſo large or ſo commodious as that of *Forth*; but from *Buttonneſs* to *Perth* it is not leſs than 40 miles; and

the whole may be, without any great impropriety, ſtiled a harbour, which has *Fife* on one ſide, and the ſhires of *Perth* and *Angus* on the other.

The river of *South-Eſk* riſes among the mountains in the north of *Angus*; and, running directly many miles ſouth, makes an angle near the ſeat of the Earl of *Airly*, and directs its courſe eaſtward, falling at length into the *German Ocean*, a little below *Montroſe*.

The rivers *Dee* and *Don* run from eaſt to weſt, and fall into the *German* ſea near *Aberdeen*. Both theſe rivers have bridges over them, at no great diſtance from the fall; that over the *Dee* conſiſts of ſeven arches, and is eſteemed a magnificent work: that over the *Don* is only of a ſingle arch, ſuſtained on each ſide by a rock, and is a moſt noble and ſurpriſing piece of workmanſhip.

The river *Devon*, or *Dovern*, riſes not many miles north from the *Don*, and running through *Strath-bogie*, in a winding courſe, declining however conſtantly to the north-eaſt till it reaches the town of *Strath-bogie*, and then runs for a few miles directly north, turns afterwards due eaſt, at length turns again to the north; and paſſing many miles on one ſide of a beautiful country, which from thence derives the name of *Strath-devon*, bending a little to the weſt, falls at length into that part of the *German* ocean which is ſtiled *Murray-Firth*.

The *Spey* is a river of as long a courſe as moſt in *North Britain*. It riſes in the mountains of *Badenoch*, in the heart of the ſhire of *Inverneſs*. Its waters quickly ſpread themſelves to ſuch an extent, as to become a ſmall lake, called *Loch-Spey*; from which, reſuming the form of a river, it proceeds ſeveral miles ſouth-eaſt; then, fetching a compaſs, it turns north-eaſt, and in that direction runs many miles till it reaches *Ruthven*; from whence digreſſing more to the eaſt, and receiving many rivulets by the way, it rolls on

with

with a rapid ſtream to *Rothes*; and from thence directing its courſe northwards, falls into the *Firth* of *Murray*, at a place called *Garmach*, or *Garmouth*, which is a creek of no great importance, frequented only by ſmall veſſels.

The *Loſſy* riſes not many miles above the royal burgh of *Elgin*, in the pleaſant and plentiful country of *Murray*, and falls into *Murray Firth* a few miles below it at a place called *Loſſy-mouth*, or *New-Port-Elgin*.

The river of *Findorn* riſes in the hills of *Monchrolky*, where its waters quickly ſpread into a lake; paſſing out of which, and running ſouth-weſt, they ſoon form a larger, which is called *Loch-Moy*. Iſſuing from thence, it takes a wide compaſs, and paſſing by *Conbrugh*, through which runs the great military road to *Inverneſs*, turns gradually to the north-eaſt, becoming the boundary of the two ſhires into which *Murray* is divided, *viz. Elgin* and *Nairn*. After receiving many ſmaller ſtreams, croſſing the wood of *Tornaway*, and running at a ſmall diſtance from the ancient town of *Forres*, declining a little to the north-weſt, it falls into a baſon, which receives likewiſe a leſſer river that runs through *Forres*, and two other little ſtreams, which make all together a better harbour than any of the former, though dry when the tide is out, and with a bar at the mouth of the river, which, however, is leſs apt to ſhift, and of conſequence the harbour is ſafer than moſt of the reſt. Not far from this bay ſtood anciently the rich and famous abbey of *Kinloſs*.

The river *Nairn* alſo falls into *Murray-Firth*. This *Firth*, according to *Ptolemy*, was the *Æſtuarium Vararis*. At the bottom of it, and on the ſouth bank of the river *Neſſe*, ſtands the town of *Inverneſs*, ſometimes, as ancient writers affirm, the reſidence of the Kings of *Scotland*.

The river *Neſſe* is about four miles long, with a ſtone-bridge over it at *Inverneſs* of ſeven arches.

The river *Connel* is ſwelled by the water of no leſs than ſix lakes, and rolls with a copious ſtream into *Cromertie-Firth*, paſſing by *Dingwall*, an old royal burgh, near its fall, and on the ſouth-ſide, at the mouth of the *Firth* ſtands *Cromertie*.

All theſe rivers abound with fiſh; and the people are very induſtrious in making the beſt uſe they can of the ſeveral inlets along the coaſt, and of the few and thoſe ſmall veſſels they have.

In the county of *Strathnavern*, the firſt ſtream of conſequence we meet with is the river *Strathy*, which runs out of a loch of the ſame denomination, and, after a courſe of between 20 and 30 miles, falls into a little creek, which is called *Strathy Bay*. *Armſdale* river, a large ſtream, but of a much ſhorter courſe, is the next; and to the weſt of this, lies the river *Navern*, flowing from a loch of the ſame name, the greateſt body of water in this county, and from which it derives the appellation of *Strathnavern*.

The river *Irwin* riſes on the border of the ſhire of *Lanerk*: and running a north-weſt courſe for about 23 miles, makes the boundary of what was called the bailiwick of *Cunningham*. As it falls into the ſea, it meets with another conſiderable river from the ſouth-weſt; and by the junction of both theſe waters is formed a convenient harbour, upon which ſtands the ancient royal burgh of *Irwin*.

The river *Aire* riſes on the edge of *Lanerkſhire*, and running through the county of its own name in a weſt courſe, near 20 miles, in which ſpace it receives many auxiliary ſtreams, falls at length into what is commonly called the *Firth* of *Clyde*.

The river *Blainoch* riſes amongſt the mountains which divide the ſhire of *Aire* from the county of *Galloway*, and running a ſouth-eaſt courſe 10 or 12 miles,

miles, turns them almoſt directly eaſt, and receiving in its paſſage two other pretty large ſtreams, falls into the ſea at *Wigton*, where it meets alſo with the waters of the river *Cree*, and the opening of the ſhore between them conſtitutes what is called *Wigton Bay*.

The river *Nethe*, *Nid*, or *Nithe*, riſes in the ſouth part of the ſhire of *Aire*, and running in a winding, but conſtantly in a ſouth-eaſt courſe, receives in its paſſage ſeveral rivers, the principal among which are the *Scar* and the *Kairn*, and falls at laſt, with a very full tide, into the ſea, ſome miles below the town of *Dumfries*.

The river *Annan* has its ſource at *Arrick ſtone*, near thoſe of the *Clyde* and the *Tweed*. It is very remarkable, that though theſe three rivers riſe as it were together, they run into different ſeas; the *Tweed* into the *German* ocean, the *Clyde* into the *Iriſh* ſea, and the *Annan* into the *Solway Firth*, after paſſing through the ſtewartry of *Annandale*, to which it gives name, and a little below the town of *Annan*.

The *Eſk* is the laſt river that runs into the *Solway Firth*.

Thus much for the moſt remarkable lakes and rivers in *North Britain*.

## *Of the Fiſheries in* SCOTLAND.

THE greateſt advantages *Scotland* can boaſt of, are its fiſheries. Theſe might prove a mine of infinite wealth to the whole iſland, as they have long been to the *Dutch*, and would add more to our ſtrength and ſuperiority at ſea, than all our foreign traffic; for here we might breed many thouſands of hardy ſeamen, who would always be at hand to man our fleets, when the reſt are abſent upon diſtant voyages.

Their ſalmon fiſhery is very conſiderable in the rivers *Don* and *Dee* at *Aberdeen*, and in the river *Clyde*. The town of *Renfrew* has employed ſixty veſſels in this fiſhery in a ſeaſon, and great quantities are exported to *France* and *Holland*.

About the northern and weſtern iſlands is the fineſt cod-fiſhery in *Europe*, of which the *Dutch* and *Hamburghers* run away with moſt of the profits, the iſlanders ſelling their fiſh to them, there being no *Britiſh* merchants to take them off their hands, though there cannot be a more profitable branch of buſineſs. It is related of an *Engliſh* merchant, who uſed to buy cod-fiſh, and ſalt them upon the coaſt of *Scotland*, that in one voyage he had four thouſand of theſe fiſh cured at a penny and two-pence a-piece, and ſold them again at eighteen-pence and half a crown each.

Herrings abound on all the coaſts of the kingdom, but eſpecially in the weſtern iſles, which are reckoned the beſt and fatteſt, though not ſo large as thoſe taken on the eaſtern and northern coaſts. The herring-fiſhing on the *Scots* coaſt is accounted the beſt in the world, and the *Dutch* have got a great part of their wealth by it.

Herrings are ſometimes bought in the iſles for 6*d.* *per* barrel; and when cured, and ſent abroad, yield from 25 to 40*s.* *per* barrel; and ſometimes 36,000 barrels of white herrings have been exported to *France* from *Clyde* in a ſeaſon, beſides what were exported from *Dunbar*, and other parts of the kingdom, to *France*, and other nations; which may ſerve as a ſpecimen to ſhew how capable that trade is of improvement, eſpecially conſidering the ſituation of the weſt of *Scotland* and the iſles, from whence they may be a month ſooner at market with them, than from any part of *England* and *Holland*; and, with the advantage of taking and curing them cheaper and ſooner than the *Dutch* can poſſibly do, conſidering how far they

they have to ſail backward and forward, what riſques they run at ſea, and what numbers of tenders they are obliged to ſend to and again, betwixt their own country, and their doggers, with proviſions, ſalt, &c. they might ſoon be outdone in that profitable trade by the inhabitants of *Great Britain*, who may lie aſhore at night, and land their fiſh as ſoon as caught, without any danger from tempeſts or enemies; many of thoſe bays where herrings abound, being very ſafe for ſhips to ride in.

The herring-fiſhery in the *Forth* laſts annually about two months, and is or might be of great ſervice. They commonly employ there about 800 boats, and in them at leaſt between 5 and 6000 men and boys. It is computed that about 40,000 barrels are caught and cured in a ſeaſon. Theſe, though lean, are very firm, ſound fiſh, came formerly to a good market in *Sweden*, and are ſtill ſold with conſiderable profit in the *Canaries*, the weſtern iſlands, and in ſeveral parts of *America*. About one ſixth of theſe herrings may be ſpent at home, and the value of what is exported is modeſtly computed at 20,000 *l.*

The manner in which this fiſhery is carried on, renders it exceedingly beneficial to the country. The boats belong partly to the fiſhermen, who employ the reſt of the year in catching of white fiſh; but the greateſt part are commonly the property of ſhip-carpenters, and other perſons on ſhore, who build and equip them in the way of adventurers.

Whales in abundance frequent the iſlands of *Fladden*, *Orkney*, and *Lewis:* 114 ran aſhore on the iſland of *Orkney* at one time, in the year 1691.

Cod, tuſk, and ling, are caught in vaſt plenty upon all their coaſts.

Haddocks, ſturgeon, turbot, trouts, perch, pike, ſcate, greybeard, mackerel, keeling, whiting, ſea-urchin, cat fiſh, cock-padle, lyths, ſparlings, ſoles,

flukes, garvie, eels, are alſo caught on the *Scottiſh* coaſts in great plenty for home conſumption.

Otters, whoſe ſkins are uſeful for muffs, &c. are very numerous in the iſles.

Shell-fiſh of all ſorts, as lobſters, crabs, oyſters, are alſo found in vaſt quantities in the weſtern iſlands; the latter ſo large, that they muſt be cut in three or four piecs, to be eaten.

Cockles, muſſels, limpets, wilks, ſcollops, and ſpouts, are caſt by the tide in ſuch numbers on the iſles, that the people cannot conſume them.

## *Of the Cattle, Horſes, Fowls, &c. of* SCOTLAND.

THE country abounds in flocks of ſheep, and herds of cattle; which are generally black, except in corn-ſoils, where they ſeldom breed or keep any more than are neceſſary for the plough or the pail. But it is obſervable, that ſuch as are bred in the corn-countries, are much larger than thoſe bred in other parts, and equal in ſize to thoſe bred in ſome parts of *England*, even where the land ſeems to be better.

In general, their ſheep and cattle are much ſmaller than thoſe of *England*, eſpecially in paſture-lands; yet are they of a far ſweeter and more delicious taſte than the largeſt breed of the *Engliſh*.

They have alſo hogs, but not in plenty, except in the north; and a great number of goats, particularly in the north and *Highlands*; though even there they are now comparatively ſcarce, owing to their diſbarking the trees; the latter they eat themſelves, but the former they for the moſt part pickle and export, as they likewiſe do vaſt quantities of ſalt beef.

In the ſouthern counties there are no deer, except in gentlemen's parks; but every where elſe they are in great plenty.

They

They breed great numbers of horſes, eſpecially in *Galloway* and the *Highlands*; ſmall indeed, but capable of great fatigue; eſpecially if we conſider, that they are not only more proper for the ſaddle, and other uſes in that country, which, being hilly, will not admit in many places of teams and carriages; but are more hardy than horſes of a larger ſize, and will thrive upon what would ſtarve great horſes. Nevertheleſs, in many places of the *Lowlands*, they can breed horſes fit for war, coach, or carriage.

*Scotland* has not only plenty of domeſtic fowl, ſuch as are common to other countries, but many that are peculiar to themſelves, eſpecially in the iſlands, where they are in ſuch multitudes, that the inhabitants can neither conſume nor vend half of them; but their trade for them ſtill increaſes, as it has done ſince the Union.

Their fowl and eggs afford a large fund of trade for food, and their feathers for bedding and other uſes.

## *Of the Linen and Woollen Manufactures of* SCOTLAND.

FLAX abounds in *Scotland*, ſo that, beſides what they conſume themſelves, they export great quantities of linen, brown and whitened; which is one of the greateſt manufactures of the kingdom, and, if duly regulated and encouraged, as it is more and more ſince the Union, might ſave a great deal of money in the iſland, beſides what it might bring into it; for the *Scots* have much improved their linen manufacture of late; and, beſides fine linen, make very good holland, cambric, muſlins, plain and ſtriped, callicoes, damaſks, ticking for beds, &c. white and dyed threads, laces, tape, &c.

Mr. *Spruel* (in his Account Current betwixt *Scotland* and *England*) ſays, he has known, out of a pound of flax

flax of *Scots* growth, which coſt but 12*d.* ſix ſpangles of fine yarn ſpun, which was ſold at *Glaſgow* at about 4*s.* 8*d.* *per* ſpangle; which made the product of that 12*d.* to the ſpinners 28*s.* and, made into fine muſlin, that ſame pound of flax amounted to 10 or 12 dollars, which is 2*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* or 2*l.* 16*s.* the charges of weaving and whitening deducted. He adds, that from one pound of *Scots* flax, lace-makers have made lace to the value of 8*l.* ſterling; which is ſufficient to ſhew how much the linen manufacture may be improved there, and how many poor women, who are not capable of employing themſelves otherwiſe, may get a livelihood by it, and what money it may bring into the nation.

Their hemp is alſo capable of being improved, not only to ſave money in the iſland, which is exported for canvas, ſailcloth, &c. but alſo to export, and to make nets for their fiſhery, and other uſes.

The numerous and large flocks of ſheep they have in *Scotland* produce abundance of wool, from whence come manufactures of ſeveral ſorts; as broad-cloth, coarſe or houſewife's cloth, ſingrims, ſerges, bays, crapes, temmin, *Glaſgow* plaids, worſted camblets, and other ſtuffs, and ſtockings, for home-conſumption and export; beſides their tallow and ſkins. Their wool is not ſo fine as that of *England*, by reaſon the country is almoſt every where deſtitute of all manner of ſhelter for their ſheep during the winter, which is often very ſevere; yet they have brought their broad-cloth lately to great perfection, but can never equal *England* in that part of the woollen manufacture: however, it is very proper for ſerges, bays, camblets, ſhalloons, and other ſtuffs; and by due regulation is capable of great improvement for a foreign trade.

An inſtance of what great improvement may be made of their wool, we have from Mr. *Spruel*, (in his Account Current); viz. that they make ſuch fine

worſted ſtockings at *Aberdeen*, that they yield 10, 15, 20, and 30*s.* a pair for womens ſtockings; which ſhews, that they are capable of making ſtockings at lower rates, eſpecially conſidering that they have ſtore of very good wool brought thither from the *Highlands* and iſles; which, becauſe ſold at the croſs of *Aberdeen*, is commonly called croſs-wool. The moſt remarkable places beſides in *Scotland*, for good wool, are *Galloway* and *Tweedale*; from which great improvement might be made in bays, ſerges, and ſhalloons.

The *Scots* plaids are a manufacture, in which, they exceed all nations, both as to colour and fineneſs; but the women having diſuſed them for garments, they are only worn by the dregs of the people; and the *Highlanders* being forbidden the uſe of them by law, the manufacture is of late greatly decreaſed. Their greateſt trade for their woollen manufactures, and other commodities, has for many years been with the *United Netherlands*, where they have a Conſervator, who ſerves both for a conſul and envoy, to take care of the affairs of their trade, being part of the ancient privileges they enjoyed by treaties with the dukes of *Burgundy* and others, when ſovereigns of the *Netherlands*. From this trade the towns of *Rotterdam* and *Ter-veer* have acquired conſiderable wealth; in return for which, the *Scots* have been always well eſteemed in thoſe provinces; and the ſtates allow them churches, and maintenance for their miniſters.

## *Of the Grain and Pulſe of* SCOTLAND.

THE wheat of *Scotland* is ſo excellent, that *Joſeph Scaliger*, who had been in the country, ſays, no bread in *Europe* is comparable to what is made of it, for whiteneſs, lightneſs, and eaſy digeſtion; and I found what he ſays of it to be ſtrictly true. It is propagated every where in the *Lowlands*, and in all the vallies

vallies of the *Highlands*; and the kingdom raiſes not only enough for their own conſumption, but for exportation.

Oats are the moſt univerſal grain of the kingdom, and exceed thoſe in *England*, for all uſes. They thrive very well every where, and are produced in ſuch quantities, as afford a conſiderable fund for export, both in grain and meal, and make very good bread and drink.

Peas they have in great plenty, both for their own conſumption and for exportation; and they are ſo good of the kind, that the labouring huſbandmen make good nouriſhing bread of them.

Beans they have alſo in great plenty for their own uſe, and for export.

Barley grows likewiſe very well in *Scotland*; but they ſow more of that ſort they call bear, which has four rows of grain upon an ear; whereas other barley has but two: of this they make good bread, broth, ale, and beer, and export great quantities.

Rye grows alſo very well in *Scotland*, and makes good bread; but they do not cultivate it nearly ſo much as they do the grain above mentioned.

## *Of the Mountains, Wood, Timber, &c. of* SCOTLAND.

THE moſt remarkable mountains of *Scotland* are the *Grampian* mountains, which run from eaſt to weſt, from near *Aberdeen* to *Cowall* in *Argyleſhire*, almoſt the whole breadth of the kingdom, famous for the battle fought on them betwixt the *Romans* and the ancient *Scots* and *Caledonians*, under the conduct of *Galgacus*, as we find in *Tacitus*. The next moſt remarkable chain of mountains are thoſe of *Lammermoor*, which run from the eaſtern coaſt in the *Merſe* a great way weſt. Next to theſe are *Pentland* hills, which

run

run through the whole breadth of the iſland. Other remarkable mountains are thoſe called *Cheviot* hills, in the border betwixt the two kingdoms; *Drumbenderlaw* and *North Berwicklaw*, both in *Eaſt-Lothian*; *Arthur's-ſeat* in *Mid-Lothian*; *Cairnapple* in *Weſt-Lothian*; *Tentock* in *Clydſdale*; *Brainmore* in *Argyle*; the *Ochel* mountains in *Perthſhire*; the *Lowmonds* and *Largolaw* in *Fife*; in *Angus*, *Dundeelaw*, and part of the *Grampians*; in *Caithneſs*, *Ord*; and in the *Orkney* iſlands, the mountains of *Hoy*.

There are many large woods of oak in *Scotland*, which afford materials for building and ſhipping, and for the huſbandman's uſe; and the country is very improveable this way, if planting were more encouraged: however, they have at preſent not only ſuch as are fit for the uſes above mentioned, but alſo for pipe-ſtaves and barrels; and their bark is of uſe to the tanners, great quantities of which are annually exported to *Ireland*, and elſewhere. They have likewiſe aſh-trees, elms, and others, fit for building, and other domeſtic uſes; and great foreſts of fir, which afford materials for building and ſhipping; and might, with due care, afford pitch and tar, without being obliged to bring ſuch large quantities from the northern countries, as is uſually done by the inhabitants of *Britain*.

There were formerly many large woods in *Scotland*, among which the foreſt of *Caledonia* was famous; but there are now not the leaſt traces of it left.

The woods are more rare than formerly in the ſouthern parts of the kingdom; of which the moſt remarkable now left are thoſe of *Hamilton*, *Calender*, and *Torwood*: but in the north, eſpecially in *Perthſhire*, *Lochaber*, *Badenoch*, and *Mar*, there are many foreſts, ſome of them 20, and ſome 30 miles in length.

They have abundance of fruit-trees of all ſorts in their gardens and orchards, and might, by improvement, not only have ſufficient to afford them fruit for home

home conſumption, but alſo cyder for their own drinking and export.

## *Of the Medicinal Waters, Fountains, Springs, &c.*

THE moſt remarkable mineral waters in *Scotland* are *Moffat Wells*, which lie at the diſtance of a mile from *Moffat* in *Annandale*. Theſe ſprings are ſituated on the declivity of a hill, and on the brow of a precipice, with high mountains at a diſtance, and almoſt on every ſide of them. The hill is the ſecond from *Hartfield*, adjoining the higheſt hill in *Scotland*. A vein of ſpar runs for ſeveral miles on this range of hills, and forms the bottom and lower ſides of the wells. It is a greyiſh ſpar, having poliſhed and ſhining ſurfaces of regular figures, interſperſed with glittering particles of a golden colour, which are very copious and large. Theſe two ſprings are ſeparated from each other by a ſmall rock, the higher well lying with its mouth ſouth-eaſt. It is of an irregular ſquare figure, and is about eighteen inches deep. The lower well is ſurrounded with naked rocks, and forms a ſmall arch of a circle: its depth is four feet and a half; and, by a moderate computation, the two ſprings yield 40 loads of water in 24 hours, each load containing 64 or 68 *Scotch* pints: a *Scotch* pint is two *Engliſh* quarts. The higher, ſhallow well is uſed for bathing, as it is not capable of being kept ſo clean as the lower well, on account of the ſhallowneſs and the lowneſs of its parts. Theſe waters are ſtrongly ſulphureous, and reſemble the ſcourings of a foul gun. The colour of the water is ſomewhat milky or bluiſh. The ſoil on every ſide of the wells is thin, and the hills rocky; only juſt below the wells there is a ſmall moſs, cauſed by the falling of the water from the hill above it. Great is the medicinal virtue of theſe waters, in relieving inwardly, colics, pains in

the

the ſtomach, griping of the guts, bilious and nephretic, nervous and hyſteric colics; the gravel, by carrying off quantities of ſand, (but does not diſſolve the ſlimy gravel), and clearing the urinary paſſage in a ſurpriſing manner; in curing ichuries, and ulcerated kidneys; the gout, the palſy; and is a ſovereign remedy in rheumatic and ſcorbutic pains, even when the limbs are much ſwelled, uſeleſs, and covered with ſcales. It is applied outwardly in St. Anthony's fire, tumours, &c.

*Mahon's Well*, near St. *Mahon's* church, has the ſame virtue, but does not operate ſo ſtrongly; and there is a well of the ſame nature diſcovered not many years ago at *Hallyards*, within ſix miles of *Edinburgh*.

*Montroſe Spa* is of a whitiſh colour, ſoft taſte, and diſcovers but little of the mineral. It is very diuretic, and, if drank in a ſufficient quantity, purgative. It relieves pains in the ſtomach, weakneſſes of all kinds, the ſtrangury, gravel, ſtone; ſcurvies even in the worſt condition, and ſpitting of blood.

*Peterhead Spring*, in the ſhire of *Aberdeen*, is celebrated as a vitriolic water in the laſt century, by Dr. *Moore*, profeſſor of medicine in that ancient univerſity. The waters are pretty much of the ſame nature with thoſe of

The ſpring of *Aberbrothock* in the county of *Angus*; which are apparently impregnated with ſteel. This water has a briſk ſpirituous taſte at the well; yet tolerably bears carriage to ſome diſtance. It relieves in gravelly and ſcorbutic caſes; removes acidity in the ſtomach: but its greateſt virtue is in nervous caſes, and broken conſtitutions.

The *Dunſe Spa* in the *Merſe*, appears, upon a ſtrict examination, to be a very pure chalybeate ſpring; but, notwithſtanding the ſimplicity of its contents, of very powerful virtue when drank on the ſpot. The ſcum, that ſettles on the ſurface, has been applied with ſucceſs

ceſs to weak eyes. The water taken under proper directions, to the amount of two quarts in 24 hours, removes flatulencies in the ſtomach; cures indigeſtion; frees children from the worms; ſtrengthens the bowels; and is of ſingular ſervice in the ſcurvy, and alſo in ſcrophulous caſes. In nervous and even in ſpaſmodic caſes there are inſtances of its efficacy; and of its curing palſies even in old people; the credit, therefore, of this ſpring may be conſidered as thoroughly eſtabliſhed. See Dr. *Hume*'s Eſſay on the Virtues of theſe waters, *Edinburgh*, 1751, 8vo.

*Glendy Spa* riſes at a ſmall diſtance from the famous *Kairn* on the top of the *Grampian Hills*, in a bog, with moſs round about, and no rock near it. It mounts up in bubbles, as if boiling, through the moſs, which is loaded with ochre. Theſe waters may be drank with little or no preparation, and are ſerviceable in removing gravelly complaints, in moſt ſcurvies, and cutaneous diſtempers; and particularly beneficial in nervous caſes, and in a general bad habit of body.

*Kincardine Spa* is a pure chalybeate, and has very near the ſame properties with the ſpa of *Aberbrothock*.

At *Kinghorne*, a very clear and cold water flows from the cleſts of a rock, which quickly paſſes through the body. It is of excellent uſe for recovering a loſt appetite, and againſt the gravel and ſtone; it is outwardly applied to watery and itching eyes, and againſt redneſs and pimples in the face. The famous Dr. *P. Anderſon* wrote upon its uſefulneſs. There flows alſo from the ſame rock a whitiſh viſcid liquor, which is an excellent coſmetic.

*Arthrey Well*, two miles north of *Stirling*, flows from a mountain; where is a copper mine, with ſome mixture of gold and ſilver: the water is very cold, and, being tinctured with the minerals it flows through, is of uſe againſt outward diſtempers.

In

In *Glenelg*, at a place called *Achignigle*, is a ſtream which turns holly into a greeniſh ſtone, of which they make moulds for caſting muſquet bullets, melting-pots for melting braſs, and other metals.

There is a petrifying fountain near the caſtle of *Slaine*, in the ſhire of *Buchan*, the water of which, dropping from a natural cave, preſently turns into pyramids of ſtones, which are brittle, and make good lime.

There is another in *Hamilton* wood, the ſtones made by which reſemble petrified moſs.

At a very ſmall diſtance weſt from *Aberdeen* ſprings *Aberdeen Spa*; the virtues of which, in many chronic diſtempers, have been celebrated by Dr. *William Barclay*, profeſſor of phyſic in that univerſity.

At a ſmall diſtance from *Cortachie*, the Earl of *Airley*'s ſeat, on the river of *South-Eſk*, ariſes a ſteel water, at the foot of a hill, amongſt rocky ſtones, that ſparkle like marcaſites when they are broken. Theſe waters reſemble in a great meaſure, and have much the ſame virtue as, thoſe of *Aberbrothock*, and are both drank with the greateſt ſucceſs immediately after the ceaſing of the ſpring rains; that is, in the months of *May* and *June*, or, before thoſe of the autumn, in the months of *Auguſt* and *September*.

In the year 1748 a very valuable mineral ſpring was diſcovered, on the *Hartfell* mountains, three miles diſtant from *Moffat*; known to cure hot tetterous eruptions, obſtinate ulcers, bloody-flux, bloody urine, ſpitting of blood, rheumatic pains, and weakneſſes of every kind, more eſpecially thoſe ariſing from long illneſſes. But, what muſt appear very ſingular, and the belief of which nothing but the evidence of facts could ſupport, theſe waters have done moſt ſurpriſing cures in conſumptions of the lungs in a very ſhort time; and, what renders the *Hartfell Spa* ſtill more valuable, its waters bear carriage as well, if not better,

ter, than any of like virtue; and may be drank, with very near the ſame advantage, at any diſtance, as upon the ſpot. See Medical Eſſays and Obſervations, vol. ii. p. 15.

St. *Katharine's Well* in *Lothian*, at a ſmall diſtance from *Edinburgh*, has been long remarkable for an oil of a black colour, and pleaſant ſmell, floating on the top of the waters; which has been uſed medicinally, with great ſucceſs, for old achs, and wandering pains.

At *Monckton*, near *Edinburgh*, is a well, called, *The rouling Well*; becauſe of the noiſe it makes before tempeſts, from the part of the well which looks towards that quarter of the ſky, from whence the tempeſt is to blow.

In 1761, a well was diſcovered at *Edinburgh*, the water of which is much like that of *Moffat* in taſte, and has been bleſſed with the ſame ſucceſs in the cure of ulcers, obſtructions in the bowels, &c.

## *Of Precious Stones, and other valuable Commodities.*

THE following valuable commodities, and precious ſtones, are ſaid to be found in different parts of *Scotland*.

Coral and coralline in the iſles of *Lewes*, *Sky*, and *Jura*.

Ambergris, on the coaſts of the iſland of *Bernera*, *South-viſt*, *Bintire*, and *Orkney*.

Marcaſites, lapis ceraunius, lapis hecticus, agat of different ſizes and colours; all in the iſle of *Sky*.

Cryſtal, in the iſles of *Sky*, *Arran*, and *St. Kilda*.

Fullers-earth, in the iſle of *Sky*.

Fine ſhells, which paſs in *Africa* for money, in the iſles.

Loadſtone, in the iſle of *Cannay*.

Spermaceti, on the coaſts of *Orkney*, and other iſles.

Mines

Mines of gold, in *Craufurd Moor*. Alſo azure, in the reign of *James* IV.

Silver mines, three miles ſouth of *Linlithgow*, in the reign of *James* VI.

Copper, in *Airthey*, near *Stirling*.

Lead, in *Clydſdale*, of which the earl of *Hopton* makes good account.

Lead and tin in *Orkney*.

Iron, at *Dunfermling* in *Fife*.

Coal, in *Lothian*, *Fife*, &c.

Free-ſtone, ſlate, lime-ſtone, marble, in great plenty, all over the country.

## *Of the Cuſtoms, Manners, Language, &c. of the* SCOTS.

THE *Scots* are divided into *Highlanders*, who call themſelves the ancient *Scots*; and into *Lowlanders*, who are a mixture of ancient *Scots*, *Picts*, *Britons*, *French*, *Engliſh*, *Danes*, *Germans*, *Hungarians*, and others.

*Buchanan* deſcribes the cuſtoms of the *Highlanders* graphically thus: "In their diet, apparel, and houſhold-furniture, they follow the parſimony of the ancients; they provide their diet by fiſhing and hunting, and boil their fleſh in the paunch or ſkin of a beaſt. While they hunt, they eat it raw, after having ſqueezed out the blood. Their drink is the broth of boiled meat, or whey: they keep it ſome years, and drink it plentifully in their entertainments; but moſt of them drink water. Their bread is of oats and barley, the only grain produced in their country, which they prepare very artfully: they eat a little of it in the morning, and contenting themſelves with that, hunt, or go about their buſineſs, without eating any more till night. They delight moſt in cloaths of ſeveral colours, eſpecially ſtriped; the colours they affect moſt,

moſt, are purple and blue. Their anceſtors, as do moſt of them ſtill, made uſe of plaids very much variegated; but now they make them rather of dark colours, reſembling that of the crops of heath, that they may not be diſcovered, while they lie in the heaths waiting for their game. Being rather wrapped up than covered with thoſe plaids, they endure all the rigours of the ſeaſons, and ſometimes ſleep covered all over with ſnow."

Here let me obſerve, that in my tour through theſe parts, when I have been forced by the weather to retreat for ſhelter into their huts, I have ſeen their children, ſeveral ſometimes in a hut, full of the ſmall-pox, and, at their height, they have been walking and lying in the wet and dirt, the rain at the ſame time beating violently through the thatch: yet they ſeemed hearty, drinking whey and butter-milk, and generally do very well*.

*Buchannan* proceeds:

"At home they lie upon the ground, having under them fern or heath (covered with a ſheet or blanket); the latter laid with the roots undermoſt, ſo as it is almoſt equal to feathers for ſoftneſs, but much more healthful; for the quality of heath being to draw out ſuperfluous humours, when they lie down weary and faint upon it at night, they riſe freſh and vigorous in the morning. They affect this hard way of ſleeping; and if at any time they come into other places of the country, where there is better accommodation, they pull the coverings off the bed, and lie down upon them, wrapped in their plaids, leſt they ſhould be ſpoiled by this barbarous effeminacy, as they call it."

* They practiſed inoculation long before Lady *Mary Wortley Montague* introduced it into *England*, by laying the pock on the ſkin, which produces the ſame effect as if an inciſion was made. Their regimen under the diſtemper above mentioned is at length juſtified by modern practice.

Since

Since the act of the *British* Parliament, which paſſed in 1746, for obliging them to alter their dreſs, the plaids have been gradually diminiſhing, and it is not to be doubted but, in a few years, their ancient dreſs will be totally laid aſide, which is the more to be wiſhed, as every thing which creates a diſtinction is hurtful to every kingdom.

Our *Camden* ſpeaks of the *Highlanders* as follows:

"Theſe parts are inhabited by a people uncivilized, warlike, and very miſchievous, commonly called *Highland-men*; who, being the true race of the ancient *Scots*, ſpeak *Iriſh*, and call themſelves *Albin-nich* (in *Braidalbin*); a people that are of firm and compact bodies, of great ſtrength, ſwift of foot, high-minded, inured to exerciſes of war, or rather robbery, and deſperately bent upon revenge. They wear, after the manner of the *Iriſh*, ſtriped mantles (plaids) of various colours, with their hair thick and long; living by hunting, fiſhing, and ſtealing. In war, their armour was formerly a head-piece, and a coat of mail; and their arms a bow, barbed arrows, and a broad back-ſword;" [but late a broad-ſword, a durk and piſtol at their girdle, and a target at their ſhoulder:] "and being divided into families, which they call clans, what with plundering and murdering, they commit ſuch barbarous outrages, that their ſavage cruelty hath made the law neceſſary, which enacts, that if one of any clan hath committed a treſpaſs, the reſt ſhall repair the damage; or whoever of them is taken ſhall ſuffer death."

The manners and cuſtoms of the modern *Highlanders* will be ſeen hereafter.

The *Lowlanders* partake much of the temper of the people, of whom we have mentioned them to be compoſed, but moſt reſemble the *French*, occaſioned by the long league between the two nations, the mutual commerce, frequent inter-marriages, and cuſtom

of travelling into *France* to ſtudy the law, and other ſciences, and by their affecting to ſerve in the *French* armies. But, ſince the union of the crowns, the *Engliſh* cuſtoms, and way of living, have obtained much in the *Lowlands*, where the *Engliſh* tongue has been their natural language for above 600 years; but ſtill retains more ancient *Saxon* and *French*. This being extraordinary, and perhaps ſingular, that a foreign language ſhould prevail in a country altogether independent of *England*, and where the inhabitants are of another lineage, and maintained ſuch fierce and long wars to preſerve their diſtinct ſovereignty; the *Scottiſh* antiquaries and hiſtorians give the following reaſons for it.

1. The frequent *Saxon* auxillaries ſent to aſſiſt the *Picts* againſt the *Scots*, which occaſioned many of thoſe *Saxons* to ſettle in the *Lowlands* of *Scotland*, then poſſeſſed by the *Picts*.

2. The laſt conſiderable effort made by the *Picts*, in conjunction with the *Engliſh*, to recover their country againſt *Donald* V. of *Scotland*; who, after he had defeated the *Engliſh* and *Picts* upon the river *Jedd*, in *Tiviotdale*, neglecting to improve his victory, was afterwards ſurpriſed by them near *Berwick*, and taken priſoner, after a great ſlaughter of his men. Upon this ſucceſs, the *Engliſh*, under the conduct of *Oſbreth* and *Ella*, poſſeſſed themſelves of the country, as far as *Dumbarton*, without reſtoring the *Picts*; the major part of which retired to *Denmark* and *Norway*, and the remainder were cut off by the *Engliſh*, to prevent their calling in foreigners. Thus the *Engliſh* continued in poſſeſſion of that part of the country, from the year 858, till about the year 875, when king *Gregory the Great* of *Scotland* recovered the country, and the *Scottiſh* proprietors the poſſeſſion of their eſtates; but willingly entertained the *Engliſh* commonalty and huſbandmen, who were as deſirous to

ſtay,

ſtay, their own country being, at that time, infeſted by the *Danes*; and they rather choſe to be under the dominion of the *Scots*, who were Chriſtians, than under that of the *Danes*, who were Pagans.

3. Great numbers of the *Engliſh* came into *Scotland* to aſſiſt king *Malcolm* III. againſt the uſurper *Macbeth*, whom he rewarded, after his victory, with poſſeſſions in *Scotland*.

4. A great many *Engliſh* came to *Scotland*, after the *Norman* conqueſt, with *Edgar Atheling*, and his ſiſter *Margaret*, who was afterwards married to king *Malcolm* above mentioned; which makes the reaſons of the *Scots* hiſtorians for the prevailing of the *Engliſh* language in the *Lowlands* of *Scotland*, very probable.

It has been gaining ground upon the old *Scots* language ever ſince, which is now confined to the *Highlands*, and the iſles, where moſt of thoſe of note alſo underſtand *Engliſh*: though about 100 years ago, the old people in *Galloway* generally underſtood the *Erſe*, or ancient *Scots* language, which is now, in a manner, quite worn out, except in the *Highlands*.

## *Of the Religion and Eccleſiaſtical Government of* SCOTLAND.

THE eſtabliſhed religion of *Scotland*, ſince the Revolution, and confirmed by the Act of Union, is what is called the Preſbyterian; being a church government by paſtors, teachers, elders, and deacons. Before the Revolution, the church was governed by biſhops; but they, not at all reliſhing the new ſettlement, were aboliſhed.

The eccleſiaſtical courts, as they now ſtand, are four, viz.

1. The kirk-ſeſſion, conſiſting of the miniſter, elders, and deacons, in each pariſh, who conſider the affairs of the pariſh as a religious ſociety. They

judge in all matters of leſſer ſcandals, can ſuſpend from the communion, and regulate all particulars relating to public worſhip and the poor.

2. The preſbytery, which conſiſts of the miniſter, and one elder, from 5 to 10, 12, or more neighbouring pariſhes, who chuſe one of theſe miniſters to be præſes, or moderator. Here are tried appeals from the kirk-ſeſſions: and here they inſpect into the behaviour of the miniſters and elders within their reſpective bounds. They ſupply vacant pariſhes, ordain paſtors, examine and licenſe ſchoolmaſters, and young ſtudents for probationary preachers; and judge when, or on whom, to inflict the greater excommunication.

3. The provincial ſynod: this is compoſed of all the members of ſeveral adjacent preſbyteries. It meets twice a year, at ſome principal place within its bounds, and is opened by a ſermon. Their buſineſs is, to receive correſpondents from the neighbouring ſynods, who are a check upon one another; to determine appeals from the preſbyteries in their diſtrict; to enquire into and cenſure the behaviour of the preſbyteries themſelves. They likewiſe have power to tranſport or remove a miniſter from one place to another, which often occaſions great diſturbance. Hence lie appeals, however, to

4. The general aſſembly, the higheſt eccleſiaſtical court in the kingdom, which meets yearly in the month of *May*, and ſits about 10 days. A lord commiſſioner, who is always a nobleman of the firſt quality, preſides here, as a repreſentative of the King's perſon. All the members of this are annually elected; and the moderator of the laſt year's aſſembly opens the new ſeſſions with a ſermon.

The ſame diſcipline, as to the main of the ſeveral forms and proceedings, was obſerved in the epiſcopal times, only they had no lay-elders: the biſhop or his deputy, being a miniſter or miniſters, within the bounds,

bounds, presided in all presbyteries and diocesan synods, as the archbishop of *St. Andrew's* did in the national or general assemblies. For it must be observed, that episcopacy in *Scotland* differed from episcopacy in *England*; for here it was as low as the nature of an episcopal church could admit: the bishops were *sine quibus non*, they had no lay-chancellors, but did all things *presbyterorum consilio*.

During the time of the episcopacy, *Scotland* contained two archbishoprics, *St. Andrew's*, and *Glasgow*; and twelve bishoprics, which were *Edinburgh*, *Dunkeld*, *Aberdeen*, *Murray*, *Birchin*, *Dumblain*, *Ross*, *Caithness*, *Orkney*, *Galloway*, *Argyle*, and the *Isles*.

The 13 provincial synods, into which *Scotland* is at present divided, are,

1. *Lothian* and *Tweedale*, consisting of seven presbyteries; viz. *Edinburgh*, *Linlithgow*, *Biggar*, *Peebles*, *Dalkeith*, *Haddington*, and *Dumbar*.

2. *Merse* and *Tiviotdale*, consisting of six presbyteries; viz. *Dunse*, *Chirside*, *Kelso*, *Jedburgh*, *Selkirk*, *Ersilton*.

3. *Dumfries*, consists of four presbyteries; viz. *Middlebie*, *Lochmaban*, *Pentpont*, and *Dumfries*.

4. *Galloway* consists of three presbyteries; viz. *Wigton*, *Stranrawer*, and *Kircudbright*.

5. *Glasgow* and *Air* consist of seven presbyteries; viz. *Air*, *Irvin*, *Paisley*, *Hamilton*, *Lanerk*, *Glasgow*, *Dumbarton*.

6. *Argyle* and *Air* consist of five presbyteries; viz. *Denoon*, *Cambleton*, *Inverary*, *Kilmoir*, *Sky*.

7. *Perth* and *Stirling* contain five presbyteries; viz. *Dunkeld*, *Perth*, *Dumblane*, *Stirling*, *Auchterarder*.

8. *Fife* contains four presbyteries; viz. *Dunfermling*, *Kirkaldy*, *St. Andrew's*, *Cowpar*.

9. *Angus* and *Mernes* contain six presbyteries; viz. *Meigle*, *Dundee*, *Forfar*, *Brechin*, *Aberbrothock*, *Fordun*.

10. *Aberdeen* consists of eight presbyteries; viz. *Kincardin*, *Aberdeen*, *Alford*, *Garioch*, *Deer*, *Turreff*, *Fordice*, *Ellon*.

11. *Murray* consists of six presbyteries; viz. *Strathbogie*, *Elgin*, *Forres*, *Inverness*, *Abernethy*, *Aberlower*.

12. *Ross* consists of four presbyteries; viz. *Chanonry*, *Tain*, *Dingwal*, *Dornoch*.

13. *Orkney*, consists of three presbyteries; viz. *Caithness*, *Orkney*, *Zetland*.

The law of *Scotland* has provided against pluralities; and throughout the whole country there are no benefices worth less than 50 *l. per ann.* sterling; which, in that country, is a good maintainance; nor any that exceed 150 *l. per ann.*

In the 17th year of his late Majesty's reign, an act was made, whereby ministers in *Scotland* taxed themselves, in order to raise, by annual rates, out of their stipends, a fund for support of the widows and children of the established clergy of *Scotland*; by which the relict of each minister is to be allowed an annuity, and his child or children a certain sum, in proportion to the rate he annually paid.

## *Of the Order of the* Thistle, *or* St. Andrew, *in* Scotland.

THE order of St *Andrew*, or the Thistle, by reason of its great antiquity, and memorable institution, is, upon all occasions, called The most Ancient and most Noble Order of the Thistle, being founded, as all the *Scotch* historians assert, by *Achaius* the 65th king of *Scotland*, after a signal victory obtained over the *Saxons*, *anno* 819, and dedicated to St. *Andrew*, the patron or tutelar saint of *Scotland*.

This order came at length to shine forth in fuller splendor in the reign of king *James* V. who was himself

ſelf a ſplendid and magnificent prince. He cauſed the collar of the order to be compoſed of two ancient badges or ſymbols of the *Scots* and *Picts*; viz. the thiſtle and ſprigs of rue; but about the time of the Reformation it fell into deſuetude, and was then rarely uſed by the knights; being ſo very zealous for the reformed religion, that they left their order, where they laid down their popery; and it was never after re-aſſumed, till the reign of king *James* VII. who, for the better regulating of the order in all its proceedings, ſigned a body of the ſtatutes, and appointed the knights brethren to wear the image of St. *Andrew* upon a blue watered tabby ribband; and likewiſe named the royal chapel, or abbey church of *Holy Rood Houſe* to be the chapel of the order (the old church of St. *Andrew* being ruined at the Reformation); for which end it was put in excellent repair, but was diveſted of all its beautiful ornaments by a furious rabble at the late Revolution.

Her late majeſty queen *Anne* was pleaſed to revive the ſaid order upon the 31ſt of *December*, 1703, and ſigned a body of ſtatutes, wherein the colour of the ribband was changed from blue to green, to make a diſtinction between this order and that of the Garter: all which ſtatutes the late king *George* I. was pleaſed to confirm, with ſome additional ones, among which was that of adding rays of glory to ſurround the whole figure of St. *Andrew*, which hangs at the collar. And though, from the time of the Reformation, both elections and inſtalments had been diſpenſed with, his majeſty was pleaſed to order, that for the future chapters for election ſhall be held in the royal preſence; to which end he commanded the great wardrobe to provide the knight's brethren, and officers of the order, with ſuch mantles, as are appointed by the ſtatutes of the order.

## *Of the Civil Government of* SCOTLAND.

THE College of Juſtice, commonly called, The Court of Seſſion, conſiſts of a preſident and fourteen fixed ſenators, or judges, called Ordinary Lords of Seſſion, and two extraordinary lords; and they have ſeven clerks of ſeſſion, and ſix other inferior officers. Before this court all civil cauſes are tried at ſtated times, which they determine by acts of Parliament, and the cuſtom of the nation; and, where theſe are defective, they decide according to the imperial and civil law, not according to the rigour of the letter, but according to equity and juſtice. There lies no appeal from this court, but to the Parliament; and the preſence of nine judges is required to make their decrees valid. The Parliament has full power to affirm or reverſe, with coſts not exceeding 200 *l.* ſterling.

This court has diſtributive juſtice only, both in law and equity; but no authority as to life or limb, unleſs for ſome faults competent to themſelves. Since the Union, lords of ſeſſion are appointed a committee for planting of churches, and valuation of tythes.

The High Court of Juſticiary conſiſts of five lords of the ſeſſion, and the juſtice-general and juſtice-clerk. They try all crimes. All proſecutions in this court are raiſed by the king's advocate; and the greateſt traitor is, here, allowed advocates to plead for him.

The Court of Exchequer was eſtabliſhed in purſuance of the Act of Union, in the ſixth year of queen *Anne*; and has the ſame power, authority, privilege, and juriſdiction over the revenue of *Scotland*, as the Court of Exchequer in *England* has over the revenues there. The judges have alſo the power of paſſing ſignatures, gifts, and tutories, &c. The court conſiſts

ſiſts of a chief, and four other barons; and it has two remembrancers, a clerk of the pipe, attornies, auditors, and other officers.

The officers of ſtate are,

1. The keeper of the ſeal, and his officers.
2. The lord privy ſeal, and his officers.
3. Lord clerk regiſter, and his officers.
4. Lord advocate.

The Faculty of Advocates enjoy many and great privileges with the reſt of the college of juſtice; and have a dean, treaſurer, clerk, curator, and other officers.

Writers of the ſignet are thoſe, who ſubſcribe all writs and ſummonſes that paſs the ſignet; and they, as well as the advocates, are capable of being made ordinary lords.

Beſides the above national judges, every particular county or ſhire has a chief magiſtrate, or his depute, ordinary judge in all caſes civil and criminal; but an appeal lies from this magiſtrate, in moſt caſes, to the Seſſion and Court of Juſticiary.

The ſheriff is, in effect, the ſupreme juſtice of peace, to whom the law principally intruſts the ſecuring the quiet and tranquillity of the part of the kingdom of which he is ſheriff. King *James* VI. and king *Charles* I. bought in ſome, and deſigned to buy in all the reſt, of theſe heretable ſheriffalties; but moſt of them yet remain in the great families of the kingdom.

Bailiffs, ſtewards, and conſtables, in their reſpective diſtricts, have the ſame liberty as ſheriffs in their ſhires. When the juriſdiction act paſſed, in 1748, all the heretable ſheriffalties were purchaſed by the crown, which has now the full right of appointing ſheriffs, and ſheriffs-depute. The judges alſo now go their circuits to try criminals, as is practiſed in *South Britain*.

There are three ſorts of burghs; viz. Burghs Royal, Burghs of Regality, and Burghs of Barony; every one whereof is a corporation, and holds courts, though only the royal burghs ſend members to Parliament.

The Royal Burghs are one entire body, governed by, and accountable to, one general court, called the Convention of Burrows, which is annually held, generally at *Edinburgh*, and has cognizance of all matters relating to the trade and intereſt of all the burghs in general.

Regalities were feus granted by the king to ſome particular ſubjects, whoſe authority and juriſdiction were very large and extenſive, both in civil and criminal caſes; and the lord or his baillie, had not only the power of *furca & foſſa*, pit and gallows; but a juriſdiction with the magiſtrate *in civilibus*. But theſe regalities have been all aboliſhed, by conſent of the proprietors of them, by virtue of an act made 20 Geo. II. for that very purpoſe.

As to Burghs of Barony, every one that holds a barony of the crown, has a court wherein leſſer cauſes, both civil and criminal, are tried, &c.

The Commiſſariot Courts are a kind of eccleſiaſtical courts. The commiſſaries of *Edinburgh*, who are four, particularly try cauſes of matrimony and adultery, in order to a plenary divorce, not only *a toro & menſa*, but even *a vinculo matrimonii*; ſo that the innocent party may marry, as if the offending party were naturally dead.

The Court of Admiralty is a ſupreme court, in all the cauſes competent to his own juriſdiction; and the lord high admiral is the king's lieutenant and juſtice-general upon the ſeas, and in all ports, harbours, and creeks of the ſame, and upon freſh water and navigable rivers below the firſt bridge, or within flood-mark. And no appeal lies to the court of ſeſſion for maritime

maritime matters. All maritime causes, crimes, faults, trespasses, quarrels, &c. are triable before the lord admiral's judge (for he himself never judges in person) by the civil law, and customs of *Scotland*. Nevertheless, there are some particular jurisdictions of admiralty hereditary in some great families; as the duke of *Argyle*, who is admiral of the *Western Isles*; the earl of *Sutherland*, of the shire of that name; the earl of *Morton*, of *Orkney*, and *Zetland*,* &c. And such men of war as come up the *Frith* of *Forth*, for guarding and securing the coasts, receive orders from the lord provost of *Edinburgh* †.

By the 6th of Queen *Anne*, justices of peace are established in *Scotland*, with the same authority as those in *England*.

## *A short View of the Acts of Parliament of* Great Britain, *that have made any Alteration in the Laws of* SCOTLAND, *from the Union of the two Kingdoms*, Anno 1707.

UNION of the two kingdoms.] By 5 *A. R. cap.* 8. it was enacted, that the kingdoms of *England* and *Scotland* should be united into one kingdom, by the name of *Great Britain*, to commence on the first of *May*, 1707.

Parliament.] That the said united kingdom should be represented by one Parliament.

Succession of the crown.] That the succession of the crown be settled in the Protestant branches of the house of *Hanover*, as it stands limited in *England*.

Land-tax.] That when 1,997,763*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* ½ shall be raised in *England* by a land-tax, the quota for *Scot-*

* The *Orkney* islands were sold by the late earl of *Morton*, to Sir *Laurence Dundas*, Bart. with the consent of his heir.

† These jurisdictions have been abolished by the act above mentioned, and vested in the crown.

*land* ſhould be 48,000*l.* as the quota of that kingdom; *Scotland* not to be charged with any duties laid on by the Parliament of *England* before the Union.

Coin, weights, and meaſures.] To be the ſame as in *England*.

Trade, cuſtoms, and exciſe.] The ſubjects of the united kingdom ſhall have free trade to all places belonging to either. To be regulated, as in *England*, throughout the united kingdom.

29 *Geo.* II. *c.* 12. A method is preſcribed for granting licences to retail ale, &c.

Civil government.] The courts of ſeſſion, or college of juſtice, the courts of juſticiary, and the inferior courts of *Scotland*, to remain as they are; and no cauſe in *Scotland* to be cognizable in the courts of *Weſtminſter*.

20 *Geo.* II. *cap.* 43. Regulations of the ſheriff's court.

Offenders of dittay.] 8 *A. cap.* 15. The method of taking up offenders by dittay, and exhibiting informations by the ſtreſs of the portous roll, aboliſhed.

8 *A. cap.* 15. Informations in order to make up dittays concerning crimes to be tried in the circuits in *Scotland*, to be by preſentments made by the juſtices at their quarter-ſeſſions, or upon information taken by them for ſtewards, bailiffs of regalities, &c.

20 *Geo.* II. *cap.* 43. Advocation of cauſes under 12*l.* value, diſcharged.

Superiors, vaſſals, diſarming *Highlanders*.

1 *Geo.* I. *cap.* 20. An act for encouraging all ſuperiors, vaſſals, landlords, and tenants, who continue loyal to king *George*.

By 25 *Geo.* II. *cap.* 41. the crown is enabled to purchaſe ſuperiorities in *Scotland*.

Vaſſals attendance.] 1 *Geo.* I. *cap.* 54. enjoins, that the perſonal ſervice and attendance, which was wont

to

to be paid to the heads of clans, and owners of eſtates, at the pleaſures of ſuch chiefs, under the names of perſonal attendance, hoſting, hunting, watching, and warding, ſhall be, for the future, paid in money annually; and the ſaid perſonal ſervice, &c. ſhall be utterly annulled.

This act was farther enforced in the ſame reign, 11 *Geo.* I. *cap.* 26. on the non-obſervance of the former, by many of the contemptuous *Highlanders.*

21 *Geo.* II. *cap.* 33. Encouragement to vaſſals continuing dutiful.

*Highlanders* diſarmed.] 1 *Geo.* I. *cap.* 54. An act for more effectual ſecuring the peace of the *Highlands* in *Scotland*; which enacts, that no perſon within the ſaid *Highlands*, ſhall uſe or bear broad-ſwords or target, poynard, wingar, or dirk, ſide-piſtol, or gun, or any warlike weapons, in the fields, or in the way to or from any church, market, fair, burial, huntings, meetings, &c. However, not to extend to noblemen, officers of juſtice, or commoners, having yearly 400*l. Scots*, or who are otherwiſe qualified to vote at elections for Parliament-men; allowing to every ſuch commoner two firelocks, two pair of piſtols, and two ſwords; and that the magiſtrates of the royal burghs may keep arms in magazines.

Two other, 19 *Geo.* II. *cap.* 39. and 21 *Geo.* II. *cap.* 34. for diſarming the *Highlands.*

26 *Geo.* II. *cap.* 22. *Stirlingſhire* included.

19, 20, and 21 *Geo.* II. No perſons, but ſoldiers in the army, are to wear *Highland* cloaths, that is to ſay, the plaid, philbeg, or little kilt, trouſe, ſhoulder-belts or any part of the *Highland* garb.

## Equivalent.

5 *Geo.* I. *cap.* 27. Commiſſioners are appointed to ſtate the debts due to *Scotland*, by way of equivalent. Alſo,

5 *Geo.*

5 *Geo.* I. *cap.* 20. An act for ſettling certain yearly funds, payable out of the revenues in *Scotland*, and other uſes mentioned in the treaty of Union; and to diſcharge the equivalents claimed on behalf of *Scotland*; and for obviating future diſputes concerning it. *N. B.* This equivalent was ſtated by the Union act, at 398,085*l.* 10*s.*

The ſaid fund to be payable out of the exciſe and cuſtoms of *Scotland*; the charges of the civil liſt there being firſt paid.

If the produce of the exciſe, &c. ſhall be deficient, to be made good out of the revenues of *Scotland*.

Proprietors of debts incorporated.] The King impowered to incorporate the proprietors of 248,550*l.* 9*s.* 0*d.* ½, on whom the above ſaid annuities are ſettled: the ſaid ſum to be the joint ſtock of the company, and every one to have a ſhare in the annuity in proportion to his debt.

## Elections of Peers and Commoners.

Sixteen Peers of *Scotland* to be choſen out of the *Scots* peerage, to ſit and vote in the Houſe of Lords; and forty-five repreſentatives of *Scotland*, in the Houſe of Commons of the Parliament of *Great Britain*; thirty for the ſhires, &c. and fifteen for the royal burghs.

12 *A. cap.* 6. No perſon who has purchaſed an eſtate, intitled to elect, or be elected, a member of Parliament, till after a year's poſſeſſion.

*Anno* 1734. An act for better regulating the election of members to ſerve in the Houſe of Commons for *Scotland*; and for incapacitating the judges of the court of Juſticiary, and barons of the Exchequer there, to be elected, or to ſit and vote as members of the Houſe of Commons.

6 *A. cap.* 23. An act requiring the election of ſixteen Peers. By the ſame act, Peers of *Scotland* are to be tried as *Engliſh* Peers are, for treaſon or felony.

16 *Geo.*

16 *Geo.* II. An act to explain and amend the laws touching elections for *Scotland*, and to reſtrain the partiality, and regulate the conduct, of returning officers.

*Scots* Cuſtoms and Privileges *in Statu quo.*

Royal burghs] Their rights and privileges to remain entire.

Regalia and records] Of *Scotland* to remain there.

Alterations in *Scots* Cuſtoms, &c.

Great ſeal.] Only one to be made for the united kingdom, different from the great ſeal uſed in either. Another ſeal for *Scotland* to be uſed in matters of private right.

Privy council.] By 6 *A. cap.* 6. After the firſt of *May* 1708, there ſhall be but one privy council for the united kingdom.

Exchequer.] 6 *A. cap.* 26. An act for erecting a court of Exchequer in *Scotland*, after the model of that in *England*. Jurors to have 5*l. per annum*, four terms annually for the court of Exchequer. Writs of error there to be returnable in the Parliament of *Great Britain*.

Malt act.] 11 *Geo.* I. *cap.* 8. The duties on malt in *Scotland*, ſettled 3*d.* the buſhel; being half the duty paid in *England*.

Church government, Toleration, &c.

The preſbyterian church-government to remain eſtabliſhed in *Scotland*. The church of *England* to remain eſtabliſhed in *England*.

10 *A. cap.* 7. It ſhall be lawful for thoſe of the epiſcopal communication in *Scotland* to aſſemble for divine worſhip to be performed by paſtors ordained by Proteſtant biſhops, without diſturbance, except in pariſh-churches.

Such

Such paſtors to exhibit their orders at the quarter-ſeſſions of the peace, and the ſame to be regiſtered, paying one ſhilling.

Such parſons may baptize and marry, provided the chriſtenings be regiſtered, and banns three times publiſhed in the epiſcopal congregations.

One hundred pounds penalty for diſturbing ſuch congregations.

19 *Geo.* II. No paſtor or miniſter of ſuch communion ſhall officiate, unleſs they firſt take the oaths, and pray for the king and royal family by name.

Excommunication.] No pain or forfeiture to be incurred by any perſon on any excommunication by the church-judicatories in *Scotland*. Miniſters to pray for the royal family.

Patrons.] 10 *A. cap.* 12. Patrons of churches, &c. reſtored to their right of preſentation.

Papiſts and Nonjurors, to regiſter.] 9 *Geo.* 1. *cap.* 24. An act to oblige Papiſts and Nonjurors to regiſter their eſtates in *Scotland*.

10 *Geo* I. *cap.* 10. An act to explain the ſaid act, to oblige Papiſts to regiſter their eſtates.

## Civil Government.

Sheriffs.] 21 *Geo.* II. *cap.* 19. Sheriffs-depute, &c. not to be officers to any ſubject.

28 *Geo.* II. *cap.* 7. For 15 years, to hold their offices ſo long as his Majeſty ſhall appoint, afterwards *ad vitam aut culpam*.

Juſtices of peace.] A ſufficient number to be in *Scotland*, who, beſides the powers ſuch juſtices now have there, ſhall have the ſame authority as juſtices of peace in *England*.

Circuit Courts.] In *Scotland* to be held but twice a year.

Another, 8 *A. cap.* 15. None obliged to attend Lords of Juſticiary in their circuits, but the ſheriff, and his officers.

And

And 10 *A. cap.* 23. Another for appointing circuit-courts to be held only in *April* and *May*.

29 *Geo.* II. *cap.* 43. Of the circuit courts.

Chriſtmas vacation.] 10 *A. cap.* 13. The yule vacance reſtored.

1 *Geo.* I. *cap.* 28. An act to take away the yule vacance, or *Chriſtmas* vacation.

3 *Geo.* II. *cap.* 32. The judges of the court of Seſſion are impowered to adjourn their ſeſſions; ſo that they may ſtill have a yule vacance, or *Chriſtmas* vacation, if they ſee fit.

Lords of Seſſion.] 10 *Geo.* I. *cap.* 19. An act to explain the law concerning the trial and admiſſion of lords of ſeſſion in *Scotland*.

Oaths.] 6 *A. cap.* 14. An act requiring the abjuration-oath to be taken by all officers in *Scotland*.

Another, 8 *A. cap.* 14. requiring the oaths to be taken by all officers in *Scotland*.

Another, 5 *Geo.* I. *cap.* 29. To make the former more effectual, and to cauſe the oaths to be taken by miniſters and preachers in *Scotland*.

20 *Geo.* II. An act was made to give relief to perſons in *Scotland*, whoſe title-deeds and writings were deſtroyed, or carried off, by the rebels in the late rebellion 1745.

20 *Geo.* II. *cap.* 43. Directions for officers poynding goods.

By 20 *Geo.* II. cap. 51. Heirs of tailzie, &c. are impowered to ſell to the crown.

Priſons.] 20 *Geo.* II. *cap.* 43. Regulations of priſons in *Scotland*.

By 21 *Geo.* II. *cap.* 19. His majeſty's forts are made lawful priſons.

By another act, 20 *Geo.* II. all heretable juriſdictions of juſticiary regalities, heretable bailleries, and conſtabularies, ſtewartries, ſheriffſhips, and deputy-ſheriffſhips, in the poſſeſſion of ſubjects, are taken away

away from the ſaid ſubjects, and reſtored to the crown; and proviſion is made for the more effectual adminiſtration of juſtice in *Scotland*.

Another act was made, 20 *Geo* II. whereby the tenure of wardholding in *Scotland* is taken away, and converted into blanch and feu-holdings, the caſualties of ſingle and life-rent. Eſcheats incurred by horning and denunciation, in civil cauſes, are alſo taken away, and vaſſals are diſcharged of their attendance at head-courts; and the ſervices of tenants are aſcertained, and heirs of tailzie are allowed to ſell lands to the crown.

By another act, 21 *Geo.* II. *cap.* 19 the method of taking evidence in writing, in caſes not capital, is taken away.

By 21 *Geo.* II. *cap.* 33. the evidence of offenders is admitted in trials for theft of cattle.

Treaſon, and other Crimes.

7 *A. cap.* 21. High-treaſon, and miſpriſion of treaſon, to be deemed the ſame in *Scotland* as in *England*; and the crown impowered to grant commiſſions of oyer and terminer to try the ſame in *Scotland*.

Jurors.] Jurors at ſuch trials to have eſtates at forty ſhillings *per annum* each.

Treaſon, indictments, and preſentments.] After the deceaſe of the Pretender, and three years after the *Hanover* ſucceſſion ſhall take place, no attainder for treaſon ſhall diſinherit the heir.—And then a copy of the indictment for treaſon, and a liſt of the witneſſes to prove it, and the names of the jury with theſe additions, ſhall be delivered to the party indicted ten days before the trial.

But, by an act 17 *Geo.* II. the firſt mentioned proviſion is not to take place, till the deaths of the ſons of the Pretender.

19 *Geo* II. *cap.* 25. Suſpected perſons in *Scotland* may be ſummoned to appear at *Edinburgh*.

21 *Geo.*

21 *Geo.* II. *cap.* 19. For trials of high treason, &c. committed in the *Highlands*.

22 *Geo.* II. *cap.* 48. Directions for proceedings to outlawry for high-treason.

Capital crimes.] Theft of landed men, murder under trust, wilful fire-raising, firing cole-hughs, and assassination, to be no longer treason in *Scotland*, but capital offences, and punished as such.

Bail.] Enacted, that double bail be taken in criminal cases.

Forfeited estates.] The act relating to the forfeited estates, *anno* 1715, appropriates 20,000*l.* out of the said estates, for making a capital stock for erecting schools in the *Highlands*, after other uses and designments, appointed by the said act, are complied with.

By 25 *Geo.* II. *cap.* 41. Forfeited estates in *Scotland* are annexed to the crown unalienably. Sect. 14. The rents of forfeited estates in *Scotland* are to be applied to the improving the *Highlands*.

## Capital and Corporal Punishments.

Not to be executed to the south of the *Firth*, within 30 days after sentence; nor any north of the *Firth*, within less than 40 days after sentence.

Lord lieutenant, &c. impowered by this act to summon the clans to deliver in their arms.

23 *Geo.* II. *cap.* 32. An act for enabling the judges of the court of session in *Scotland* to adjourn the said court, and to limit the time for the execution of sentences importing corporal punishments in that kingdom.

Farther enacted, that it shall be lawful for the magistrates, and courts of judicature, to put in execution any sentence importing corporal punishment, less than death or dismembering, in any part of *Scotland*, south of the *Firth*, within eight days after it is pronounced; and,

and, to the northward of the *Firth*, within ten days after it is pronounced.

And the judges of the court of juſticiary, or any of them are authoriſed, upon application to them, to delay execution, if they think proper, for 30 days; to the end application may be made for relief againſt any hard or unjuſt ſentence.

## Trade and Manufactures.

Linen Manufacture.] 10 *A. cap.* 21. An act for regulating the making of linen-cloth.

Another 12 *A. cap.* 20. for regulating the linen manufactures.

And 13 *Geo.* I. An act for regulating the linen and hempen manufactures of *Scotland*, which gives great enouragement to that improving branch.

Woollen manufactories.] 6 *Geo.* I. *cap.* 13. An act for regulating the woollen manufactories in *Scotland.*

10 *Geo.* I. *cap.* 13. An act to explain and amend the act for regulating woollen manufactories in *Scotland.*

Fiſheries and manufactories.] The annual ſum of 2000 *l.* to be applied to the encouragement of the fiſhery, and other manufactories in *Scotland*, the ſaid annuities to be in lieu of all equivalents claimed by *Scotland.*

13 *Geo.* I. *cap.* 26. An act for encouraging the fiſheries, and other manufactories and improvements in *Scotland*; impowering his majeſty to ſettle a plan for improving the ſame.

Naval ſtores.] 2 *Geo.* II. *cap.* 32. An act to encourage the importation of maſts, yards, and bowſprits, from *Scotland.*

Highways.] 5 *Geo.* I. *cap.* 30. An act for making the laws more effectual for repairing highways, bridges, and ferries, in *Scotland*, in the ſame manner as in *England.*

By

By an act 15 and 16 *Geo.* II. an additional duty was laid on foreign cambrics for seven years, in order to allow a bounty upon certain species of *British* and *Irish* linens.

By another act 18 *Geo.* II. an additional bounty was allowed on the exportation of the said linens.

---

## LETTER II.

### *Containing a* DESCRIPTION *of the* MERSE, *the Two* LOTHIANS, *of* EDINBURGH, LEITH, &c.

I AM just now entered *Scotland* by the ordinary way of *Berwick*, which place I have already sufficiently described in a former letter. The first thing we observed, after we had left *Berwick* about three miles behind us, was the sea on the right-hand, and the river *Tweed*, which fetches a reach northward, on the left. The land between lies so high, that in stormy weather it is very bleak and unpleasant, having little or no shelter: however, the land, compared to what we left in *Northumberland*, or what we soon found farther in *Scotland*, is good.

The first town in *Scotland*, but not directly in the road, is *Mordington*, a poor sorry village; yet gives the title of lord to a branch of the noble family of *Douglas*.

About three miles farther east is a small harbour, with a town called *Aymouth*, where a fort was formerly raised to curb the garrison of *Berwick*. This town gave title of baron to the late duke of *Marlbrough*; but the patent being granted only to him, and the heirs male of his own body, the honour extinguished with

with him. It affords a good harbour for fishing-vessels. In Queen *Elizabeth*'s time, the *French* held it, and fortified it, as it was the first port in *Scotland* they could safely land their supplies at, for the queen-mother; but they were obliged to quit that, and the kingdom, some time after, by a treaty, queen *Elizabeth* supporting the reformers against her.

Claret I found here in great plenty, and very cheap, and the best of fish in abundance; but the cookery was as nasty as the women.

From this place we enter upon a most desolate, and, in winter, frightful moor for travellers, especially strangers, called *Coldingham-moor*, upon which, for about eight miles, you hardly see an hedge, or a tree; and I met with but one house all the way, and that not an house of entertainment.

*Coldingham*, whence this moor derives its name, was an old monastery, built by *Edgar*, king of *Scotland*, about the year 1100, and famous for its lady abbess *Ebba*, of whom they tell us the following story.

This lady was the daughter of *Edelfred*, king of *Northumberland*; and, when her father was taken prisoner by the pagan *Mercians*, she got into a boat in the *Humber*, with three other women, who, by their own prayers only, were miraculously preserved, and carried as far as *Scotland*, where, under a promontory, they were driven on shore by a storm, and their boat dashed in pieces.

When they got ashore, they laboured with their hands, and made themselves a little hut to lodge in; they continued their religious way of living, and the country-people sustained them with food; till at length, acquiring a great character by their sanctity and austerity, they were addressed to, far and near, for their prayers; and, by the charity of the people, got enough to build a religious house at *Coldingham*.

Here

Here, as fame says, when the cruel *Danes* came on shore, the religious lady, (who, it seems, was very beautiful too) cut off her nose and upper-lip, and made all her nuns do the same, in order to preserve their chastity. Whereupon the barbarous *Danes*, enraged at their zeal, fired their nunnery, and burnt them all alive. From this lady, who, it is said, was sainted for these sufferings, the promontory, where she landed, is to this day called *St. Ebbe's-head*, and vulgarly, by our sailors, *St. Tobbe's*. There was once, upon the point of this promontory, a strong fort, called *Fast-castle*, belonging to the earl of *Hume*; but it has been some time demolished.

A little to the north-west is the town and castle of *Duns*, remarkable for the birth of *John Duns*, commonly called *Duns Scotus*, *anno* 1274; some of whose family where then in being there. *Duns Scotus* was a friar minor, and the greatest scholar of his age. *Scaliger* says, there was nothing his genius was not capable of. But his chief study was in points more nice than necessary, whereupon he was called *Doctor Subtilis*. His followers, called *Scotists*, were great opposers of the *Thomists*, another set of scholastics, so named from *Thomas Aquinas*. He studied at *Oxford* and *Paris*, and died of an apoplexy at *Cologne*. After *Berwick* was taken by the *English*, the sheriff-court was kept here, which was but lately removed to a market town, called *Greenlow*; which is also a royal burgh, and the principal in the shire, belonging to the earl of *Marchmont*, who has a handsome seat, called *Marchmont House*, in the neighbourhood; which may be seen from the new road, which passes through this town, and crosses the *Tweed* at *Coldstream Bridge*.

*Duns* was also remarkable for the encampment of the *Scottish* army, under general *Leslie*, assembled to oppose king *Charles* I. when he came to the *English* borders with an army, to persuade that kingdom to obedience

obedience. It has the beſt weekly market for cattle in *Scotland*, and is a place of the beſt trade in this county.

*Coldſtream* is a market-town, in this county of *Merſe*, where was anciently an abbey. In the year 1763, an act paſſed for repairing and widening the road from *Deanburn-bridge*, through *Greenlow* and part of the *Jedburgh* road, by *Lauder*, in the ſhire of *Berwick*, to *Cornhill* in the county of *Durham*; and for building a bridge over the *Tweed*, near *Coldſtream*.

In conſequence of this act a fine bridge is now built over the *Tweed*, conſiſting of five large arches, for the paſſage of the river in common; with two ſmaller (one at each end) upon the ſhores, in order to take off the weight of water which would otherwiſe lay upon the abutments in the time of floods. This is the moſt elegant bridge in the North; the piers are ſmall, the arches wide, and it has a raiſed foot-way on each ſide, for the greater convenience and ſafety of paſſengers.

At a ſmall diſtance from the town of *Coldſtream* is the ſeat of Sir *John Pringle*, Bart. called the *Lees*. He has lately rebuilt the houſe, in a very elegant manner. In the front is a handſome pediment, ſupported by four *Corinthian* pillars: the whole building is of fine ſtone, with wings for the offices. It is ſheltered from the north winds by plantations, at a little diſtance; and to the ſouth it commands a delightful view of the river, and the elegant new bridge above mentioned. At the weſt end of the lawn, (which is interſperſed with ſmall plantations of ſhrubs, &c.) is an open octagon temple, the dome ſupported by *Ionic* pillars, which commands a charming view of the *Tweed*, and country adjacent. Sir *John* has a great taſte for agriculture, and has, in conſequence thereof, introduced ſeveral advantageous improvements into the neighbourhood.

*Eccles*

*Eccles* alſo is a market-town: and *Erſilton* is noted for the birth-place of the rhyming poet *Learmont*, ſo much admired by the vulgar *Scots*, under the name of *Thomas the Rhymer*. *Hume* was formerly the reſidence of the earls of that name, which they derived from the town; and they had a ſtrong caſtle there, now demoliſhed. The preſent ſeat of this family is at *Hirſel*, about two miles from *Coldſtream*. The houſe is old; but it has lately been repaired, and received ſome additions. It is ſurrounded with plantations of firs, which come up to the road-ſide.

Many of the ancient *Scottiſh* gentry and nobility derived their names from the places of their reſidence, as was originally the cuſtom in *England*, and other countries. Thus the *Dunbars*, *Humes*, &c. were originally the ſame; but tradition, or rather the armorial bearings of the ſeveral families, diſtinguiſhed their lineage. This hint may ſerve, once for all, to thoſe families called of that *ilk*; *i. e.* whoſe ſurname and paternal eſtate are the ſame, and are generally eſteemed ancient and honourable.

At the end of the moor, the *Firth* of *Forth* inſtantly caught our ſight; and here we had an extenſive proſpect of that great arm of the ſea, of the rich country of *Eaſt-Lothian*, the *Baſs-Iſle*, and at a diſtance the iſle of *May*, the coaſt of the county of *Fife*, and the country as far as *Montroſe*.

After going down a long deſcent, we dined at *Old Combus*, at a mean houſe in a poor village, where, I believe, the lord of the ſoil is often execrated by the weary traveller, for not enabling the tenant to furniſh more comfortable accommodations, in ſo conſiderable a thoroughfare.

The country becomes now extremely fine, being bounded at a diſtance on one ſide by hills, and on the other by the ſea. The intervening ſpace is a rich track of corn-land: indeed, *Eaſt-Lothian* is conſider-

ed as the *Northamptonſhire* of *North Britain*. The land is in many places manured with ſea tang; but I was informed, that the barley produced from it is much lighter than that from other manures.

The next town of note is *Dunbar*, a royal burgh, which, in *Scotland*, is much the ſame with what we call a corporation in *England*, and ſends members to Parliament in like manner; only, in *Scotland*, theſe burghs have ſome particular privileges ſeparate to themſelves; as that, for example, of holding a ſort of Parliament, called a Convention of Burghs, a method taken from the union of the *Hans* towns in the North, in which they meet and concert meaſures for the public good of the towns, and of their trade, and make by-laws, or acts and declarations, which bind the whole body; nor have they loſt this privilege by the Union with *England*, it being preſerved entire, and is now many ways more advantageous to them than it was before, as their trade is now more conſiderable.

This town of *Dunbar* is an handſome, well-built town, ſituated in the mouth of the river *Forth*, on the ſouth ſide towards the *German Ocean*. The houſes, as in moſt of the principal towns, are all built with ſtone, and covered with ſlate. It hath been fenced in with a ſtrong ſtone wall; but that is now decayed. On the oppoſite ſide of the haven appear the ruins of a caſtle, almoſt covered with the ſea at flood-tide, which formerly was remarkably ſtrong, and was the ſeat of the earls of *March*, afterwards ſtiled earls of *Dunbar*; a fortreſs often won by the *Engliſh*, and as often recovered by the *Scots*; but demoliſhed in the year 1656, by order of the commonwealth, to prevent its being a retreat for the royaliſts.

*Dunbar* is a very conſiderable port, and of great advantage to all ſhips in the river, in caſe of ſtreſs of weather; but yet its entrance was ſo difficult by ſteep rocks, in the mouth of the harbour, that the corporation

tion had exhauſted itſelf by endeavouring to cut through them; and, being unable to proceed farther in it, and, at the ſame time, the town-houſe and ſchool of the town being run to decay, and the town itſelf deſtitute of freſh water; to anſwer all theſe good purpoſes, they procured an act to paſs, in the year 1718, intitled, An Act for laying a Duty of Two Pennies *Scots*, or One-ſixth Part of a Penny, upon every Pint of Ale or Beer that ſhall be ſold within the Town of *Dunbar*, for improving and preſerving the Harbour, and repairing the Town-houſe, and building a School, and other public Buildings there; and for ſupplying the ſaid Town with freſh Water.

This duty has been of great ſervice to the town, and has enabled them to make a great progreſs in the intended improvements: but the principal works, which were to dig up part of the rock at the bottom of the harbour, to carry out the great pier to the rock called the *Beacon Rock*, to cut the ſlope of the iſland down to a perpendicular, and to ſupply the town with freſh water, remaining undone; and the act expiring in the year 1738, the ſame was continued for 25 years longer, by an act paſſed 10 *Geo.* II.

Between the harbour and the caſtle is a very ſurpriſing ſtratum of ſtone, in ſome reſpects reſembling that of the *Giant's Cauſeway* in *Ireland*. It conſiſts of great columns of a red grit ſtone, either triangular, quadrangular, pentangular, or hexangular. Their diameters from one to two feet, their length at low water thirty, dipping or inclining a little to the ſouth. They are jointed, but not ſo regularly or ſo plainly, as thoſe which form the *Giant's Cauſeway*. The ſurface of ſeveral that had been torn off appear as a pavement of numbers of convex ends, probably anſwering to the concave bottoms of their joints once incumbent on them. The ſpace between the columns was filled with thin ſepta of red and white ſparry matter,

and veins of the ſame pervaded the columns tranſverſely. This range of columns faces the north, with a point to the eaſt, and extends in front about two hundred yards: the breadth is inconſiderable. The reſt of the rock degenerates into ſhapeleſs maſſes of the ſame ſort of ſtone irregularly divided by thin ſepta. The rock is called by the people of *Dunbar*, the *Iſle*.

They had here a great herring-fiſhery, which has decayed very much of late years; and they cure herrings here, as they do at *Yarmouth* in *Norfolk*, though I cannot ſay they cure them ſo well, nor are they ſo fit for keeping and ſending on long voyages. The herrings themſelves may indeed make a little difference, being generally larger, and fatter than thoſe of *Yarmouth*; which makes it more difficult to cure them ſo as to keep in an hot climate, and on a long voyage. Some public-ſpirited perſons have ſet up whale-fiſhing here, with ſucceſs. This place, if the port was once improved as far as it is capable, ſo as to receive more ſhips, and thoſe of larger burthen, and that allowance to maintain thoſe improvements which they now enjoy continued for a farther term, would, from the convenience of its ſituation, and the induſtrious temper of the people in the country about it, become, in all probability, much more conſiderable than we now find it. Here was formerly a ſtrong caſtle, which was demoliſhed by act of Parliament during the minority of king *James* VI.

Between the town and the great road ſtands a pleaſant and agreeable ſeat of the duke of *Roxburgh*, called *Broxmouth*. It conſiſts of a body and two wings, and a fine paved court between the wings, with a good avenue coming up to it, and a ſpacious parterre, adorned with ſtatues, behind it; the whole in the middle of a fine park, prodigiouſly planted with trees in great thickets between it and the ſea; for the gentlemen

tlemen of *Scotland* are now ſet upon planting foreſt-trees, as well for ornament as profit.

A little farther is the caſtle of *Tenningham*, a noble old ſeat of the earls of *Haddington*, of late years greatly improved. Many thouſands of trees are planted in a ſandy down, or links, as they call them here, between the houſe and the ſea, which are come to ſuch perfection, that the preſent earl will be able to cut down great quantities every year for ſale, to the no ſmall addition to his eſtate; and this too, from lands that were formerly of little or no value.

On the ſouth-weſt ſide of *Dunbar*, under the mountains, near a place called *Dun-hill*, is the field where the battle was fought between *Oliver Cromwell* and general *Leſly*, commander of the *Scots* army, where the deſperate few, (for *Cromwell*'s army was not above 8000 men), defeated and totally overthrew the great army of the other ſide, killed 6000 of them, and took 10 000 priſoners, to the ſurprize of the world.

Here we turned out of the way, to ſee the marquis of *Tweedale*'s fine park at *Yeſter*, or *Zeſter*; in the centre of which ſtands a very noble houſe, but in a too low ſituation.

The earl of *Tweedale*, in the reign of king *Charles* II. having ſeen the plans of *Greenwich* and *St. James*'s parks, was ſo pleaſed with them, that, as ſoon as he went down into *Scotland*, he laid out the plan and deſign of all thoſe noble walks and foreſts of trees, which he planted here. A gentleman, whoſe judgment I can depend upon, told me, that if ever thoſe trees came to be worth but ſix-pence a-piece, they would be of more value than the fee-ſimple of the whole paternal eſtate of the family. Nor is this unlikely, if it be true, that his lordſhip, and his immediate ſucceſſor, planted above 6000 acres of land with fir-trees; and wherever any of them failed, they were conſtantly renewed the next year.

The park itſelf is ſaid to be eight miles round, and exceeds, in many reſpects, (particularly as to walling and planting) *Richmond* park in *Surry:* but the plantation of fir is not confined to this eſtate; for the family has another ſeat at *Pinkey*, near *Muſſelburg*, where the ſame lord planted alſo a great number of trees, as his ſucceſſors have likewiſe done at another ſeat, which they had in *Fife*, near *Aberdour*, which now belongs to the earl of *Moray*.

As this planting is a great encouragement to the nobility of *Scotland* to improve their eſtates by the ſame method, ſo we find abundance of gentlemen follow the example; inſomuch, that you hardly ſee an houſe of note, eſpecially in the ſouth parts of this country, but is adorned with groves and walks of fir-trees about it; by which we may reaſonably expect, that in a little time *Scotland* will have no need to ſend to *Norway* for timber and deal, but will have ſufficient of her own, and, perhaps, be able to furniſh *England* too with conſiderable quantities.

This noble palace ſtands about a mile from the park-gate, to which you go by a paved coach-way through a thicket. It is of free-ſtone, curiouſly wrought, of 120 feet in front, and 60 feet deep, and on each ſide of the fore-front are two pavilions or wings. The offices under ground are very noble, and vaulted with paved galleries of communication. You enter the body of the houſe up ſix or eight ſteps into a large hall 36 feet high, and behind it a ſalon from the garden of the ſame height; and at top is a gallery for muſic, which opens into both, exactly as at *Blenheim Houſe*, near *Woodſtock*. The rooms of ſtate, which run on each ſide of this ſalon fronting the garden, are very ſtately, and of an exact ſymmetry; and thoſe from the hall have no communication with the apartments in the two parlours. A mathematical

ſtone

ſtone ſtair-caſe leads you up to the the apartments above, balluſtraded with iron.

The parterres and garden behind the houſe are very ſpacious, riſing up by an eaſy aſcent into the park. A handſome baſon is in the middle of the parterre, with a *jet d'eau*, with four good ſtatues, one at each corner. There are abundance of ever-greens, and green ſlopes regularly diſplayed; and to the weſt of the garden, on an artificial mount, is a pleaſant ſummer-houſe. At the upper end of the garden, fronting the ſalon, are a pair of iron gates, which open into the park. The green-houſe joins the pavilion to the weſt, as does a laundry to the eaſt. There is a pretty rapid ſtream runs by the houſe, and by its ruſtling among the trees as it runs through the park, makes the whole very rural. There is a pretty bowling-green by this river ſide, and the ſtables, hen-houſe, and coach-houſes, are at a diſtance in the park, as is the cuſtom in all the great houſes I have yet ſeen in *Scotland*. Every nobleman's houſe hath what they call the mains, where their land labourers, grooms, and every body belonging to the ſtable and poultry, reſide.

About two little miles from *Yeſter*, I arrived at *Lethington*, the ancient ſeat of the *Maitlands* earls of *Lauderdale*. It is an old tower, full of good conveniencies, and one good apartment made by the duke of *Lauderdale* in the reign of *Charles* II. who alſo incloſed the park with a ſtone wall. There are ſome beautiful avenues in this park, and a great deal of planting round the houſe.

From the town of *Dunbar* to *Edinburgh* the country may be reckoned as fruitful, pleaſant, and rich, as any in *Scotland*, or, indeed, as moſt is *England*. The ſea is on the right-hand at a moderate diſtance, and the hills on the left, farther off, which are habitable, and feed large flocks of ſheep, and have many open

roads leading over them from *Edinburgh*, and other parts, towards *England*.

The moſt material thing this country wants, is more incloſed paſtures, by which the farmers would be enabled to keep a ſufficient ſtock of cattle well foddered in the winter; and thereby not only be furniſhed with ſtore of butter, cheeſe, and beef, for the market, but likewiſe, by the dung of the beaſts, enrich their ſoil, according to the unanſwerable maxim in graſing, that ſtock upon land improves land.

From *Dunbar* we paſs another river *Tyne*, which, to diſtinguiſh it from the two *Tynes* in *Northumberland*, I ſhall call *Scots Tyne*, though not ſo diſtinguiſhed here. It riſes in the hills above *Yeſter*, and, watering part of a fine and pleaſant vale, runs by *Haddington*, a royal burgh, and an old, half ruined town, with the remains of an old nunnery. It was formerly large, handſome, and well-built, and reckoned very ſtrong; for, beſides the walls of ſtone, which were in thoſe times eſteemed very good, the *Engliſh* fortified it with lines and baſtions. Four of which latter were very large, as may be ſeen by what remains of them to this day. It had alſo a large ditch, and was ſo ſtrong, that the *Engliſh*, commanded by Sir *George Wilford*, defended it againſt a great army of *French* and *Scots*, though the garriſon was almoſt all ſwept away by the plague, till it was relieved from *England*, when they quitted it, after demoliſhing the fortifications.

They have a good ſtone bridge here over the *Tyne*, though the river is but ſmall. The church was large, but has ſuffered in the ruin of the reſt, and but part of it is repaired, though large enough for the number of inhabitants. There are in it ſome monuments remaining of the dukes of *Lauderdale*, and other *Maitlands*, ancient lords of this part of the country; but as the choir of this church is open and defaced, they have ſuffered with the reſt.

The

The croſs-aile, and choir of the church, are in ruins; ſo that the monuments, though againſt the inſides of the walls, are quite expoſed to the weather. The tower, in the middle of the church, is ſtanding, but without any roof to cover it.

Nor far from the church, a neat epiſcopal chapel was finiſhed, in the ſummer of 1768.

The town-hall has a turret and clock. There are ſome good houſes here, and the ſtreets are broad and well paved. The poſt-houſe is a good inn, not inferior to many in *England*.

In and about this place I ſaw ſomething of a manufacture, and a face of induſtry, which was the firſt I had hitherto ſeen the leaſt appearance of in *Scotland*; particularly, here was a woollen manufacture, erected by a company or corporation for making broad-cloth, which they call *Engliſh* cloth; and as they had *Engliſh* workmen, and *Engliſh* wool, they really made it very good; but I cannot ſay they could bring it ſo cheap to the market, as they do in *England*. This was the reaſon, that though, before the late Union, the *Engliſh* cloth being prohibited upon ſevere penalties, their own cloth ſupplied them very well; yet, as ſoon as the Union was made, by which the *Engliſh* trade was opened, the clothiers from *Worceſter*, *Glouceſter*, *Wilts*, *Somerſet*, *Devonſhire*, and *Yorkſhire*, brought in their goods, and, underſelling the *Scots*, thoſe manufacturers were not able to ſtand it*. However, the people turn their hands to other things, are ſtill employed in ſpinning, dying, weaving, &c. and carry on a good deal of that ſort of buſineſs.

On the north ſide of the mouth of the *Forth* ſtand the remains of *Tantallon* caſtle, infamous in the *Scots* hiſtory, for being the ſeat of rebellion in the reign of king *James* V. Hence came the odd fancy among the

* Within theſe few years, however, the cloth manufactory has made great progreſs.

ſoldiers, that the drums beating the *Scots* march, which was invented by the king's ſoldiers when they marched againſt the earl of *Angus*, who held out this caſtle againſt him, ſaid, *Ding dong Tantallon.* But it is now no more a fortreſs, being intirely demoliſhed.

Over againſt this, in the mouth of the ſame river, ſtands a ſteep rock, called the *Baſs*, inacceſſible on all ſides, except by one narrow paſſage. It was formerly ſlightly fortified, rather to prevent its being made a retreat for pirates and thieves, than for any uſe it could be of to command the ſea; for the entrance of the *Forth* is ſo wide, that ſhips can go in and out without the leaſt danger of being hurt by any thing that could be offered from the *Baſs*.

In the times of the late king *Charles* II. and his brother king *James* VII. it was made a ſtate priſon, where the weſtern people, called in thoſe days *Cameronians*, were confined, for being in arms againſt the king. And after the Revolution a deſperate crew of people got poſſeſſion of it; and having a large boat, which they hoiſted up upon the rock, or let down, at pleaſure, committed ſeveral piracies, took a great many veſſels, and held out the laſt of any place in *Great Britain* for king *James:* but their boat being at laſt either ſeized or loſt, and not being ſeaſonably ſupplied with proviſions from *France*, as they uſed to be, they were obliged to ſurrender.

The *Solan* geeſe are the principal inhabitants of this iſland, a fowl rare as to its kind; for they are not found any where in *Britain*, that I can learn, except here, in ſome of the leſſer iſlands in the *Orcades*, and in the iſland of *Ailzye*, in the mouth of the *Clyde*. They come as certainly at their ſeaſon, as the ſwallows or woodcocks, with this difference (if what the people there tell us may be depended on), that they generally come exactly to the very ſame day of the month.

They

They feed moſtly on herrings; and therefore it is obſerved, they come juſt before, or with them, and go away with them likewiſe, though it is evident, they do not follow them; for they go all away to the North, but whither, is not known. As they live on fiſh, ſo their fleſh has the taſte of fiſh, which, together with their being ſo exceeding fat, makes them, in my opinion, a very coarſe diſh, rank, ill-reliſhed, and ſoon cloys the ſtomach. But here they are looked upon as a dainty.

It is a large fowl, rather bigger than an ordinary gooſe. It is web-footed, but its bill is pointed like a crane or heron, only much thicker, and not above five inches long. When they are coming, they ſend ſome before to fix their manſion, which, for that reaſon, are called ſcouts. The inhabitants are careful not to diſturb them, till they have built their neſts, and then they are not to be frightened by any noiſe, whatſoever. They lay but one egg at a time, which they ſo dexterouſly fix by one end to a point of the rock, in the middle of the neſt, that if it be pulled off, it is difficult to fix it ſo any more. They hatch it by holding it faſt under one foot, and ſeldom leave it, till it be hatched. The fiſh caught by the old ones often ſerve the inhabitants for food, and the ſticks they bring to make their neſts ſupply them with fuel. They make great profit both of the fleſh and feathers of their young ones, which are taken from their neſts, by one let down the rock with a rope. When young, they are of an aſh-colour; but when old, white.

At the top of the rock is a freſh-water ſpring, with a ſmall warren for rabbits; but the bottom of it is almoſt worn through by the tide. It was formerly the poſſeſſion, and ſometimes the ſeat, of the ancient family of *Lauder*, who a long time refuſed to ſell it, though often ſolicited to it by ſeveral kings. King *James* VI. told the then laird, "He would give him

whatever he pleaſed to aſk for it;" whereby that gentleman had a fine opportunity of making a good bargain: but after he had told his majeſty, that he would ſell it upon theſe terms, and the king deſiring to know what he would aſk, he anſwered, "Your majeſty muſt e'en reſign it to me; for I'll have the ald craig, (*i. e.* rock) back again." However, the family, at laſt, coming to decay, it was purchaſed by king *Charles* II.

From hence, keeping the ſhore of the *Forth*, due weſt, we find a range of large and populous villages all along the coaſt, almoſt as far as *Leith*.

All this part of the country is delightfully ſpread with the ſeats of noblemen and gentlemen; as the duke of *Roxburgh*'s near *Dunbar*, the earl of *Haddington*'s at *Tinningham*, both already deſcribed; the lord *Bellhaven*'s, at *Bellhaven*; and that of the family of Sir *Hugh Dalrymple*, who have fine ſeats at the burgh of *North Berwick*, (where is a ſmall, but pretty good market) *Hales*, and in the neighbourhood of this place.

The houſe and eſtate of *Dirleton*, now in the family of *Niſbit*, is pleaſantly ſeated in this part of the country; as are *Clerkington* and *Ormiſtoun*, thriving little towns, belonging to the family of *Cockburn*; round which they have an handſome eſtate, ſo well planted and improved, that I do not remember to have ever ſeen a more beautiful ſpot of ground. They have alſo a pretty good ſeat here; but when I ſaw it, it was much out of repair.

I muſt here add the ancient and noble houſes of *Seton* and *Winton*, both palaces (for ſo they deſerve to be called), of the late earl of *Winton*, who did ſo many weak and raſh things in the affair of the rebellion in 1715. They are now in a ſtate of ruin, as is the eſtate on which they ſtand; which, for its value, is as fine as any in *Scotland*, laying all contiguous with itſelf, and valued at almoſt 5000*l.* ſterling *per annum*; but, all being under forfeiture, it was ſold to the

*York-*

*York-Buildings* company. The fine gates, and ſtone wall, were demoliſhed by the government, after it had been made a garriſon by the *Highlanders*. The name *Seton* was given the family from the term *ſet-on*, which one of the anceſtors of it uſed to the ſoldiers he commanded, when entering upon an engagement. They were reckoned a very gallant family; and no true *Scotſman* can well omit telling the memorable ſtory, that in the year 1332, when *Edward* II. came before *Berwick*, where Sir *Alexander Seton* was then governor, he ſummoned him to ſurrender, and threatened to hang his two ſons, whom he had among his hoſtages, if he delayed. Accordingly a gallows was erected near the town-wall, and the young men were led forth. Tenderneſs for his children began to move the governor, when his lady (of the name of *Cheyne*) came and told him, "He and ſhe were both young enough to have more children; but if he ſurrendered, he could never recover his honour." Upon this, he refuſed, and the tyrant cruelly murdered the young gentlemen; but the lady was rewarded with two ſons afterwards.

The towns upon this coaſt ſtand very thick; and there are two or three articles of trade which render them more populous, and more conſiderable, than they would otherwiſe be.

1. There are great quantities of white-fiſh taken and cured all along this coaſt; and I obſerved, that they were very well cured, merchantable, and fit for exportation.

2. There is great plenty of coal in the hills, ſo near the ſea, that the carriage is eaſy, a great deal of which is carried to *Edinburgh*, and other towns thereabouts.

3. They make very good ſalt at almoſt all the towns upon the ſhore; as at *Seton*, *Cockenny*, *Preſton-pans*, and ſeveral other places. They have a great trade for this ſalt to *Norway*, *Hamburgh*, *Bremen*, the *Baltic*,

*Baltic*, and even *Holland*; and the number of ships loaded with it here yearly is very considerable.

4. They take great quantities of oysters here also, with which they not only supply the city of *Edinburgh*, but carry abundance of them in large open boats, called cobles, as far as *Newcastle upon Tyne*; from whence the generally bring back glass bottles.

At several of these villages are little moles and harbours, or piers, built up at a considerable expence, for securing the ships that come to load salt, and other goods; as at *North Berwick*, *Aberlady*, *Preston*, *Preston-pans*, (which is also noted for good malt-liquor), *Cockenny*, *Port-seaton*, &c.

Near *Preston-pans*, so called from the salt-pans there, was fought the unhappy battle between the king's forces, under the command of Sir *John Cope*, and the rebels, in *October*, 1745.

We came next to *Musselburgh*, an ancient burgh of regality. In this town are many hands employed in the woollen manufacture, especially in coarse stuffs for the use of the poor; and they have continued many years successfully this branch of trade without any rival.

*Musselburgh* is a pretty little market-town, upon the river *Esk*, over which is a good stone bridge. The main street is broad, and planted with two rows of trees, in some of which are lamps, to be lighted up in the winter season; which give it a genteel appearance; and from the town to the bridge, is a neat walk, planted with trees, and fenced off from the carriage-road.

A little west from this lies *Fisher-raw*, so called from a very large row of houses, mostly inhabited by fishermen, who were formerly more numerous here than at present; for the mussel-trade, which was of old reckoned very valuable, is now given over; and their

their chief buſineſs, at preſent, conſiſts in catching cods, haddocks, whitings, and ſome few ſhell-fiſh.

More to the ſouth are two ſmall villages, called *New-bigging*, and *God-ſpeed-all*; but they are ſo nearly joined to *Muſſelburgh* and *Fiſher-raw*, that a ſtranger would take them to be all one continued town. Nevertheleſs, they have not had a church ſince the Reformation, but are only a part of the pariſh of *Invereſk*, an adjoining village, ſo called, becauſe it ſtands at the influx of the river *Eſk*, which, though it be ſometimes ſo full of water as to overflow its banks, yet, being rapid, it is not made navigable.

The village of *Invereſk* enjoys ſo good an air, that the eminent Dr. *Pitcairn* called it the *Montpelier* of *Scotland*. It is very full of people, and there are ſeveral very handſome houſes and gardens in it, which invite the citizens of *Edinburgh* to take lodgings here in the ſummer, as the *Londoners* do at *Kenſington-gravel-pits*, *Hampſtead*, *Hackney*, and *Highgate*.

But the glory and beauty of this pariſh is *Pinkey*, which formerly belonged to *Seton*, earl of *Dunfermling*, but now to the marquis of *Tweedale*, who uſually reſided here, before his houſe at *Yeſter* was finiſhed; which, though it is the moſt magnificent building, yet is not ſo agreeably ſituated as *Pinkey*, which ſtands near the ſea, juſt as we enter into *Muſſelburgh*.

In the court before the houſe is a large ſtone well, covered with an imperial crown of ſtone, ſupported by pillars of the *Ionic* order. The great hall on the right, as you enter, is adorned with views of the great cities of *Italy*; and in a drawing-room adjoining to it, is a billiard-table. The great ſtair-caſe on the left is balluſtraded with iron, and crouded with pictures.

The firſt apartment conſiſts of a dining-room, drawing-room, and bed-chamber, all very ſpacious, curiouſly wainſcotted with oak, and hung with the ſeaſons in tapeſtry, of the ſmall figures, and beſt ſort:

the

the bed is of crimſon velvet, in an alcove, neatly ſupported with pillars. The chimnies are of marble, and above that of the dining-room is painted the fineſt inſide of a church that is any where to be ſeen.

The great gallery is very long and ſpacious, the ceiling whereof is full of *Latin* inſcriptions, ſuitable to the ſeveral paintings. Here are, a family picture of the lord *Seton*, with his four ſons and daughters, by *Hans Holbein*; Mr. *Henderſon*, the Covenanter, by *Vandyke*; the whole length of king *Charles* I. and his Chancellor, the earl of *Dunfermling*, in his robes, by the ſame hand. The firſt earl of *Tweedale*, with his eight ſons and ſeven daughters, all in one picture, as big as the life, takes up almoſt one end of the room. There are fine altar-pieces, paſſion-pieces, and others of that kind, which were ſaved from plunder out of monaſteries at the Reformation. Here is likewiſe a good picture of the earl of *Strafford*, and another of the duke of *Lauderdale* (who married his only child to the heir of his family), with great numbers of family pictures of the *Hays* and *Setons*. There is alſo well preſerved the genealogieal tree of the family, from the year 970 to this time; viz. the *Hays*, *Giffords*, and *Fraſers*. But moſt of the pictures have been carried to *Yeſter*.

The parterre behind the houſe is very large, and nobly adorned with ever-greens; and on each ſide of it ſpacious gardens. The whole ſtands in a park, which is, however, now greatly reduced in extent; but it was formerly well planted with fir-trees, and walled round with ſtone.

Near this place was fought a battle by *Edward Seymour*, duke of *Somerſet*, when he came to force the *Scots* into the marriage of their young queen *Mary* with his nephew king *Edward* VI. which was, doubtleſs, a very coarſe way of wooing. Here was a great ſlaughter of the *Scots*: but though the *Engliſh* won the battle, yet

yet they loſt their prize; for the young queen was privately embarked, carried to *France*, and afterwards married to the dauphin, who became king *Francis* II.

The *Engliſh* call this the battle of *Muſſelburgh*; but ſome *Scots* gentlemen riding out with us to ſhew us the place where the action was begun and ended, we all agreed, that the *Scots* are in the right, who call it the battle of *Pinkey*.

Adjoining to the ſeat of *Pinkey*, is a grand machine wrought by water, for pumping water out of the coal-mines, of which there are great numbers hereabouts, and almoſt in every part of *Lothian*. They alſo make vaſt quantities of white ſalt in this ſhire; and it produces great plenty of lime-ſtone. In the reign of *James* I. a mine was found in it, out of which they got a great deal of ſilver.

*Lothian* and *Stirlingſhire* lie very commodiouſly along-ſide the *Forth* for exporting their coals, called *Scots* coal, to different ports of the kingdom.

I now approached the capital city of *Edinburgh*; but muſt ſay a word or two of its ſituation, before I enter it. Standing then, at a ſmall diſtance, and taking a view of it from the eaſt, you have really but a very confuſed idea of the city, becauſe the ſituation being in length from eaſt to weſt, and the breadth ill-proportioned to it, you view it under the greateſt diſadvantage poſſible; whereas, if you turn a little to the right-hand towards *Leith*, you have a very handſome proſpect of it; and from the ſouth you ſee it to yet more advantage, becauſe it is increaſed on that ſide with new ſtreets.

At the extremity of the eaſt-end of the city ſtands the palace of *Holy-rood-houſe*; leaving which, a little to the left, you come through a ſmall ſuburb to the entrance, called the *Water-port*. From hence, turning weſt, the ſtreet goes on, in a ſtrait line, through the whole city, to the caſtle. It is above a mile in length;

length; and is, perhaps, the largeſt, longeſt, and fineſt ſtreet, for buildings. and number of inhabitants, in the world.

From the palace-door, which ſtands on a level with the loweſt of the plain country, the ſtreet begins to aſcend very gradually, being no where ſteep; but this aſcent being continued for ſo long away, it is eaſy to imagine, that the farther part muſt neceſſarily be very high; for the caſtle, which ſtands, as it were, at the extremity, weſt, as the palace does eaſt, makes, on all the three ſides (that only excepted which joins it to the city) a very ſteep and frightful precipice.

Together with this continued aſcent, you are to ſuppoſe the edge or top of the aſcent ſo narrow, that the ſtreet, and the row of houſes on each ſide, take up the whole breadth; ſo that, which way ſoever you turn, you go down hill immediately; which is ſo ſteep, that it is very troubleſome to thoſe, who have not very good lungs, to walk in thoſe ſide-lanes, which they call *Wynds*. By this deſcription you will perceive, that the city ſtands upon the narrow ridge of a long aſcending mountain.

On the north-ſide of the city towards the weſt-end of it, where the caſtle ſtands, was a lough or lake of water, which had a ſmall brook that run through it; ſo that it could not be ſaid to be quite ſtanding. This *North Lough* is now quite drained, and a moſt magnificent bridge built over the hollow. This bridge conſiſts of five arches, three very wide and high, elevated upon lofty piers; and on each ſide one of ſmaller dimenſions*. The main deſign of this bridge

* In 1769, juſt after it had been opened for the convenience of paſſengers, one of the abutments unfortunately gave way, by which accident, ſeveral people, particularly a very amiable young lady, were buried in the ruins. Had it happened a few minutes ſooner, ſome hundreds would probably have ſhared the ſame fate; who, returning from a methodiſt ſermon which had been preached in the neighbourhood, had occaſion to paſs acroſs this bridge in their way to *Edinburgh*. Mr. *Milne*,

is, to take off from the very great declivity, which would otherwiſe be in the intended new road, which is to go this way to *Leith*; for very little water runs under it. On this ſide they have begun to build, what is to be called the *New Town*. The houſes already erected, are airy and handſome, built entirely in the *Engliſh* taſte; ſo that each family are to enjoy a whole houſe to themſelves; which neither is, nor ever can be the caſe, in the *Old Town*. There was formerly another lake on the ſouth-ſide of it, which, being now filled up, is built into a ſtreet, though ſo much lower than the high ſtreet, that, as I ſaid before, the lanes between them are very ſteep.

The town is ſo ancient, that no hiſtory has recorded when, by whom, or on what occaſion, it was built; yet it ſeems moſt natural to conclude, that ſuch a ſituation could not be choſen, but for a retreat from the outrages and attempts of the *Britons*, *Saxons*, *Danes*, or other enemies: for, having an impregnable caſtle at the weſt-end, and a lake on either ſide, the inhabitants had nothing to defend, but the entrance at the eaſt end, which it was eaſy to fortify.

If this was not the reaſon for chuſing the ſituation, what ſhould have hindered them from building the city in a pleaſant, delightful valley, with the ſea flowing up to one ſide, and a river running through the middle of it, ſuch as that ſpace of ground, between it and the ſea, where the town of *Leith* ſtands? There they would have had a noble, pleaſant, and moſt uſeful ſituation, a very fine harbour for their trade, a good road in the *Forth* for their ſhips of burden; a pleaſant river, which, with ſmall art and charge, might have been ſo drawn round the city, as to have filled its ditches, and made its fortifications almoſt impregnable, as the *French* did, when they fortified

*Milne*, brother to the celebrated architect of *Black-friars* bridge, planned and executed this bridge.

*Leith*. Or, had they gone to the ſouth-ſide of the city, and extended it towards *Libertoun* and *Goodtrees*, they had found a plain large enough to have contained another *London*, watered on the ſouth part with a pleaſant brook, capable, by the help of pipes, to have conveyed water into every ſtreet and houſe.

A great part of this convenient ſpace for building a noble city has been made the property of the corporation; and the magiſtrates for the time being have always refuſed to ſuffer any houſes to be built upon it, becauſe the old city would then be ſoon deſerted, to the great loſs of all the proprietors of the buildings there, many of whom it would totally ruin.

Moſt of the houſes in *Edinburgh* are built of a rough kind of ſtone, undreſſed, becauſe of its extreme hardneſs; but the window-caſes and corner-ſtones are generally well dreſſed: and ſo indeed are the whole fronts of many houſes, particularly in the *Parliament-cloſe*, and ſome parts of the *High-ſtreet*. They are moſtly covered (eſpecially the new buildings) with blue ſlate.

Every ſtair-caſe is called a turnpike or houſe, and the whole building is termed a land, with the addition of ſome name to diſtinguiſh it from another. The families of the beſt rank, have generally but one floor, ſome only half a floor, and others leſs. The gentry take the firſt, ſecond, or third; the middling and poor mount higher.

The women here are many of them very handſome; generally light-haired, and fair. They are much more induſtrious than the men, taking laudable pride in having moſt of what they wear the product of their own hands. They are great admirers of white thread ſtockings (a faſhion the *Engliſh* ladies are come into), and ſcruple not to ſhew what they are as they walk; nor are the women of either the north or ſouth part of *Britain* half ſo ſhy as they uſed to be in this particular. But this may be ſaid in praiſe of the *Scottiſh* women,

men, which cannot of the *Engliſh*, that their white ſtockings are generally their own work. It was indeed a very great rarity to ſee a *Scottiſh* woman ſit idle; nay, over the tea-table, that expenſive time-waſter in *England*, they were generally at work, either upon the thread which made them linen or plaids, or elſe knitting themſelves ſtockings or gloves; which they do to great perfection. But alas! like their ſiſters of the ſouth, they are now great votaries to pleaſure and diſſipation.

From the principal ſtreet are many wynds, or narrow turnings, and it is not eaſy for a ſtranger to find his way to any one of the dwellings, which in theſe wynds are, as it were, piled one upon another. But there is in *Edinburgh* a very uſeful kind of porters, called cawdys, who attend at taverns, coffee-houſes, and other public places, to go on errands, and know every body of any note in the town. Theſe boys, though they are in rags, and lie every night upon the ſtairs, or in the ſtreets, are yet conſiderably truſted, and have ſeldom proved unfaithful*. They are ſubject to a kind of captain or magiſtrate, called the conſtable of the cawdies, who puniſhes any neglect or miſdemeanor generally by fine of ale or brandy, but ſometimes corporally. Moſt of them are uncommonly acute, and execute whatever employment is aſſigned them with great ſpeed and addreſs.

Having thus conſidered the city in its outward appearance, and in its ſituation, I muſt next look into its inſide, where we ſhall find it (notwithſtanding all its diſadvantages) a large, populous, rich, and even royal city.

* For the trifling conſideration of a penny, a cawdie is obliged to carry a letter or meſſage to the remoteſt part of *Edinburgh*. It is at the *Croſs*, and in the neighbourhood of the *Exchange* and *Parliament-houſe*, where they commonly ply.

From

From the palace-gate weſtward, the ſtreet is called the *Canongate*, where the canons of the abbey formerly reſided; which is a kind of ſuburb by itſelf, as *Southwark* is to *London*. In this part of the ſtreet, though otherwiſe not ſo well inhabited as the city itſelf, are ſeveral very magnificent houſes of the nobility, built for their town-reſidence, when the court was here. Of theſe the duke of *Queeſberry*'s, the marquis of *Lothian*'s, and the earl of *Murray*'s, are the chief: the firſt and laſt are very large and princely buildings, all of free-ſtone, large in front, and have good gardens behind them.

At the upper or weſt-end of this ſtreet, where it joins to the city, is a gate, which parts the city from the ſuburb, but does not diſcontinue the ſtreet, which widens, and is more ſpacious, when you are through the gate, than before. This is the famous *Nether-bow Port*, whoſe doors were like to have been taken away by the Parliament, when the affair of captain *Proteous* was under their conſideration. Though the oppoſition of the *Scots* in general to the propoſal of taking away the doors of this gate was ſo great as to prevent that meaſure being then adopted by Parliament, yet they have ſince, (about the year 1766) of their own accord, taken down the whole gateway, and thereby laid the *Canon-gate* and *High-ſtreet* entirely open to each other. For while the *Nether-bow Port* was ſtanding, the paſſage through it was ſo narrow, as frequently to occaſion a ſtoppage of carriages.

Juſt at this gate, on the outſide, are two ſtreets, one of which is called *St. Mary Wynd*, and the other *Leith Wynd:* the firſt leads out of the city, ſouth, into the great road for *England*, by the way of *Kelſo*; and at the foot of it is a gate turning weſtward into the low ſtreet, called the *Cowgate*, becauſe the cattle are often driven through it to and from the great market-place: the other leads north into a ſuburb called the

the *Calton*; from whence there is a very handſome gravel-walk, twenty feet broad, continued to the town of *Leith*, which is kept in good repair at the public charge, and no horſes ſuffered to come upon it.

It muſt not be expected I ſhould deſcribe all the buildings of the city; I ſhall therefore touch upon ſome few and go on. The firſt of any note is a fine houſe, on the ſouth-ſide of the ſtreet, a little within the gate, belonging to the marquis of *Tweedale*, with a plantation of lime-trees behind it, the place not allowing room for a large garden: adjoining to this are very good buildings, which, if ſet out in handſome ſtreets, would adorn a noble city; but being crouded together in narrow wynds and alleys, deſerve no notice.

A little farther, on the ſame ſide, is the *Trone* kirk; and near it, in the middle of the ſtreet, ſtands the guard-houſe, where two companies of diſciplined men, cloathed and armed like grenadiers, at the charge of the town, do duty every night, and keep the public peace of the city. Almoſt oppoſite to this church is the ſtreet or opening from the bridge, which connects the old city and the new, in the ſame manner as *London* bridge connects *London* with *Southwark*.

About mid-way between the *Nether-bow* and the caſtle, is the great church, which, before the Reformation, was collegiate, and dedicated to St. *Giles*; but it was afterwards divided into ſeveral preaching-places, and diſtricts of the city were allotted to them, ſo as to be parochial. When king *Charles* I. erected a new biſhopric at *Edinburgh*, which before that time was in the dioceſe of *St. Andrew's*, it was made a cathedral, and the dean was forenoon miniſter of that part of it called the *New Kirk* which is the choir, chancel, or eaſtern part. In it is a gallery for the king, or his commiſſioner. Here alſo the magiſtrates aſſemble, and the judges in their habits, in time of ſeſſion.

ſion. In a large chapel, on the ſouth-weſt part of this church, the general aſſembly hold their ſeſſions, as does alſo the commiſſion of the aſſembly, in the interval between the general meetings.

The great croſs under the tower is called the *Old Kirk*; and the front or weſt-part of the great church is divided into two parts: that on the ſouth is called the *Talbooth Kirk*, and that on the north *Haddo's Hole*, from the laird of *Haddo*, who, being a great royaliſt, and anti-covenanter, was kept priſoner in a vault there, till he was beheaded.

The ſteeple in the middle is but low, though of good architecture; the ſummit of it reſembles an imperial crown. Here they have a ſet of bells, which are not rung out as in *England* for that way of ringing is not known in this country), but are played upon by the hand with keys, like an harpſichord, the perſon playing having great leather covers to his fiſts, by which he is able to ſtrike with the more force. They play all manner of tunes very muſically, and the town gives a man a yearly ſalary for playing upon them from one to two every day, *Sundays* and holidays excepted.

On the ſouth-ſide of this church (formerly the church-yard) is a ſquare of very fine buildings, called the *Parliament-cloſe*, the weſt and ſouth-ſides of which are moſtly taken up with the parliament-houſe, the ſeveral courts of juſtice, the council chamber, the exchequer, the public regiſters, the court for the royal boroughs to aſſemble in, the lawyers library, the poſt-office, &c. The great church makes up the north-ſide of the ſquare, and the eaſt and part of the ſouth-ſide is built in private dwellings, very ſtately, lofty, and ſtrong, being ſeven ſtories high to the front of the ſquare; and the hill they ſtand on having a very ſteep deſcent, ſome of them are no leſs than fourteen ſtories high backwards. In the middle of this ſquare

is

is an equeſtrian ſtatue of king *Charles* II. which is reckoned one of the fineſt in *Europe*.

The Parliament-houſe is a ſtately, convenient, and large ſtructure. Over its entrance are the arms of *Scotland* well cut, with Mercy and Truth on each ſide for ſupporters; and this inſcription, *ſtant his felicia regna*; importing that theſe virtues make kingdoms happy. And under the arms was this motto *unio unionum*; relating not only to the union of the two crowns, but ſignifying that their advice was neceſſary to the maintenance of it. The room for the meeting of the Parliament had, on that occaſion, an high throne for the ſovereign, or the commiſſioner, with benches on each ſide for the nobility and biſhops, and forms conveniently placed in the middle, for the commoners. Without the area, was a pulpit for ſermons to the Parliament on particular occaſions; and behind the pulpit a large partition for others, beſides the members, to hear the ſermons, and debates of the houſe, when they thought fit to allow it. This building, in ſome meaſure, reſembles *Weſtminſter-hall*, and, though not quite ſo large, has a much more curious roof. In the ſouth or upper end of the hall, one of the ordinary judges ſits every day in ſeſſion time, to hear cauſes in the firſt inſtance. At the weſt-end of it are kept the ſheriff and commiſſary courts. Near the north-end is the town council-houſe, or *Guild-hall*, and over it is the juſticiary or criminal court. At the ſouth-eaſt part of the Parliament-houſe, is a door from what they call the outer-houſe (where the lord ordinary ſits) into the inner, where ſit the other 14 judges, or lords of ſeſſion; which is the ſupreme civil judicature of *Scotland*; over which are apartments for the lords of Exchequer.

In *May* 1752, a fine marble ſtatue of *Duncan Forbes*, Eſq. late lord preſident of the court of Seſſion, was ſet up in the outer Parliament-houſe. His great

merits, loyalty, and abilities, are too well known, to need encomiums here. He is repreſented ſitting in his robes, papers in his left-hand, leaning upon the chair, the other extended. The following inſcription is placed below it in gilt letters:

DVNCANO FORBES DE CVLLODEN,
SVPREMÆ IN CIVILIBVS CVRIÆ PRÆFECTI,
JVDICII INTEGERRIMO,
CIVI OPTIMO,
PRISCÆ VIRTVTIS VIRO,
FACVLTAS JVRIDICA LIBENS POSVIT,
ANNO POST OBITVM QVINTO.
C. N. M,DCC,LII.

Thus *Engliſhed.*

To *Duncan Forbes* of *Culloden*, preſident of the ſupreme Civil Court, a moſt upright judge, a moſt valuable citizen, a man of unblemiſhed virtue, the faculty of advocates with pleaſure erected this monument, in the fifth year after his deceaſe, *A. D.* 1752.

In the lower part, under the Parliament-houſe, is a noble library of books and MSS. belonging to the college of Juſtice, or gentlemen of the law.

The great opening into the *High-ſtreet* being the only paſſage into it for coaches, is at the north-eaſt corner, through a narrow ſtreet called the *Luckenbooths*; a little from which was the market-croſs, where all their proclamations and public acts are read and publiſhed by heralds, and ſound of trumpet. The croſs is now taken entirely away, but the place where it ſtood is ſtill diſtinguiſhable from the reſt of the ſtreet, by being paved in a different manner. Here is the great parade, where gentlemen meet for buſineſs or news, juſt before the *Exchange*, every day from eleven to one.

The

The *Royal Exchange* is a handſome building, lately erected, forming a large ſquare, and intended for the merchants to aſſemble in; but they ſtill continue to meet, at 'change hours, in the open ſtreet, directly before the *Exchange*, where the croſs formerly ſtood. From a grand ſtair-caſe, in the back part of the *Exchange*, is a fine view of the *New Town*, *Leith*, the *Forth*, and ſhips in the road; and, upon a clear day, the coaſt of *Fife* is full in ſight.

Near the weſt-end of the great church ſtands the *Tolbooth*, or common priſon, as well for criminals as for debtors. It was formerly the place of reſidence for the provoſt of *St. Giles*'s, as moſt of the adjacent houſes were for the canons and choiriſters of that church.

Oppoſite to the great church, and in the middle of the ſtreet, ſtands a row of houſes and ſhops, called the *Luckenbooths*, which interrupt the beauty of this place; but thoſe builings paſt, the ſtreet opens again to its former breadth, and is now called the *Lawn-market*, from the *Linen market* being kept there. This part of the ſtreet extends weſt to a narrower one, which leads to the *Caſtle hill*. At the upper end of it is a ſtone building appropriated to ſeveral public offices of leſſer value, called the *Weigh-houſe*; for below ſtairs are warehouſes, with public weights and ſcales for weighing heavy goods.

Here the ſtreet parts into two, one of which leads to the *Caſtle-hill*, as already noticed; and the other turns ſouth-weſt, and, deſcending gradually, leads to the *Graſs-market*, a place very like *Smithfield* in every reſpect, where is kept a weekly market for black cattle, ſheep, horſes, &c. This ſtreet, which is called the *Weſt-bow*, is inhabited moſtly by wholeſale dealers in iron, pitch, tar, oil, hemp, flax, linſeed, drugs, woads, and ſuch-like heavy goods. On the

*Caſtle-hill* is a curious and uſeful building, being a reſervoir of water, of great uſe to the city.

This city hath ſeven gates, or ports, as they are here called, viz.

1. The *Nether-bow Port:* this is the chief gate; it was magnificently built in 1606, and adorned with towers on both ſides, and a fine ſpire on the top. This is the entrance from the palace, and the principal ſuburb called the *Canon-gate.* (Entirely taken down, 1768.)

2. The *Cow-gate Port,* at the eaſt-end, likewiſe gives entrance to the ſtreet of that name, leading to the abbey by a back way.

3. The *Potter-row Port,* gives entrance to the ſuburb ſo called, and leads to *Dalkeith, Kelſo,* &c.

4. The *Society Port,* ſo called from the ſociety of brewers, who had a great ſquare court near it, now built into a handſome ſquare, after the *Engliſh* manner.

5. The *Weſt Port,* the only gate at the weſt-end of the city, which leads through a large ſuburb to *Gloſgow, Stirling, Queen's-ferry,* and from thence to the weſt and north *Highlands.*

6. The *New Port,* at the eaſt-end of the lake, leading northward towards a village called *Mouter's-hill* and *Leith.*

7. The *College-kirk Port,* leading alſo to *Leith.*

The markets here are very well ſupplied with all the neceſſaries of life, and are moſtly kept in diſtinct market places walled in, and reſerved for the particular things they are appointed for; ſuch as,

1. The meal market.
2. The fleſh market.
3. The poultry market.
4. The fiſh market.
5. The corn market.
6. The leather market.

Beſides theſe, is a weekly market for all ſorts of woollen manufactures, and linen, kept in that part of the *High-ſtreet,* called the *Lawn-market,* juſt now mentioned.

mentioned. In the ſame ſtreet, below the croſs, is an herb and fruit market kept every morning, which abates before noon, ſo that it is no incumbrance. The market for black cattle, ſheep, horſes, and graſs, is kept in that large ſpace of ground within the *Weſt Port*, called the *Graſs-market*.

On the ſouth-ſide of the city, towards the eaſt end, ſtands a large building, erected at the charge of the ſurgeons and apothecaries of this city, in which is their great hall, hung round with the pictures of all the eminent ſurgeons of this place, that have flouriſhed ſince this building was founded. Here they have alſo a theatre for diſſections, and a chamber of rarities, in which are ſeveral ſkeletons of uncommon creatures, a mummy, and many other curioſities.

Near the *Potter-row Port* ſtands the college, or univerſity. It conſiſts of three courts, two lower, and one higher, equal to the other two. Theſe courts are encompaſſed with buildings for the uſe of ſuch ſtudents as pleaſe to lodge in them; for they do not live in common, nor are they obliged to reſide, but only to attend their claſſes at certain hours. There is an high tower over the great gate, looking to the city.

The public ſchools are large and commodious: there are accommodations for ſtudents, handſome dwellings for the profeſſors, and fine gardens for their recreation. It was founded in 1580, by king *James* VI. upon a petition from the city to grant them a charter with the privilege of an univerſity; but the foundation was not perfected till 1582. The perſons eſtabliſhed by the foundation were, a principal or primate, a profeſſor of divinity, four regents, or maſters of philoſophy, and a profeſſor of philology, called *prof. humaniorum literarum*, or regent of humanity. In 1640, the town added a profeſſor of mathematics: to which have been lately added profeſſors of eccleſi-

aſtical hiſtory, civil law, theoretical and practical medicine, chemiſtry, rhetoric, and the belles lettres. The dignity of chancellor and vice-chancellor of the univerſity is in the lord provoſt and town-council.

They have a good library, which was founded by *Clement Little*, one of the commiſſaries of *Edinburgh*; ſince which it is much increaſed by donations from the citizens, perſons of quality, and others, who had their education there. The library is neatly kept, well furniſhed with books put in very good order, cloiſtered with wire doors, which none but the keeper can open, which is more commodious, and leſs encumbering, than multitudes of chains, uſed in many other libraries. The books given by the grand benefactors are kept in diſtinct apartments, and the donor's name over them in letters of gold.

Over the books hang the pictures of ſeveral princes, and of the moſt eminent reformers at home and abroad; and near them is kept the ſkull of the famous *Buchanan*, very entire, and ſo thin, that the light may be ſeen through it. It was depoſited there by Mr. *Adamſon*, formerly principal of the univerſity, who procured it to be taken out of his grave, and faſtened ſome Latin verſes to it in his commendation. The original of the *Bohemian* proteſt againſt the council of *Conſtance*, for burning *John Hus* and *Jerome* of *Prague*, *anno* 1417, is there, with 105 ſeals of *Bohemian* and *Moravian* grandees annexed to it. It was procured by a *Scots* gentleman in his travels, and given to the univerſity.

At the farther end of the library is a ſtair-caſe, which leads to the higher and lower common halls, where they hold their commencements and college-entertainments. In this place are ſeveral maps, globes, books, and rarities; and, among others, a crooked horn, cut out of a woman's head when 50 years old, and who lived 12 years after it. It is ſeveral inches long,

long, and was taken out of her head by a ſurgeon, *anno* 1671. Here alſo are lectures read, exerciſes performed, and apartments for the profeſſor of divinity to teach his pupils in, and for a ſelect library proper for divines.

In this higher common hall, which is a very ſpacious room, are placed ſuch books as have been bought by, or given to the college, ſince the library below was full; and in the ſouth-end of it is a curious and noble muſeum, collected by the very eminent Sir *Andrew Balfour*. It contains a vaſt treaſure of curioſities of art and nature, domeſtic and foreign, from almoſt all parts of the world; and is greatly valued by the virtuoſi, containing ſome rarities that are not to be found, either in thoſe of the Royal Society at *London*, or the *Aſhmolean* at *Oxford*. Sir *Robert Sibbald*, having a mind to engraft his name and merit on that of the celebrated *Balfour*, made a preſent of a great number of ſhells and other curioſities, to the college, on condition the magiſtrates would print the account of it, called *Auctarium Muſei Balfouriani e Muſeo Sibbaldiano*; to which I refer the reader.

Eaſtward from the college is the high-ſchool, well endowed, and with proper apartments for one maſter and four uſhers, who teach youth grammar and rhetoric.

In *Gray's-cloſe*, near the *Cowgate Port*, is the mint-houſe, in a large court, with neat and convenient buildings, and other accommodations for the maſter, officers, and workmen. It is now diſuſed for that purpoſe, but is a ſanctuary, or place of privilege.

At a ſmall diſtance from the college are two neat hoſpitals, with pretty gardens to each of them; and a little farther is the church-yard of the *Franciſcans*, or *Grey-friars*, the common burial-place for the whole city within the walls, where are a great many curious monuments. It contains about two acres of ground.

Adjoining to it is *Heriot's Hospital*, a large and ſtately building, the moſt magnificent of its kind in the world, adorned with a conſecrated chapel, large walks, delightful greens, and pleaſant gardens. It was built by the reverend Dr. *Balcanqual*, to whom *George Heriot*, jeweller to king *James* VI. left near 17,000*l.* to be diſpoſed of in pious uſes, which that worthy dean of *Rocheſter* did, by building and endowing this houſe, and giving ſtatutes to it, which he ordered ſhould be unalterable. It is a nurſery for an indefinite number of the ſons of freemen, who are maintained, cloathed, and educated in uſeful learning, till they are fit for apprenticeſhip, or to go to the univerſity, where they are allowed handſome ſalaries and exhibitions.

On the other ſide of the *Grey-friars* church-yard ſtands the charity workhouſe for the city, where old and infirm perſons are cloathed and maintained, and foundling and deſerted children are taken care of, put to nurſe, and educated till they are fit to go to ſervice, or put apprentice, &c. The number of old and young who are maintained by this noble charity are computed to be upwards of 500.

On the north ſide of the city, in the way to *Leith*, is a beautiful collegiate church, built by queen *Mary* of *Guelders*, queen to king *James* II. of *Scotland*, and dedicated to the *Holy Trinity*, but now parochial, though nothing but the church part was ever finiſhed. It is now called the *College-kirk*.

Near it is *St. Thomas's Hoſpital*, wherein old decayed citizens and their widows are very decently provided for, and allowed a chaplain.

Over-againſt it is *Bridewell*, or the houſe of correction, in which diſſolute people undergo diſcipline, and are kept to hard labour. There is an apartment in it for lunatic and diſtracted perſons.

Of

Of late years, Mr. *Hare* left a noble benefaction for a new hospital for female orphans of decayed freemen, which created a laudable emulation in many others, whose united contributions have raised another for the same good purpose.

An infirmary, called the *Royal Infirmary*, after the example of those in *London*, *Winchester*, &c. is erected at *Edinburgh*, by the liberal contribution of many well-disposed persons. It is a noble building, consisting of a main body and two wings: in the front is a handsome pediment, supported by six pillars: over the entrance is a statue of king *George* II. The building is four stories high; the wards large, and well accommodated for the reception of patients. The operation-room is excellently well adapted for the purpose of letting a great many persons see the operations there performed. The light is admitted from the top, by a large sky-light; and ranges of seats are elevated pretty high above each other, for the more conveniently seeing the operations. On the top of the building is a dome, from whence you have a fine view of the city of *Edinburgh* and the neighbouring country. There was so general a good will to the work, that the like spirit had hardly ever been known any where. The proprietors of several stone quarries made presents of stone to it; others of lime; merchants contributed timber; the wrights and masons were not wanting in their contributions; the neighbouring farmers agreed to carry materials *gratis*; the journeymen masons contributed their labour for a certain quantity of hewn stones; and, as this undertaking is for the relief of the diseased, lame, and maimed poor, even the day-labourers would not be exempted, but conditioned to work a day in a month *gratis* to the erection. The ladies too contributed in their own way to it; for they appointed an assembly for the benefit of the work; and, it being well attended, every one contributed

bountifully to it. It has met with no ſmall encouragement from the nobility and gentry; and his Majeſty was pleaſed to give 100*l.* towards it: ſo that it is really a noble work.

The phyſicians were incorporated in 1682 by king *Charles* II. and have their college near the *Nether-bow* in the *Fountain-cloſe*. They are deſervedly eſteemed learned and able, and do not give place to the phyſicians of any country.

On the north-ſide of the city, in the way to *Leith*, is a neat phyſic-garden, containing ſome thouſands of exotic plants and ſimples. The botanical ſtudent owes this admirable *hortus* to the munificence of lord *Bute*, and the almoſt enthuſiaſtic zeal of the induſtrious Dr. *Hope*, the ingenious profeſſor.

Buildings for pleaſure, as well as profit, are not wanting in *Edinburgh*. A theatre is built at the end of the new bridge in the *New Town*, which was raiſed by the ſubſcriptions of a certain number of gentlemen, who let it originally to a manager for four hundred pounds a year. Mr. *Roſs* was the firſt perſon who took it, and his name was inſerted in the patent, which made him manager as long as he choſe. A few years ago, plays were not in that repute at *Edinburgh* they now are. The miniſters, zealous for the good of there flock, preached againſt them, and the poor players were entirely routed: they have now, however, once more taken the field, and the clergy leave them to their own ungodlineſs. During theſe conteſts, Mr. *Roſs* found, that the benefits of the theatre did not anſwer the expences of it, and retreated in good time.

Our late modern *Ariſtophanes*, who imagined he had wit enough to laugh the *Scotch* out of their money, took it of Mr. *Roſs*, at the ſame price that was originally paid for it. He brought on all his own comedies ſucceſſively; but, as moſt of the humour was local

local and particular, few people underſtood it. Now and then, indeed, a very civil gentleman was ſo kind as to explain what he had been told in *London* ſuch a joke alluded to; but, as jokes always loſe their ſtrength in travelling, nobody was the wiſer for the explanation. But when, in the courſe of acting, Mr. *Foote* attempted to introduce the *Minor* upon the ſtage, the miniſters who had long lain dormant, now roſe up in arms. The character of Mrs. *Cole* gave them offence. The *Scotch* clergy, not contented with damning the play itſelf, very piouſly pronounced all thoſe damned who went to ſee it. Parties, however, roſe on this occaſion, and many were ſo *wicked* as to inſiſt on its being performed. Riots enſued, the unrighteous triumphed, and the poor play was performed.

Mr. *Foote*, however, found, that to gain half the town was not ſufficient, the whole of it being neceſſary for his buſineſs; and therefore, when he perceived he could not bring them into good humour, it was his intereſt to retire. However, on leaving *Edinburgh*, he made the beſt of a bad bargain, and raiſed the rent to five hundred pounds a year, for which ſum he let it to Mr. *Digges*, the preſent manager.

The proprietors now ſaw the miſtake they had been guilty of, in leaving it in the power of Mr. *Roſs* to let it out to other people, and thus, in ſome meaſure, to deprive them of their own property. If any advantageous encreaſe of rent could have been made, they thought themſelves the only perſons who were entitled to it; but of this they had deprived themſelves, and put the houſe on a worſe footing than it was at the firſt; for, if four hundred pounds had already been found too large a rent, five hundred muſt be ſtill more diſtreſſing, and prevent the manager from bringing good actors to entertain the town. However, under all theſe diſadvantages, Mr. *Digges* took the playhouſe. Some little juvenile extrava-

gances, more than any natural turn for the ſtage, induced Mr. *Digges* to quit the military profeſſion, to which he was bred, and become an actor. Driven from the firſt line, he took the ſecond; and, as he could not, at that time, gain admittance to the *London* theatres, he became manager at *Edinburgh*. He has indeed done every thing which good management could do; but, it is to be feared, not greatly to his own advantage.

The theatre is of an oblong form, and deſigned after the manner of the foreign ones. I do not know its exact dimenſions; but at three ſhillings (which is the price of admittance into the pit and boxes) it is capable of containing about one hundred and thirty pounds. The pit ſeems conſidered here as the *parterre*, in the *French* theatre, into which gentlemen go who are not ſufficiently dreſſed for the boxes. On very crouded nights, the ladies ſometimes ſit here, and then that part is divided by a partition. The ornaments are few, and in an unaffected plain ſtyle, which, on the whole, has a very elegant appearance. It is lighted with wax, and the ſcenery is well painted, though they do no not excel in thoſe *jeux de theatre*, which pleaſe and aſtoniſh the common people in *London*. The whole of their machinery is luckily very bad; and therefore, much to the credit of their underſtandings, they have ſeldom any *Harlequin* entertainments.

The upper galleries, or, as they obligingly term them in *London*, the Gods, ſeem here very compaſſionate divinities. You ſometimes hear the murmurings of diſpleaſure at a diſtance, but they never rain down oranges, apples, &c. on the heads of the unfortunate actors. They ſuffer them very quietly *to ſtrut their hour upon the ſtage*, and if then they diſlike them, *they are literally heard no more*.

It

It is probable, that, from an attention to theſe ſmall and ſeemingly trivial circumſtances, we diſcover more of the real manners of a people, than from the greater and more public events in life, where the paſſions are naturally excited, and men act under a diſguiſe. A boiſterous *Engliſhman* in *London*, who thinks it a part of his privilege to do what he thinks proper, provided neither the laws nor *Magna Charta* forbid it, when he takes a diſlike to an actor, drives all the players off the ſtage, puts an end to the performance, and inſults the whole audience. A *Frenchman* and a *Scotchman*, whom an arbitrary government in one inſtance, and the remains of it in the other, has ſoftened and humbled, keep their quarrels to themſelves, conſider the poor player as incapable of reſiſtance, and ſhew their diſlike to them only by not applauding them.

*Comely Garden* is a newly eſtabliſhed place, for ſummer evenings amuſement; and may be called the *Vauxhall* of *Edinburgh*. Here you have an orcheſtra erected in the garden, for muſic and ſinging; and when that part of the entertainment is over, the company have an opportunity of dancing (if they chuſe it) in a couple of ball-rooms erected for that purpoſe. This garden is pleaſantly ſituated near the abbey, juſt under *Arthur's Seat*, and other adjacent hills; which ſeem to form a natural amphitheatre, well adapted for the purpoſe to which this lovely ſpot is now appropriated.

The city is governed by a lord provoſt, whoſe office is much the ſame with that of the lord mayor of *London*; four baillies, who, beſides the power of aldermen in the government of this city, have that of ſheriffs, and a common-council, ordinarily conſiſting of 25 perſons, but extraordinarily of 38. All theſe are choſen annually, and the provoſt, dean of guild, and treaſurer, are to be merchants; or if any tradeſman be choſen, he muſt quit his trade, and not return

turn to it without leave of the magiſtrates and town-council; and he muſt alſo be a year or two a member of the common-council No one is to continue in the council above two years at a time, except he be a member of it by virtue of a ſuperior office. The baillies are to be choſen indifferently out of twelve candidates propoſed, and none is to be elected deacon out of any of the fourteen incorporated trades, except he has been a maſter of his trade two years at leaſt; and muſt not continue deacon above two years at a time. The fourteen incorporated trades are:

| | |
|---|---|
| Surgeons. | Wrights. |
| Goldſmiths. | Maſons. |
| Skinners. | Taylors. |
| Farriers. | Bakers. |
| Hammermen. | Butchers. |
| Cordwainers. | Wakers, *i. e.* Fullers. |
| Weavers. | Bonnet-makers. |

The magiſtrates are choſen annually upon the *Tueſday* next after *Michaelmas-day*, by 38 electors, whereof 20 are to be merchants and tradeſmen, who are to chuſe ſuch as in their conſcience they think beſt qualified; and theſe magiſtrates and the town-council have the adminiſtration of the government, except in ſome reſerved caſes; ſuch as the election of magiſtrates, dean of guild and treaſurer, and ſetting of feus or leaſes, giving boundaries of places, and other public matters; in which caſes they are to conſult the fourteen deacons of trades.

None of the merchants or traders are to have any particular conventions, or make any by-laws among themſelves, without conſent of the magiſtrates and town-council, except to chuſe their own deacons at the appointed time, to make perſons free of their trade, or to try their work; and one of the commiſſioners for Parliament (when they had two) was always

ways to be chosen out of the tradesmen, and another out of the merchants. The auditors of accompts are to be chosen out of an equal number of both. The lord provost, dean of guild, and treasurer, are not to continue longer than two years at a time, and the baillie must be one year a baillie, one year old baillie, and one year free of office. Before the Union, the lord provost for the time being was always one of the privy-council.

The trained bands of the city consist of sixteen companies; besides which, they have a standing company of town guards.

And here it will be proper to take notice of the notorious riot committed in this city on the 7th of *Sept.* 1736, in relation to captain *Porteous*, which made so much noise, and brought down upon this famous city the resentment of the legislature of *Great Britain.*

The case was this: one *Andrew Wilson* was condemned for a robbery of the public money, committed on the highway; and, on *Wednesday* the 14th of *April* 1736, the day appointed for his execution, the magistrates, being apprehensive that a rescue would be attempted, ordered captain-lieutenant *John Porteous*, at the head of a detachment of about 70 men of the city guard, to attend the execution, and powder and ball were delivered to them for that purpose: when, without any just cause, or necessary occasion, he ordered his men to fire upon the people assembled, calling out to them at their second firing, "to level their pieces, and be damned," or words to that effect, and levelling his own piece, mortally wounded one person himself; and about twenty of the guard, obeying his orders, killed and maimed a number of other persons; and by a third firing, killed and wounded many others. This massacre was occasioned only by the populace throwing some stones at the executioner as he was going up the ladder, when the criminal had hung

about fifteen or sixteen minutes, and at the guard: all which however he denied upon his trial; but, after a very solemn hearing, he was found guilty of firing a gun himself, and ordering his men to fire; and so was condemned to be hanged upon a gibbet, on the 8th of *Sept.* 1736. The captain drew up a petition to her late majesty, queen *Caroline*, then regent of the kingdom, in the absence of the king; insisted on his innocence, prayed for mercy; and, great application having been made to her majesty for changing the sentence to transportation, a reprieve for six weeks was granted; which arriving on the 2d of *September* at *Edinburgh*, occasioned the most extraordinry riot that ever was known or heard of, all circumstances considered, except that at *York* against the *Jews*, mentioned in Vol. iii. p. 188.

For, on the 7th of *September*, the night before the captain was to be executed, had he not been reprieved, about ten at night, some men by surprize entered the city, and seized all the fire-arms, battle-axes, and drums belonging to the city guard.

The mob hereupon, in a few minutes, locked and secured all the city-gates, and, with drums beating an alarm, attempted with hammers, and other instruments, to force open the [*Tolbooth*] prison door: but failing, they desperately set fire to it, and burnt it. When they entered the prison, they made the underkeeper open the double locks of the apartment where the captain was. He begged in vain to be spared till the afternoon; and making some resistance, they dragged him down stairs by his legs, and hurried him away. This was about eleven at night, when they marched out with lights before them. In their way to the *Grass-market*, passing by a barber's sign-post, some called out to hang him up there; but it was resolved to hang him where the murders, for which he was condemned, were committed. They therefore proceeded

proceeded to the place where, on executions, the gallows uſed to be fixed, where they kept him above a quarter of an hour, till they opened a ſhop, and brought out a rope, one end of which they threw over a ſign-poſt about twenty feet high. He deſired ſome time to prepare for death; but was anſwered, they would allow him no more than thoſe had, who were ſhot. They then pulled him up in the dreſs in which they found him; viz. a night-gown and cap. His hands not being tied, he fixed them between his neck and the rope, whereupon one with a battle-ax ſtruck at his hands. They then let him down, and he having on two ſhirts, they wrapt one of them about his face, and tied his arms with his nightgown, and then pulled him up again, where he hung till day-light next morning; when he was cut down, and carried to the *Grey-friars* church. Upon inſpecting his body, it appeared his left-ſhoulder was wounded, his back diſcoloured, and his neck broken.

It was obſerved, that this mob was under a ſtricter concert, and better conduct, than uſual; for, marching along to the execution, the unhappy man obſerving a gentleman of his acquaintance, he gave him a purſe of 23 guineas, which he deſired might be delivered to his brother, which they offered not to obſtruct. The left indeed the priſon-doors open, whereby ſeveral priſoners eſcaped; but after they had perpetrated this unprecedented fact, they left the arms and drums at the place of execution, where they were found next morning. During the tumult, parties of armed men, with drums, patrolled the different ſtreets, to prevent any ſurprize from the king's forces quartered in the ſuburbs. The magiſtrates attending with ſeveral of the burgeſſes, attempted to diſperſe the mob; but were pelted with ſtones, and threatened with fire-arms, if they did not retire. After the execution was over, they went to the lord provoſt's houſe; and, telling

ing

ling him they were satisfied, departed, without offering any other violence. Nay, it is said, that to do the act with more decency, having no clergyman, they ordered two of the gravest among them to exhort the unhappy man, as they carried him to execution.

The boldness, secrecy, and conduct of this enterprize, was the most extraordinary instance of its kind that ever was known; and the keeper declaring that, though the persons who first entered and demanded the keys wore leather aprons, they were otherwise well dressed, it made some imagine, that persons above the vulgar rank had an hand in it.

Be this as it would, the insult on the sovereign authority was too flagrant to be overlooked. Proclamations, with rewards of 200*l.* sterling, were issued for apprehending the rioters; and when the Parliament met, vigorous measures were taken in the affair. The lord provost, *Alexander Wilson*, Esq. was ordered up to *London* in custody; the magistrates were ordered up also, to attend the House of Lords at *London*; and finally, an act of Parliament was passed, to disable the said *Alexander Wilson* from holding or enjoying any office of magistracy in *Edinburgh*, or *Great Britain*; a new provost was injoined to be chosen, and a fine of 2000*l.* levied on the city of *Edinburgh* for the use of the widow of captain *Porteous*, as punishments for their respective remissnesses in not endeavouring to prevent this insult on sovereignty, and all lawful authority.

This act, however, passed not without great debates; and as some thought it impossible to prevent a design so well concerted, and so suddenly and boldly executed, they were of opinion, that the city of *Edinburgh* was treated with too much severity.

This act was passed in the 10th year of his majesty, and in the same year was also passed another, for the more effectually bringing to justice any persons concerned

cerned in this ſtrange attempt; in which fugitives not ſurrendering were made liable to death; the concealing of thoſe who ſhould be declared fugitives was alſo made death. This act was to be read before morning ſermon in every church in *Scotland*, every *Sunday* for a year: impeachers were to be encouraged, and diſcharged; informers rewarded with 200*l.* ſterling for every perſon they ſhould convict, and be admitted witneſſes.

But ſo ſecretly was this dark affair managed, that I do not remember any body ſuffering on the account; and the reading of the act was but indifferently digeſted by many in that kingdom.

Great ſeverity was intended; ſuch as the impriſoning, as well as diſqualifying the lord provoſt for a year; the aboliſhing the town-guard of the city of *Edinburgh*, and the taking away the gates of the *Netherbow Port*, and keeping open the ſame. But the city of *Edinburgh* was happily ſaved from this diſgrace. They have now taken down this gate, as obſerved already, of their own accord.

The churches in this populous city and ſuburbs are 12, including the chapel of the caſtle; the miniſters about 20; beſides three chapels.

The 12 churches are:

1. The Canon-gate Kirk.
2. The Collegiate, or College Kirk.
3. The Trone Kirk, or Chriſt's Kirk.
4. The New Kirk.
5. The Old Kirk.
6. The Tolbooth Kirk.
7. *Hadd's Hole* Kirk.

All theſe are parts of the cathedral of *St. Giles*'s.

8. The lady *Yeſter*'s Kirk.
9. 10. The Grey-friars Kirk, now divided into two.
11. The Weſt Kirk, or *St. Cuthbert*'s.
12. The chapel of the caſtle.

There

There are alſo about 20 meeting-houſes of the epiſcopal party; for though preſbytery be the eſtabliſhed religion of *Scotland* ſince the Revolution, yet a great number of the people of all ranks are not of that profeſſion, eſpecially in the northern parts.

There are alſo three meeting-houſes of Seceders; and the Methodiſts have built a neat chapel in the orphan-hoſpital park.

The churches are always very full; for the people in this country do not wander about on the ſabbath-days, as in *England*. They have alſo one very good cuſtom as to their behaviour in church, which I wiſh was practiſed in *England*: if any perſon comes in after divine ſervice is begun, he takes no notice of any body, nor any body of him; whereas the *Engliſh* make bows and cringes, even in the middle of prayers. Not that the *Scots* want manners; for they ſhew them more properly after the ſermon is done, and the bleſſing given, when they all look round upon their friends, eſpecially to perſons of diſtinction, and make their civilities as courteouſly as their ſouthern neighbours.

The caſtle only, and the palace, remain to be mentioned. The firſt is ſtrong both by ſituation and art, but far from being impregnable, as has been experienced more than once. It was formerly called the *Maiden Caſtle*, becauſe the *Pictiſh* kings kept their daughters in it. Still more anciently it was called *Alatum Caſtrum*, or the *Winged Caſtle*, perhaps from its form, and ſtanding on ſo high an hill, as it were in the air. It is ſituated at the weſt-end of the city, where the rock riſes to an high and large ſummit. It is inacceſſible on the ſouth, weſt, and north. The entrance is from the town, where the rock is alſo very high; and is defended by a round battery, and an out work at the foot of it, with a draw bridge. In the upper part of the caſtle is a guard-houſe, and the

fortreſs

fortreſs is defended, in different parts, by ſeveral batteries of heavy cannon, numbers of which are of braſs. In the caſtle is a royal palace of hewn ſtone, where are kept the regalia and chief records of ſtate, as alſo the magazine for the arms and ammunition of the public: it is bomb-proof.

A chapel is alſo in it for the uſe of the garriſon; and it is furniſhed with water by two wells in the rock. From the caſtle is a delightful proſpect over the city and neighbouring country, and to the river of *Forth*, from whence it is ſaluted by ſuch men of war as come to anchor in *Leith* road. The governor is always a perſon of quality, and general of the forces.

The governor, lieutenant-governor, fort-major, and ſome other officers, have very good apartments; and there are deep vaults in the rock, which, they ſay, are bomb-proof.

The palace, called *Holy-rood-houſe*, is a very handſome building. It may be called the eſcurial of *Scotland*, being both a royal palace, and an abbey, founded by king *David* I. for canons regular of St. *Auſtin*, who named it *Holy-rood-houſe*. The entrance is adorned with pillars of hewn ſtone, under a cupola in the form of an imperial crown, baluſtrated on each ſide. The fore-part has two wings, on each of which are two turrets; that towards the north was built by king *James* V. and that towards the ſouth (as well as the reſt) by king *Charles* II. whereof Sir *William Bruce* was architect. The inner court is very ſtately, all of free-ſtone well hewed, with piazzas round it, from which are entries into the ſeveral apartments, truly royal and magnificent; but, above all, the long-gallery (147 feet in length) is very remarkable, being adorned with the pictures of all the *Scots* kings from *Fergus* I. to *James* VII. incluſive, by maſterly hands. Thoſe kings who were eminent, and all the race of *Stuarts*,

*Stuarts*, are in full length; the others are but half lengths. In the time of the rebellion (1745) this gallery was uſed as a barrack for a regiment of ſoldiers; who have cut and damaged many of the pictures, in a ſhameful manner.

You turn to the right to the royal apartments, as at St. *James*'s; and the ſtair-caſe and guard-room run exactly as there, but far more lofty and magnificent. Duke *Hamilton*'s apartment (as hereditary keeper) is in the double tower to the north; and the great council-chamber in the tower to the ſouth. The earl of *Perth*, when chancellor, in the late king *James*'s reign, converted this noble room into a popiſh chapel, and his apartments behind it was the jeſuits ſchool, which, being demoliſhed by the mob at the Revolution, has been neglected ever ſince. The chimney-pieces are all of marble, and the apartments two pair of ſtairs, for the officers of ſtate, are very well kept, being lent to ſeveral of the nobility, who now live in them.

Behind this palace, the conventual church makes a wing to the north; and eaſtward from it is *St. Ann's-yard*, which was deſigned to be branched out into gravel-walks, adorned with ſtatues; but the Revolution coming on, attended with a long and expenſive war, and afterwards the Union with *England*, prevented its being put in execution.

The church (lately repaired at the inſtance of the earl of *Dundonald*) was very high to the roof, and the pillars as exquiſite as thoſe of *St. George*'s chapel at *Windſor*. It was an ancient, very reverend, but declining fabric, and uſed only as a burial-place for perſons of quality. In it king *James* VI. was crowned by biſhop *Hepburn*, aſſiſted by *John Knox*, as was king *Charles* I. by archbiſhop *Spotſwood*.

The walls and roof of this fine chapel, on *Decem.* 2, 1768, gave way and fell down; and in the night of

of the 3d, moſt of the remainder ſhared the ſame fate; occaſioned by the enormous weight of a new ſtone roof, laid over it ſome years ago, which the walls were unable to ſupport, to the eternal diſgrace of thoſe *Goths* who laid on ſuch a roof, compoſed of as heavy materials as themſelves.

King *James* VII. began to erect a magnificent throne here for the ſovereign, and 12 ſtalls for the 12 knights companions of the moſt noble and ancient order of St. *Anarew*, or the thiſtle, which he had revived after a long diſuſe. The fineſt carvers and maſters in *Europe* were employed in it. But at the Revolution the rabble demoliſhed all, and ranſacked every corner, fell upon a vault quite filled up, ſo as not to be known what it certainly were, in which were found the bodies of king *James* V. and *Magdalene* of *Valois*, his firſt queen, together with lord *Darnley*'s, all embalmed.

The adjoining park is about four miles in circumference; but, which is very odd, there is neither deer nor tree in it, though it affords good paſture for cattle. There is a very high and craggy rock in it, near half a mile to the top, called *Arthur's Seat*, from *Arthur* the *Britiſh* king, who, they ſay, uſed to view the adjacent country from thence.

The glory of this neighbourhood is the new houſe of the earl of *Abercorn*, built all of fine ſtone; and is by far the handſomeſt manſion in *Scotland:* the architect was Mr. *Chambers*, and the builder Mr. *May*.

This palace, or abbey, and park, is a ſanctuary for debtors; and no one, but by a ſpecial warrant from the Lords of Seſſion (which there are few examples of their granting), can arreſt any man, who has entered his name in an office kept there for that purpoſe.

It would be unpardonable in us to quit the city of *Edinburgh*, without taking notice of a ſingular circumſtance mentioned by Dr. *Johnſon* in his *Journey to the*

*the Weſtern Iſlands of Scotland:* "There is one ſubject of philoſophical curioſity to be found in *Edinburgh*, (ſays the doctor) which no other city has to ſhew: a college of the deaf and dumb, who are taught to ſpeak, to read, to write, and to practiſe arithmetic, by a gentleman whoſe name is *Braidwood*. The number which attends him is, I think, about twelve, which he brings together into a little ſchool, and inſtructs according to their ſeveral degrees of proficiency.

"I do not mean to mention the inſtruction of the deaf as new. Having been firſt practiſed upon the ſon of a conſtable of *Spain*, it was afterwards cultivated with much emulation in *England*, by *Wallis* and *Holder*, and was lately profeſſed by Mr. *Baker*, who once flattered me with the hopes of ſeeing his method publiſhed. How far any former teachers have ſucceeded, it is not eaſy to know; the improvement of Mr. *Braidwood*'s pupils is wonderful. They not only ſpeak, write, and underſtand what is written, but if he that ſpeaks looks towards them, and modifies his organs by diſtinct and full utterance, they know ſo well what is ſpoken, that it is an expreſſion ſcarcely figurative to ſay, they hear with the eye. That any have attained the power mentioned by *Burnet*, of feeling ſounds, by laying a hand on the ſpeaker's mouth, I know not; but I have ſeen ſo much, that I can believe more: a ſingle word, or a ſhort ſentence, I think, may poſſibly be ſo diſtinguiſhed.

"It will readily be ſuppoſed by thoſe who conſider this ſubject, that Mr. *Braidwood*'s ſcholars ſpell accurately. Orthography is vitiated among ſuch as learn firſt to ſpeak, and then to write, by imperfect notions of the relation between letters and vocal utterance; but to thoſe ſtudents every character is of equal importance; for letters are to them not ſymbols of names, but of things; when they write, they do not repreſent a ſound, but delineate a form.

"This

"This ſchool I viſited, and found ſome of the ſcholars waiting for their maſter, whom they are ſaid to receive at his entrance with ſmiling countenances and ſparkling eyes, delighted with the hope of new ideas. One of the young ladies had her ſlate before her, on which I wrote a queſtion conſiſting of three figures, to be multiplied by two figures. She looked upon it, and quivering her fingers in a manner which I thought very pretty, but of which I know not, whether it was art or play, multiplied the ſum regularly in two lines, obſerving the decimal place; but did not add the two lines together, probably diſdaining ſo eaſy an operation. I pointed at the place where the ſum total ſhould ſtand, and ſhe noted it with ſuch expedition, as ſeemed to ſhew that ſhe had it only to write.

"It was pleaſing to ſee one of the moſt deſperate of human calamities capable of ſo much help: whatever enlarges hope, will exalt courage. After having ſeen the deaf taught arithmetic, who would be afraid to cultivate the *Hebrides?*"

*Hawthornden*, four miles ſouthward from *Edinburgh*, is celebrated as well for its famous caves hewn out of the rock, as for being the reſidence of the *Scots* hiſtorian and poet *Drummond*, hence generally termed, of *Hawthornden*; and,

*Roſlin*, or *Roſland*, ſix miles from *Edinburgh*, for an ancient chapel of exquiſite workmanſhip, entirely arched over with a ſtone roof. It is the only thing of its kind that eſcaped the fury of the firſt reformers. It is a *Gothic* building on the outſide, each buttreſs having been adorned with ſtatues as big as the life, in the niches, and of each ſide of the windows, which are very ſpacious. This chapel lies in *Mid-Lothian*, four miles from *Edinburgh*. The foundation was laid in 1440, by *William St. Clair*, Prince of *Orkney*, duke of *Holdenbourg*, &c. It it remarkable in all this work that there are not two cuts of one ſort. The moſt

curious part of this building is the vault of the choir, and that which is called the *Princeſs's*, or rather *Prentice's Pillar*. This celebrated pillar is of a different conſtruction from any of the reſt, being of a ſpiral form, and adorned with very elegant carved work. From the ſouth-eaſt corner of the chapel (not far from this pillar) you deſcend, by a flight of ſteps, into a very ſpacious light vault, arched over with a ſtrong ſtone roof; in which there are now no coffins remaining. This chapel was poſſeſſed by a provoſt and ſeven canons regular, who were endowed with ſeveral conſiderable revenues, through the liberality of the lords of *Roſlin*.

*Roſlin*, or *Roſland*, has (beſides the chapel) large remains of a ſtrong ancient caſtle, built upon a rock, overlooking a deep valley. The ſituation of this place is very romantic and picturesque, and remarkable for a number of hanging gardens, on the ſides of hills, which produce (in particular) vaſt quantities of fine ſtrawberries. Here is a commodious inn for the accommodation of thoſe who viſit the place, as a great many do in the ſummer ſeaſon, it being a pleaſant ride from *Edinburgh*.

This place is remarkable, according to *Buchanan*, *Leſley*, and other *Scotch* hiſtorians, for three victories obtained over the *Engliſh* in one day, in the neighbourhood, by *John Carminy*, governor of the kingdom, and *John*, as others ſay, *Simon Fraſer*, with 8000 men, over three bodies of the *Engliſh*, conſiſting of 10,000 each, the latter end of *February* 1302.

We next viſited *Leith*, the ſea-port of *Edinburgh*, which is a large and populous town, or rather two towns; for the river or harbour parts them: but they are joined by an ordinary ſtone bridge of three ſmall arches, to which ſhips of burden may come, and, at high water, lay their ſides cloſe to the ſhore.

Here

Here is a very fine quay, well wharfed up with ſtone, and fenced with piles, able to diſcharge much more buſineſs than the place can ſupply, though the trade is far from being inconſiderable. At the mouth of the harbour is a very long and well-built pier, or head, which runs out beyond the land a great way, and defends the entrance into the harbour from being filled up with ſand, as it would otherwiſe be, when the wind blows hard at north-eaſt. There is alſo a ſtrong ſtone pier now built, on the other ſide of the harbour, both of which are kept in good repair; and, by this means, the harbour is preſerved, and kept open, in ſpite of a flat ſhore, and a large ſwell of the ſea.

On the other ſide of the bridge are the remains of a ſtrong caſtle, built by *Oliver Cromwell*, to command the port, but is now almoſt an heap of rubbiſh. Here the rebel *Highlanders*, in 1715, made a bold ſtop, and took poſſeſſion of it for one night; but not finding their friends in the city in any condition to join them, and the troops preparing to attack them, they quitted it in the night, and marched off to the earl of *Winton*'s houſe.

This town was once very ſtrong; for the *French* held it for ſome years againſt the reformers, but were at laſt driven out by an army which queen *Elizabeth* ſent from *England* to aſſiſt the Proteſtants. It is under the juriſdiction of the magiſtrates of *Edinburgh*, and is governed by a bailiff under them.

At *Leith* the *Forth* is ſeven miles over, and holds that breadth for five or ſix miles; but it is narrower a little beyond *Cramond*; and at *Queen's-ferry* is reduced to three miles in breadth.

Near *Cramond* bridge is *Craigie Hall*, the ſeat of the Hon *Charles Hope Weir*, Eſq. brother to the earl of *Hopton*. This is one of the moſt beautiful places in the neighbourhood of *Edinburgh*, ornamented with

walks and plantations on the banks of the river; over which is thrown a bridge of one large arch, built of rough ſtones, above which the river forms one of the fineſt caſcades imaginable, by running betwixt, and over, a vaſt number of rocks, whereof the bed of the river, in that part, entirely conſiſts. This bridge very properly bears the motto *utile dulci*. After paſſing it you riſe a gentle hill, on the top of which is a temple, from whence you have a fine view of the houſe, park, and adjacent country, which is really very fine.

*Queen's-ferry* is a ſmall fiſhing town ſituated cloſe by the *Forth* ſhore, ſuppoſed to be ſo called from St. *Margaret*, queen to king *Malcolm Canmore*, who uſed to ferry over here as the ſhorteſt paſſage to *Dunfermling*, where ſhe reſided much, and laid the foundation of a monaſtery.

In the middle of the *Forth*, juſt oppoſite to this village, is a ſmall iſland, with the remains of an ancient caſtle upon it. Here is a fine flat corn country along the ſouthern banks of the *Forth*; but on the other ſide, to wit, *Fifeſhire*, we ſee a vaſt ridge of mountains.

After leaving *Leith*, we have a beautiful proſpect of the city and caſtle of *Edinburgh* on our left, in which the whole city appears not unlike an huge caſtle, by reaſon of the height of its houſes.

At *Cramond*, juſt mentioned, and in the lands of *Ingleſtown*, as well as at other places in this country, *Roman* antiquities have been found: particularly near the former place were dug up two ſtones, late in Sir *Robert Sibbald*'s yard at *Edinburgh*, upon one of which is a laurel crown, and on the other a *Roman ſecuris*: they are ſuppoſed to have been part of a pillar erected in *Domitian*'s time, when *Agricola* was in theſe parts. Near this place, in the beginning of *December* 1740, a whale between 50 and 60 feet in length, and 16 in depth, was caſt on ſhore; whoſe mate afterwards, tumbling

tumbling about above the ferry, was heard to make an hideous moan, as ſuppoſed, for its loſs.

Between *Edinburgh* and this town the country is thronged with the ſeats of noblemen and gentlemen; among which, *Hope* of *Cragie-hall* has a very pretty one, with a fine garden incloſed with a brick wall, a thing hardly to be ſeen any where elſe in *Scotland*; the want of which is the reaſon why the wall-fruit does not thrive ſo well as it would otherwiſe do; for ſtone does not hold the warmth of the ſun, after it is gone, as bricks do.

But the great beauty of this part of the country is *Hopton-houſe*, built upon a delightful plain, on the bank of the river. It was originally a ſquare; but there are two wings lately joined to it, which add greatly to the beauty of the building. The ſituation is ſo extremely good, and gives ſo elegant a proſpect as well to the ſea as to the land, that nothing can be finer. It is exquiſitely finiſhed both within and without; and there are ſome pieces of curious paintings in it, beſides a great number of family pictures.

From hence the *Forth* widens again, and ſoon after is three or four miles wide, and makes a ſafe and deep road, with good anchor-ground, where, if there were a trade to anſwer it, a thouſand ſail of ſhips of any burthen might ſafely ride.

On the ſouth ſhore, upon a narrow point of land running into the water, ſtands *Blackneſs* caſtle, wherein ſtate-priſoners were confined in former times, eſpecially ſuch as were taken up for religious differences; many of whom miſerably periſhed here, either by the unhealthineſs of the place, want of conveniencies, or ſomething worſe. This caſtle might be of uſe, if the harbour were more frequented; but as it is not much ſo, there ſeems to be no occaſion for it at preſent.

Farther west is *Burrowstounness*, a long town, consisting only of one straggling street, which is extended along the shore, close to the water. It has been a town of the greatest trade to *Holland* and *France* of any in *Scotland*, except *Leith*; but it suffered very much of late by the *Dutch* trade being carried on so much by the way of *England*.

---

## LETTER III.

*Containing a* DESCRIPTION *of the following Shires and Towns, viz.* Annan, Dumfries, Galloway, Air, Renfrew, Glasgow, Stirling, Linlithgow, Clidsdale, Tweedale, Roxborough, &c.

AS I entered the east side of *Scotland* at *Berwick upon Tweed*, and have carried on my account through the *Lothians*, so, having travelled over the west part at another journey, when I went from *England* by a different road, I shall here give the particulars of that.

Passing the river *Esk*, or (as it is commonly called) the *Solway firth*, beyond *Carlisle*, we entered *Scotland* on the side of *Dumfriesshire*. The division of this county into *Eskdale*, *Nithsdale*, and *Annandale*, is but the ordinary marking out the rivers *Esk*, *Annan*, and *Nith*; for the whole province makes but one shire, viz. that of *Dumfries*.

The first place of note we came to in *Scotland* was *Annan*, the chief town of *Annandale*, which, being a sea-port, and having a good harbour, was once a town of pretty good trade; but it was often taken by the

the *Engliſh*, who, at laſt, burnt it to the ground in the reign of king *Edward* VI. from which it never recovered. This place has trade in wines; the annual exports are between twenty and thirty thouſand *Wincheſter* buſhels of corn.

The town and caſtle of *Lochmaben* is a royal burgh, as well as *Annan*. Three parts of it are ſurrounded by lakes, which afford excellent fiſh; and one particularly, which is found no where elſe. The caſtle, as well as that of *Annan*, is now demoliſhed.

*Moffat*, a ſmall town on the river *Annan*, is remarkable for its medicinal ſprings, as I before mentioned.

The town of *Rivel* deſerves to be mentioned, on account of a very good ſalt made out of a particular ſand there, which they gather up and boil.

From *Annan*, keeping the ſea as cloſe as we could to the left, we went on due weſt to *Dumfries*, a ſea-port town at the mouth of the river *Nid*, or *Nith*, which gives name to the third diviſion of the county, called *Nithſdale*; but this town is the capital of the whole ſhire, and indeed of all the ſouth-weſt part of *Scotland*.

*Dumfries* was always a good town, with large ſtreets, and full of reputable and wealthy merchants, who trade into foreign parts, and employ a conſiderable number of ſhips, eſpecially ſince they have embarked in trade to *England*, and the *Engliſh* plantations. This town is alſo advantageouſly ſituated for an increaſe of commerce on the river *Nid*, or *Nith*; for, though it ſtands near two leagues from the ſea, yet the tide flows up to the town, and ſhips of burden come cloſe up to the quay; and, about four miles below it, the largeſt merchant-ſhips in *Britain* may ride in ſafety.

Over the river *Nith* is a very fine ſtone bridge, at this place, with nine arches, and ſo broad, that two

coaches may go a-breaſt on it. Here they have alſo an exchange for the merchants, an handſome church, a tolbooth or priſon, and a town-hall for the uſe of the magiſtrates.

They were once poſſeſſed of a large ſhare of the tobacco trade, but at preſent they have ſcarcely any commerce. The great weekly markets for black cattle are of much advantage to the place; and vaſt droves from *Galloway* and the ſhire of *Air*, paſs through in their way to the fairs in *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*.

The caſtle in this town is very old; yet is ſtill pretty good and ſtrong. This caſtle, as well as that at *Carlavrock*, near the mouth of the river, which has been a very magnificent ſtructure, belonged formerly to the ancient family of the *Maxwells*, earls of *Nithſdale*; the only remaining part of which, being unhappily embarked in the rebellion of 1715, and taken in arms at *Preſton* in *Lancaſhire*, made his eſcape out of the *Tower*, and never was retaken.

*Dumfries* was continually ſubject to the inroads of the *Engliſh*, and was frequently ruined by them. To prevent their invaſions, a great ditch and mound, called *Warders Dikes*, were formed from the *Nith* to *Lochermoſs*, where watch and ward were conſtantly kept; and when an enemy appeared, the cry was a *loreburn*, a *loreburn*. The meaning is no farther known, than that it was a word of alarm for the inhabitants to take to their arms; and the word, as a memento of vigilance, is inſcribed on a ring of ſilver round the ebony ſtaff, given into the hands of the provoſt as a badge of office on the day of annual election.

On moſt of the eminences of theſe parts, beacons were likewiſe eſtabliſhed for alarming the country on any irruption of their ſouthern neighbours; and the inhabitants able to bear arms were bound, on the firing of theſe ſignals, to appear inſtantly to the warden of

of the marches, and not to depart till the enemy was driven out the country; and this under pain of high treason.

There are many considerable woods in this country, the chief of which is *Holy-wood*, where was an abbey, which gave surname to the famous astrologer *Johannes de Sacro Bosco*, or *Holy-wood*. *Drumlanrig* also, the noble palace of *Queensberry*, is remarkable for its wood of oak six miles long.

At this time the river *Nith* parts the stewartry of *Galloway*, and the shire of *Dumfries*; and in the middle of the bridge over it is a gate, which is the limit between them. This neighbourhood of *Galloway*, which is a great and rich province, promotes the trade of this place very much.

We could not pass *Dumfries*, without going out of our way to see the castle of *Drumlanrig*, the fine palace of the duke of *Queensberry*, just mentioned, which stands at twelve miles distance upon the same river. The vale on each side is pleasant, and tolerably good; but when these rapid rivers overflow their banks, they do not, like *Nile*, or even like the *Thames*, and other southern streams, fatten and enrich the soil; but, on the contrary, they lodge so much sand and splinters of stone upon the surface of the earth, and among the roots of the grass, that it spoils and beggars it; nay, the water is sometimes hurried on with such force, that it washes the best part of the earth away, where the soil is light.

*Drumlanrig* is like a fine picture in a dirty grotto, or an equestrian statue set up in a barn. It is environed with mountains, which have the wildest and most hideous aspect of any in all the south part of *Scotland*.

We were not so much surprised with the height of the mountains, and the barrenness of the country beyond them, as with the manners of the people, who

are not so polished here, as in other parts of *Scotland*. But what was most wonderful, was, to see so glorious a palace, with such fine gardens, and every thing about it so truly magnificent, standing in a wild and mountainous country, where nothing but what was desolate and dismal could be expected. However, the situation like that of *Chatsworth* in *Derbyshire*, is certainly a foil to the buildings, and sets them off with greater advantage.

If you come to the palace by the road, which leads to it from *Edinburgh*, you pass the river *Nith*, which is there both broad and deep, over a stone bridge, erected by the noble founder of the castle, and builder of the house, the first duke of *Queensberry*.

The building is four-square, with roundels on the inner angles of the court, in every one of which is a stair-case, and a kind of tower on the top. It stands on the summit of a rising ground, which is beautifully laid out in slopes and terraces. At the extent of the gardens are pavilions and banqueting-houses, exactly answering to one another; and the greens, espaliers, and hedges are in great perfection.

The apartments are fine, and richly furnished. The gallery is filled, from one end to the other, with family pictures of the duke's ancestors, most of them at full length, and in their robes of state, or of office. *William*, the first of the family, was a younger son of *James* earl of *Douglas*, who got the barony of *Drumlanrig* by a deed from his father, as his portion in the time of king *Robert* III. He was afterwards sent embassador to *England*, to ransom king *James* I. who was detained there. In the year 1708, the late duke of *Queensberry* was created duke of *Dover*, as also marquis of *Beverley*, and baron of *Ripon* in *England*.

The next trip we made was to *Galloway*, so called from the *Gauls*, from whom the ancient inhabitants descended. It is divided into two different districts: that

that towards the weſt is called the ſhire of *Wigton*, and the other towards the eaſt is called the ſtewartry of *Kirkcudbright*, of which the *Maxwells*, earls of *Nithſdale*, were heretable ſtewards. The country hereabouts ſeems one continued heath, proper for grazing ſmall cattle, which are generally ſold in *England*; and wherever you perceive a grove of trees, you may depend upon it, there is a laird's houſe near it, which are moſtly old towers of ſtone, ſtrongly built, to prevent a ſurprize from inroads, which were frequent between the two nations before the death of queen *Elizabeth*.

The firſt town of note on the coaſt is *Kirkcudbright*. Though its ſituation is extremely convenient for carrying on a very advantageous commerce, we ſaw nothing but an harbour without ſhips, a port without trade, and a fiſhery without nets. This is owing partly to the poverty, and partly to the diſpoſition of the inhabitants, who are indeed a ſober, grave, religious ſort of people, but have no notion of acquiring wealth by trade; for they ſtrictly obey the ſcriptures in the very letter of the text, by "being content with ſuch things as they have." The river *Dee*, which enters the ſea here, and forms the harbour, comes out of the mountains near *Carrick*, and is full of turnings and meanders, that, though it is not above 70 miles in a line, it runs near 200 miles in its courſe.

The county of *Galloway* lies due weſt from *Dumfries*; and as that part of it they call the *Upper Galloway* runs out farther into the *Iriſh* ſeas than the reſt, all that bay on the ſouth-ſide may be reckoned part of *Solway Firth*, as all on the north-ſide is called the *Firth* of *Clyde*, though near 50 miles from the river itſelf.

The weſtern *Galloway*, or the ſhire of *Wigton*, runs out with a peninſula ſo far into the ſea, that, from the

utmoſt ſhores, you ſee the coaſt of *Ireland*, as plain as you ſee *Calais* from *Dover*.

*Port Patrick*, which is the ordinary place for the ferry or paſſage to *Belfaſt*, and other ports in *Ireland*, has a tolerable good harbour, and a ſafe road; but there is very little uſe for it at preſent; the packet-boat, and a few fiſhing-veſſels, when I was there, were the ſum of its navigation.

Upon an hill near the town we plainly ſaw *Ireland* to the ſouth-weſt, the coaſt of *Cumberland*, and the *Iſle of Man*, to the ſouth-eaſt, and the *Iſle* of *Ila*, and the *Mull* of *Kintyre*, to the north-weſt.

As we paſſed into the peninſula, we ſtopped at *Stranrawer*, ſituate on the north-ſide of the iſthmus, which is formed by two arms of the ſea; one on the north-ſide, called *Loch-Rian*; and the other on the ſouth called the bay of *Glenluce*. Upon the former of theſe bays, (for ſuch they both are) ſtands this town. It is a royal burgh, which has a moſt convenient poſition, in reſpect to the great body of water it commands, and to the country lying round on every ſide; ſo that from the latter it derives a reaſonable ſhare of domeſtic trade, and ſome foreign commerce, as alſo a ſmall intercourſe with our *North American* colonies from the former. *Port Patrick*, ſtanding a little diſtance to the weſt, immediately on the ſea, is a member of this, with eight creeks belonging to it; and excluſive of theſe, there are two, which immediately depend on *Stranrawer*, with a cuſtom-houſe, and a proper eſtabliſhment, and ſome officers alſo for the receipt of the revenue ariſing from ſalt. The peninſula before deſcribed, on which are *Port Patrick* and all its creeks, may be from its northern horn, which is called *Fairland-Point*, to the *Mull* of *Galloway*, in its ſouthern extremity, about 30 *Engliſh* miles in length, and from three to ſix in breadth, containing in the whole 90 ſquare miles at leaſt. In the old language,

of

of the natives, it was called the *Rinnes* of *Galloway*; and though no way extraordinary in reſpect to ſoil, being hilly rather than mountainous, yet it is not deficient in grain, abounds in graſs, and conſequently in ſheep and black cattle. But if any manufactures were introduced here, as there is room for many, and raw materials for ſeveral, the excellence of its ſituation, (which is alike favourable for fiſhing, coaſting, and foreign commerce) would quickly appear, and render this diſtrict, which is equal in ſize to *Jerſey* and *Guernſey*, not inferior to them in cultivation, produce, or number of people; to accompliſh which ſalutary change, there are no other inſtruments requiſite than induſtry and perſeverance; for were theſe once perfect, experience and emulation would quickly effect the reſt.

Six miles ſouth of *Wigton* lies *Whithern*, the ancient *Candida Caſa*, a royal burgh, but very poor, eſpecially ſince the diſſolution of the priory.

But though the people of *Galloway*, eſpecially on the ſea-coaſt, are much to blame for not falling into commerce, navigation, &c. yet they are not quite idle; for they are great cultivators of the earth, and breeders of cattle, of which they ſend above 50,000 head every year to *England*. Beſides, they have the beſt breed of ſtrong, low, punch horſes in *Britain*, if not in *Europe*, which are from thence called *Galloways*. Theſe horſes, which are very much bought up in *England*, are remarkable for being good natural pacers, ſtrong, eaſy goers, hardy, gentle, well-broken, and, above all, not apt to tire.

Proceeding from *Lower Galloway* hither, we had like to have been driven down the ſtream of a river, though a countryman went before for our guide; for the water ſwelled upon us as we paſſed, and the ſtream was very ſtrong, ſo that we were obliged to turn our horſes heads to the current; and ſloping over, edged near

near the ſhore by degrees; whereas, if our horſes had ſtood directly croſs the ſtream, they could not have kept their feet. The inhabitants follow fiſhing, as well in the ſea, as in the rivers and loughs, which lie every where under the hills; in which, about *September*, they catch an incredible number of excellent eels; by which they are no leſs gainers, than by their little horſes.

This part of the country is very mountainous, and ſome of the hills prodigiouſly high; but they were all covered with ſheep, and other cattle, the gentlemen hereabouts being the greateſt ſheep-maſters (for ſo they call themſelves), and the greateſt breeders of black cattle and horſes in *Scotland*.

We now entered the ſhire of *Air*, full north from the *Mull*, or north-point of *Galloway*: and as we before coaſted the ſouth bay, or *Firth* of *Solway*, which parts *England* from *Scotland*, ſo now we coaſted the *Firth* of *Clyde*, which, for near 60 miles, lies on the weſt-ſide of the ſhore, ſtanding away north-eaſt from the point of the *Mull*. This ſhire is divided into three great bailleries; viz. *Carrick*, *Kyle*, and *Cunningham*.

*Carrick* is a more fruitful and better cultivated country than *Galloway*, and not ſo mountainous; but it does not ſo much abound in cattle, eſpecially ſheep and horſes. Though there is no conſiderable port in this part of the country, yet the people begin to trade here; and thoſe who live towards the coaſt are great fiſhermen, and are employed by the merchants of *Glaſgow*, and other places, to catch herrings for them. *May-hole* is the chief town; but though it ſtands on the coaſt, it has no harbour, and is poor and decayed. The market is pretty good, becauſe there are many gentlemen in the neighbourhood, and the coaſt near it full

full of people; but the houſes are mean, low, and very coarſe.

Coming to the north bounds of *Carrick*, we paſſed the river *Dun*, over a bridge of one arch, conſiſting of 90 feet; which is much larger than the *Rialto* at *Venice*, or the middle arch of the great bridge at *York*. We found many large ones in this country, though I think, none ſo large as this, except at *Glaſgow* and *Stirling*. This bridge led us into the county of *Kyle*, the ſecond diviſion of the ſhire of *Air*. Here I obſerved, that, contrary to our expectation, we found, the farther North we travelled, the country was the finer, better, and richer.

*Kyle* is more populous than *Carrick*; and the ſoil being better here, and the country more plain and level, on the banks of the river are abundance of gentlemen's ſeats, though moſt of them are built caſtle-wiſe, becauſe of enemies; but that fear being now over, they begin to plant and incloſe after the manner of *England*.

Over the river *Air* is a bridge of four arches, near the *New Town*; and ſouth of the bridge ſtands the old town of *Air* or *Erigena*, famous for its antiquity and privileges. It has a very large juriſdiction of near 64 miles, reaching from the mouth of *Clyde* to the borders of *Galloway*. It ſtands on a ſandy plain, but has pleaſant green fields two miles ſouth and north of it. In the fields betwixt the mouth of the river *Dun* and *Air*, ſtands a very beautiful church. The town has a very good harbour in the river, and lies conveniently for trade; and it is eaſy to ſee, that it has been much larger than it is at preſent. It is now like an old beauty, and ſhews the ruins of a good face, but is ſtill decaying every day; and from having been the fifth beſt town in *Scotland*, as the townſmen ſay, it is now the fifth worſt; which is owing to the decay of its trade: ſo true it is, that commerce is the life of cities, of nations, and even of kingdoms. What

was

was the reaſon of the decay of trade in this place, is not eaſy to determine, the people themſelves being either unwilling or unable to tell. Here, over the river *Irwin*, which divides *Air* from *Cunningham*, is a good bridge of four arches. *Air* is noted for the treacherous murder of many noblemen and gentlemen by the *Engliſh* in *Wallace*'s time; when they were called together during a truce, (after *Edward* I. had over-run the country), on pretence of holding a court of juſtice; and were treacherouſly hanged one after another, as they entered the king's large barns, where the court was held.

This was as ſeverely, as juſtly, revenged by *Wallace*, with whom, as warden of *Scotland*, they had made the truce, and whom they endeavoured to entice thither by their charter of peace, as they had done a great many others of quality. But he, having notice of what had paſſed, ſurpriſed them that very night in their jollity, rejoicing that they had, as they thought, by theſe treacherous murders, ſecured *Scotland* for ever; and having ſet guards round the barns, that none ſhould eſcape, he burnt all the *Engliſh* in them. The ruins of thoſe barns are ſtill ſhewn here.

*Oliver Cromwell* built a citidel at *Air*, well fortified with a foſſe, and a ſtone wall. At the Reſtoration it was demoliſhed; and at preſent only ſome houſes, and angles of the ramparts, are ſtanding.

From *Air*, keeping ſtill North, we came to *Irvin*, upon a river of the ſame name. Here they have a port, which formerly was in much better condition than it has been for ſome years paſt, the harbour being ſo much decayed by length of time, and other accidents, that the trade of the town began to decay; for the water not being confined to its proper channel, the harbour became ſo choaked up with ſand-banks, that it was of little uſe to what it had been; ſo that ſhips of very ſmall burden were frequently ſhut up for

ſeveral

several months in the river before they could sail out to sea. Their chief trade, now their harbour is cleared, is in *Scots* coal, which they export in great quantities to *Ireland*; for the neighbouring hills abound with this commodity. *Irvin* is the capital of that division of the shire of *Air*, which they call *Cunningham*; and is really within the *Firth* of *Clyde*, though not actually within the river itself. The name of *Cunningham* signifies the *king's habitation*, from the beauty of its situation.

Here are two handsome streets, a good quay, and a capacious harbour. The country is rich and fruitful, filled with gentlemen's seats, and well-built houses; and wherever you turn your eye, you see nothing but beautiful inclosures, pleasant pastures, and grass-grounds, so that we thought ourselves in *England* again.

A little from *Irvin* stood *Kilmarnock* castle, the seat of the family of the *Boyds*, late earls of *Kilmarnock*, which, on the 15th of *March* 1739, was entirely consumed, with the furniture, and a curious collection of books and MSS. nothing being saved but the charter-chest. On the other side is the castle of *Eglington*, the seat of the ancient family of the *Montgomeries*, earls of *Eglington*. On the north-east borders of this country, where it joins to *Clydsdale*, is the castle of *Loudon*, the noble and beautiful seat of the earl of *Loudon*.

Upon the bay of *Clyde* stands the town of *Largis*, famous for the defeat of the *Norwegians* by king *Alexander* III. of *Scotland*.

*Kilmaers*, in the same county, is the seat of the noble and ancient family of *Cunningham*, earls of *Glencairn*.

In the sea lies *Lady Isle*, where is great plenty of rabbits and fowl, but no inhabitants.

With the division of *Cunningham* I quitted the shire of *Air*, which is, without exception, one of the pleasantest counties in *Scotland*.

Joining

Joining to it North, and bordering on the *Clyde* itſelf, lies the barony of *Renfrew*, which was the ancient paternal eſtate of the *Stuarts*, before they ſucceeded to the crown of *Scotland*; and his royal highneſs the prince of *Wales*, among other titles, is ſtyled baron of *Renfrew*. It is a pleaſant, rich, and populous country; and though the ſoil is not thought to be ſo good as in *Cunningham*, yet that is abundantly recompenſed by the neighbourhood of *Glaſgow* and the *Clyde*, and the great commerce of both.

The ancient channel of the *Clyde*, into which the tide flows, furniſhes it with a very convenient harbour, called *Puddock*; and, by ſpring-tides, veſſels of tolerable burden are brought up to the bridge. The inhabitants addict themſelves pretty much to the *Iriſh* trade; and having the benefit of a public ferry, draw no ſmall advantage from being the centre of correſpondence between the counties on both ſides of the *Firth*.

We kept our route from *Irvin* along the coaſt, as near as we could; ſo that we ſaw all the *Firth* of the *Clyde*, and the very opening itſelf, which is juſt at the weſt-corner of this county. There are ſome villages and fiſhing towns within the mouth of this river, which have good buſineſs.

The firſt town of note is called *Greenock*, which ſeems not to be an ancient place, but to be grown up in later years, by being a good road for ſhips to ride in, that come into and go out of *Glaſgow*, as ſhips for *London* do in the *Downs*. The town is well built, has many rich trading families in it, and a caſtle to command the road. It is the chief place in the weſt of *Scotland* for the herring-fiſhing; and the merchants of *Glaſgow*, who are concerned in it, employ their veſſels for catching and curing the fiſh, and for carrying them abroad to market afterwards; and their being ready on all hands to go to ſea, makes them often

leave

leave the care of their own ſhips to the *Greenock* men, who are good ſeamen, and excellent pilots for thoſe difficult ſeas.

At the weſt-end of a bay on the *Firth* is a ſmall town, called *Gowrock*, where are a good road and harbour lately fitted up.

*Paiſley* is a conſiderable but irregularly built town, at the diſtance of ſix miles from *Glaſgow*. It was erected into a burgh of barony in the year 1488, and the affairs of the community are managed by three baillies, (of which the eldeſt is commonly in the commiſſion of the peace), a treaſurer, a town-clerk, and ſeventeen counſellors, who are annually elected upon the firſt *Monday* after *Michaelmas*. It ſtands on both ſides the river *Cart*, over which it has three ſtone bridges, each of two arches. The river runs from ſouth to north, and empties itſelf into the *Clyde*, about three miles below the town. At ſpring-tides, veſſels of forty tons burthen come up to the quay; and, as the magiſtrates are now clearing and deepening the river, it is hoped ſtill larger may be hereafter get up. The communication by water is of great importance to the inhabitants, for ſending their goods and manufactures to *Port-Glaſgow* and *Greenock*, and, if they chuſe it, to *Glaſgow*. Beſides, when the grand canal ſhall be finiſhed, they will have an eaſy communication with the *Firth* of *Forth*, as the canal joins the *Clyde* about three or four miles north of *Paiſley*.

About fifty years ago, the making of white ſtitching thread was firſt introduced into the weſt country by a private gentlewoman, Mrs. *Millar* of *Bargarran*, who, very much to her own honour, imported a twiſt-mill, and other neceſſary apparatus, from *Holland*, and carried on a ſmall manufacture in her own family. This branch, now of ſuch general importance to *Scotland*, was ſoon after eſtabliſhed in *Paiſley*, where it has ever ſince been on the encreaſe, and has now

now diffuſed itſelf over all parts of the kingdom. In other places, girls are bred to it: here they may be rather ſaid to be born to it, as almoſt every family makes ſome threads, or have made formerly. It is generally computed, that, in the town and neighbourhood, white threads are annually made to the amount of from 40 to 50,000*l.*

They likewiſe carry on manufactures of lawn to a great amount. Vaſt quantities of foreign yarn are annually imported from *France*, *Germany*, &c. and it is thought, that the lawn branch here amounts to about 70,000*l.* annually. They have likewiſe a manufactory of ſilk gauze, of ribbons, beſides ſeveral others of a more local kind.

So late as the year 1746, by a very accurate ſurvey, this town was found to contain ſcarce 4000 inhabitants; but it is now thought not to have leſs than from 10 to 12,000, all ages included.

The earl of *Abercon*'s burial-place is by much the greateſt curioſity in *Paiſley*. It is an old *Gothic* chapel, without pulpit or pew, or any ornament whatever; but it has the fineſt echo perhaps in the world. When the end-door, the only one it has, is ſhut, the noiſe is equal to a loud and not very diſtant clap of thunder: if you ſtrike a ſingle ſtroke of muſic, you hear the ſound gradually aſcending, till it dies away, as if at an immenſe diſtance, and all the while diffuſing itſelf through the circumambient air. If a good voice ſings, or a muſical inſtrument is well played upon, the effect is inexpreſſibly agreeable.

The country between *Paiſley* and *Glaſgow*, on the bank of *Clyde*, I take to be one of the moſt agreeable places in *Scotland*, for its ſituation, fertility, healthineſs, and for the benefits it receives from the neighbourhood of *Glaſgow*, and the ſea.

The great church of *Glaſgow*, and that noble ſtreet of *Paiſley*, are about 600 years old, and are authentic proofs

proofs of the power and riches of the church in thoſe days, which was able, in times of poverty and rudeneſs, to erect a variety of noble piles, the expence of any one of which would ſenſibly diſtreſs the whole of this part of the united kingdom, in its now flouriſhing ſtate, to finiſh. However, the preſent editors muſt obſerve, that St. *Mungo*'s church at *Glaſgow*, was not built at the expence of the *Scotch* only; but, according to the cuſtom of the times, the building was carried on by the aſſiſtance of good Chriſtians, all over *Europe*. This was the caſe even in *England*, where many public fabrics were reared in the ſame manner: and they believe it will be found, that the famous minſter of *York* was ſeveral hundred years in building.

I am now come to the bank of *Clyde*; but my method here, as in *England*, forbids my wandering North, till I have taken a full view of the South. The *Clyde* and the *Forth* may be ſaid to croſs *Scotland* here, their two *Firths* not being above 20 miles diſtant from one another, which, when joined, will divide it very near in the centre.

*Glaſgow* is the emporium of the weſt of *Scotland*, being, for its commerce and riches, the ſecond in this northern part of *Great Britain*. It is a large, ſtately, and well-built city, ſtanding on a plain, in a manner four-ſquare; and the four principal ſtreets are the faireſt for breadth, and the fineſt built, that I have ever ſeen in one city together. The houſes are all of ſtone, and generally uniform in height, as well as in front. The lower ſtories, for the moſt part, ſtand on vaſt ſquare *Doric* columns, with the arches, which open into the ſhops, adding to the ſtrength, as well as the beauty, of the building. In a word, it is one of the cleanlieſt, moſt beautiful, and beſt-built cities in *Great Britain*.

It

It ſtands on the ſide of an hill, ſloping to the river; only that part next the river, for near one-third of the city, is flat, and by this means expoſed to the water, upon any extraordinary flood: it is ſituated upon the eaſt bank of the *Clyde*, which is not navigable to the town but by ſmall veſſels. Its port therefore is *Newport Glaſgow*, which ſtands near the *Clyde*'s mouth, and is an harbour for ſhips of the greateſt burden. Here it is on a good wharf or quay the merchants load and unload. Their cuſtom-houſe is alſo here, and their ſhips are here repaired, laid up, and fitted out, either here or at *Greenock*, where work is well done, and labour cheap.

The old bridge over the *Clyde* conſiſts of eight arches, and was built by *William Rea*, biſhop of this ſee, about 400 years ago. A new one has been lately added, of ſeven arches, with circular holes between each to carry off the ſuperfluous waters in the great floods. The bridge deviates from the original plan, which was very elegant, and free from certain defects that diſgrace the preſent.

Where the four principal ſtreets meet, the croſſing makes a very ſpacious market-place, as may be eaſily imagined, ſince the ſtreets are ſo large. In the centre ſtands the croſs. The houſes in theſe ſtreets are all built upon one model, with piazzas under them, faced with Aſhler ſtone, and well ſaſhed. As we come down the hill from the *North-gate* to this place, the *Tolbooth* and *Guild hall* make the north-weſt angle, or right hand corner of the ſtreet, which is now rebuilt in a very magnificent manner. It is a noble ſtructure of hewn ſtone, with a very lofty tower, and melodious hourly chimes. All theſe four principal ſtreets are adorned with ſeveral public buildings.

But the chief ornament of the city is the college or univerſity, a moſt magnificent and ſtately fabric, conſiſting

onſiſting of ſeveral courts. The front to the city is f hewn ſtone, and excellent architecture. Its pre-incts were lately enlarged by ſome acres of ground urchaſed for it by public money; and it is ſeparated om the reſt of the city by a very high wall.

It owes its erection to archbiſhop *Turnbull*, and was egally founded by king *James* II. in 1453, by virtue f a bull from pope *Nicholas* V. granting it all the rivileges, liberties, honours, immunities, and ex-mptions, given by the apoſtolical ſee to the college of *Bononia* in *Italy*, for teaching univerſal learning. hey are enabled by the munificence of a generous enefaction, to ſend exhibitioners to *Baliol* college, the univerſity of *Oxford*. A rector, a dean of the culty, a principal or warden, who was to teach the-logy, three philoſophy-profeſſors were eſtabliſhed by e firſt foundation; and afterwards ſome clergymen ught the civil and canon law there.

In 1577, king *James* VI. eſtabliſhed a principal, ree profeſſors of philoſophy, four burſars, a ſteward furniſh their table, a ſervant for the principal, a nitor to look after the gate, and a cook.

The family of *Hamilton* gave ſome of the ground on hich the college ſtands, with an adjacent field.

Kings, Parliaments, the city of *Glaſgow*, ſeveral of e archbiſhops, and many particular perſons, have een benefactors to it.

In 1662, the earl of *Dundonald* gave 1000*l.* ſter-ng to it, for the maintenance of poor ſcholars. The reat *Buchanan*, and the famous *Cameron*, had, among ther eminent men, their education here.

Several fine *Roman* ſtones, digged up in the latter nd of 1740, near *Kirkintilloch*, with very curious in-criptions, have been removed to this univerſity, here before was a good collection of pieces of anti-uity, chiefly found near the ſame place.

Within

Within these few years, very genteel houses have been built for the professors, and an handsome observatory erected.

In the higher part of the city stands the great church, formerly cathedral and metropolitan, dedicated to St. *Mungo*, who was bishop here, about the year 560. It is a magnificent and stately edifice, and surprises the beholders with its stupendous bigness, and the workmanship of the artisan. The several rows of pillars, and the exceeding high spire which rises from a square tower in the middle of the cross, shew a wonderful piece of architecture. It is now divided into several preaching places, one above the other.

Near the church stands a ruinous castle, formerly the residence of the archbishop, who was legal lord or superior of the city, which stands on his ground, and from whom it received its first charter, and many privileges. It is encompassed with an exceeding high wall of hewn stone, and has a fine prospect into the city.

The great import of this city is tobacco, in which they carry on a most extensive trade. In the year 1769, they imported from *Virginia*, *Maryland*, and *Carolina*, 35,558 hogsheads; in 1770, from the same places, 38,970 hogsheads. But, what is very remarkable, at the end of the last mentioned year, not any part of this vast stock remained unsold, it being disposed of in different parts of *Europe*. In the year 1771, their commerce still encreased, having in that year imported 49,015 hogsheads; but of this 1142 hogsheads remained unsold at the expiration of the year. The tobacco trade continued encreasing, till the present unhappy disputes with the colonies, in some measure, put an end to it, since which time it has run into the channel of the *French* and *Dutch*. It is probable, that the merchants of *Glasgow*, as soon as

they saw the storm gathering, bought up all they could of this commodity; and there is the more room to form this conjecture, as it is confidently asserted, that they have tobacco enough in their warehouses to answer the consumption for a long time to come. This they are now, 1777, and have been for some time past, selling out at such an advanced price, that by the produce of the stock in hand only, many will acquire ample fortunes.

The origin of foreign trade in this great city is extremely worthy of attention. A merchant, of the name of *Walter Gibson*, by an adventure, first laid the foundation of its wealth. About the year 1668, he cured, and exported, in a *Dutch* vessel, 300 lasts of herrings, each containing six barrels, which he sent to *St. Martin's* in *France*, where he got a gallon of brandy and a crown for each. The ship returning laden with brandy and salt, the cargo was sold for a great sum. He then launched farther into business, bought the vessel and two large ships besides, with which he traded to different parts of *Europe*, and to *Virginia*. He also first imported iron to *Glasgow*; for before that time it was imported from *Stirling* and *Barrowstonness*, in exchange for died stuffs; and even the wine consumed in this city was brought from *Edinburgh*. Yet I find no statue, no grateful inscription, to preserve the memory of *Walter Gibson!*

We must not quit *Glasgow* without observing, that their printing is a very considerable branch of business, and they have been remarkable for many correct editions of the classics.

From *Glasgow* I went eight miles southward to *Hamilton*, a town pleasant and well-built, the church of which is the burying-place of the noble family of *Hamilton*. But it is chiefly noted for its fine palace, the seat of the duke of *Hamilton*, premier peer of *Scotland*, and nearly related to the royal family of the *Stuarts*.

*Hamilton* houſe, or palace, is at the end of the town: a large, diſagreeable pile, with two deep wings at right angles with the centre. The gallery is of great extent, furniſhed, as well as ſome other rooms, with moſt excellent paintings.

*Ruglen* is another town in this county, which gives title of earl to a branch of the family of *Hamilton*.

*Crawford-Lindſey*, in this county, gives title alſo to the earl of *Crawford*, who claims precedency as firſt earl.

In *Crawford-Moor*, gold has been found in the ſand of the brooks after rain, and that in pretty large pieces; and they have dug up *lapis lazuli* there. The remains of a *Roman* cauſeway are to be ſeen in this county, from one end to the other.

We then turned to the left for *Stirlingſhire*, and after paſſing the *Clyde*, came to *Kilſyth*, a good plain country burgh, tolerably well built, but not large near which the marquis of *Montroſe* overthrew the covenanters in the civil wars. Here, upon a particular occaſion, we went to ſee *Calendar-houſe*, the ſeat of the unhappy earl of *Kilmarnock*, commander of the rebel huſſars in 1745. It is an old building, that has been ſome time in decay; but has on the back of it upon an hill, a fine wood of firs. In the front is a vaſt ſpace of level ground, the *Forth* keeping its courſe in the middle; and the great number of gentlemens ſeats on either ſide the banks of the *Forth* yields a noble proſpect from hence. Theſe houſes are of white ſtone, the roofs covered with blue ſlate which make an agreeable glittering when the ſun ſhines upon them.

The town of *Falkirk* is about a mile from *Calendar houſe*; but has nothing remarkable in it, except the other old decayed houſe of the earl of *Calendar*.

In this neighbourhood is the *Carron* iron manufactory, in which ſeveral hundred men are employed, t

th

the great advantage of the proprietors. Indeed the whole country wears a new face; manufactures flouriſhing ſo much, that it bids fair to be the moſt populous ſhire in *Scotland*. The CANAL, which is to form a communication between the *Firth* of *Forth* and that of *Clyde*, begins on the ſouth ſide of the *Carron*. Its courſe will be above thirty miles, aſſiſted by thirty-nine locks. Its weſtern termination is to be at *Dalmuir-Cuirn-foot*, eight miles below *Glaſgow*; but, for the conveniency of this city, it is propoſed to form another branch from the great trench, at a place called the *Stocking Bleachfield*, between two and three miles diſtant from the city.

*Tor-wood* is in the neighbourhood of this town. It chiefly conſiſts of firs and beech. The town of *Stirling*, nine miles off, being built, like *Edinburgh*, on an hill, makes a fine appearance from hence.

About *Falkirk* we plainly ſaw the remains of the ancient work, which they call *Severus*'s wall, *Adrian*'s wall, or *Graham*'s dyke (for it is known by all theſe names); built by the *Romans* croſs this narrow part of the country, and fortified with redoubts and ſtations, to defend the ſouth country from the incurſions of the *Picts*, *Iriſh*, and other wild nations, in the *Highlands*. This wall reached from *Dunbriton Firth* (ſo they called the *Firth* of *Clyde*) to the *Forth*, and was ſeveral times repaired, till the deſtruction of the *Roman* empire in *Britain*, with which it periſhed. Yet neither this, while it ſtood, nor the ſtronger one at *Newcaſtle*, called *Severus*'s wall, could ſo well preſerve the country from the invaſion of *Picts* and *Scots*, but the *Romans* were often obliged to ſend powerful ſuccours to the relief of the diſtreſſed *Britons*. *Camden* thinks that this wall was built by *Antoninus Pius*, who, being adopted by *Adrian*, aſſumed his name. Be this as it will, it is certain, that in all the *Scottiſh* hiſtories it is called *Graham's Dyke*. I have already,

Vol. III. p. 325, given the account of this famous wall, from the work of *John Warburton*, Esq. intitled *Vallum Romanum*; to which I refer.

There were along the wall great and noble forts, ſtrongly intrenched, and, though within the wall, able to receive a whole army together. The forts which remained in Mr. *Pont*'s time, who traced them all *, were theſe; one at *Langtoun*, a mile eaſt of *Falkirk*; one juſt at *Rouintree Burnhead*; one at *Weſter-Gowden*, about *St. Helen's Chapel*; one at the *Croykill*; a very great one at the top of the *Banhill*; one at *Atchindevy*; one at *Kirkintilloch*, or *Kaerpencolloch*; one at *Eaſt-Calder*; one at *Hiltoun-Calder*; one at *Bulmudy*; one at *Simerſtone*, and over *Kilvin* river, and *Careſtoun*; one at *Atermynie*; one at *Balcaſtle*, over-againſt *Banhill*; one at *Kaellybe*, over-againſt *Croykill*; one at *Roch-hill*, over-againſt the *Weſt-wood*; a large one at *Bankyir*, over-againſt *Caſtle-Cairy*; one at *Dumhaſe*. In the ruins of that at *Bankyir* was found a large iron ſhovel, or ſome inſtrument reſembling it, ſo weighty that it could hardly be liſted by one man. At the ſame fort alſo were diſcovered ſeveral ſepulchres, covered with large rough ſtones; and at *Dun-Chroe Chyr*, by *Mony-Abroch*, were formerly large buildings. The length of the wall was 36 *Scots* miles, beginning between *Queen's-ferry* and *Abercorn*; it ranged along weſt by the *Grange* and *Kiniel*, or *Innereving*; ſo on to *Falkirk*: from whence it proceeded directly to the foreſt of *Cumerald*: next, it ran to the great fort at the *Banhill*; where have been found ſeveral ſtones, ſome with figures cut upon them, and with inſcriptions: from whence it went to the *Peel* of *Kirkintilloch*, the greateſt fort of all; and ſo weſtward to *Dumbarton*, with a great ditch upon the north-ſide

* See that gentleman's deſcription, in Dr. *Gibſon*'s Tranſlation of *Camden*'s *Britannia*.

of

of the wall all along. It had also many square fortifications in form of *Roman* camps.

The *Lowlands* between the sea and high country are generally narrow. Near the coast are many little hills which overlook the sea, and discover towns at a distance, which renders the prospect very pleasant on that side; and there is something striking in the large rugged romantic mountains on the other.

But the towns which seem large and fair in the distant prospect, like almost every thing else, lose their beauty in proportion as they are approached; a meanness is soon discovered, which shews the condition of the inhabitants; all the outskirts, which increased the extent of them while they were remote, are found to be nothing more than the ruins of little houses, which have been deserted by the inhabitants; for when these houses begin to decay, they do not often repair them; but, taking out the timber, let the walls remain, and build anew upon another spot. The fishing-towns in particular are extremely disagreeable, as the haddocks and whitings, which hang upon lines to dry, along the sides of the houses, from one end to the other, fill the air with an intolerable stink. It does not however appear from this nuisance, that the inhabitants suffer in their health; for the children are more numerous than in the inland-towns, and, though they are half naked, yet they are fresh coloured, healthy, and strong.

From *Kilsyth*, we mounted the hills, black and frightful as they were, to find the road over the moors and mountains to *Stirling*; and, being directed by guides, we came to the river *Carron*. The channel of a river appeared indeed, and looked as if it had been cut out by art through horrid precipices, to mark out a course for the water; but yet not a drop was at that time to be seen. Great stones, square, and formed as if cut out by hand, of a prodigious size,

lay ſcattered in a confuſed manner in the very courſe of the river, which, as we were told, the fury of the waters, at other times, had hurried down from the mountains. If ſo, they muſt have been ſome ages upon their journey down the ſtream: for it is not probable, that a flood often comes with a force ſufficient to move ſuch ſtones as theſe, unleſs a great quantity of ice, as well as water, comes down upon them together. But, in all probability, they are not driven down by the force of the water at all, but are *Roman* monuments.

Here we paſſed another bridge of one arch, not quite ſo large as that we ſaw in *Galloway*, but very like it. It is finely built of free-ſtone; but the ſhores being flat, it riſes ſo high, that it is not every head can bear to ride over it. But there was a neceſſity of building it with one arch only; for no piers in the middle of the channel could have borne the ſhock of the great ſtones, which ſometimes come down this ſtream.

From hence, deſcending on the north-ſide, we had a view of the *Firth* of *Forth* on our right, and of the caſtle of *Stirling* on our left. In going to the latter, we paſſed the water of *Bannockburn*, famous in the *Scots* hiſtory for the great battle fought here between king *Robert de Bruce*, and the *Engliſh* army, commanded by king *Edward* II. in perſon; in which the *Engliſh* were utterly overthrown, and that with ſo terrible a ſlaughter, that though it was the greateſt army that ever marched from *Englond* into *Scotland*, very few eſcaped, and the king with much difficulty ſaved himſelf by flight.

This place is alſo remarkable for the execrable murder of king *James* III. whoſe young ſon was by ſome diſcontented nobles worked up to this impious deed. But when his underſtanding ripened, he ſaw the action in its proper light, and was ſo greatly affected by it,

it, that he did penance for it ever after, by conſtantly wearing an iron chain near his fleſh.

*Stirling* was our next ſtage, an ancient town, and an important paſs, which, together with *Dumbarton*, is the defence of the *Lowlands* againſt the *Highlands*; for, as one very properly ſaid, *Dumbarton* is the lock of the *Highlands*, and *Stirling-caſtle* keeps the key. The town is ſituated exactly as *Edinburgh*, on the ridge of an hill, ſloping down on both ſides, and the ſtreet gradually aſcending from the eaſt to the caſtle, which is at the weſt-end. It is large and well-built; and, though it is ancient, yet the buildings are not unlike thoſe of *Edinburgh*.

The church is alſo a very ſpacious building, but not collegiate. It ſtands in the upper part of the town, towards the end, is of good architecture, and adorned with a lofty tower. There was formerly a church, or rather a collegiate chapel, in the caſtle, and likewiſe a private chapel, or oratory, in the palace, for the royal family; but they have been long diſuſed.

Joining to the church, on the top of the hill, is a very neat hoſpital for decayed merchants, after the manner of that at *Dundee*. It was founded by *James Cowen*, merchant, and very richly endowed. His ſtatue, as big as life, is at the top of the gate, with an inſcription from the 25th of St. *Matthew*, the 35th verſe; and in the garden of this hoſpital is a pleaſant bowling-green, for the uſe of the gentlemen and merchants.

The caſtle is not ſo very difficult of acceſs as that at *Edinburgh*, but is eſteemed equally ſtrong; for the works are able to mount more cannon, and there is a battery that commands the bridge, which is of the utmoſt importance, and ſeems to have been the main end and purpoſe for which it was erected. The walls,

and all the outworks, are so firm, that they seem in as good condition as if they had been lately built.

I visited the castle, and went over the noble monuments of the amazing grandeur of the *Scottish* kings, that are crumbling into dust. Here is a fine palace built by king *James* V. and a parliament-house superior to that of *Westminster*.

The palace and royal apartments are all in decay, and likely to continue so. This is at present also the fate of the palaces of *Linlithgow*, *Falkland*, *Dunfermling*, and all the other royal houses in *Scotland*, *Holy-rood-house* at *Edinburgh* excepted.

In the park adjoining to the castle were formerly large gardens. The figure of the walls and grass-plats is still plainly to be seen. From the top of the castle, is by far the finest view in *Scotland*: to the east is a vast plain, rich in corn, adorned with woods, and watered with the river *Forth*, whose meanders are, before it reaches the sea, so frequent and so large, as to form a multitude of most beautiful peninsulas; for in many parts the windings approximate so close as to leave only a little isthmus of a few yards. In this plain is an old abbey, a view of *Alloa*, *Clackmannan*, *Falkirk*, the *Firth* of *Forth*, and the country as far as *Edinburgh*; on the north, the *Ochil* hills, and the moor where the battle of *Dumblain* was fought; to the west, the strait of *Menteith*, as fertile as the eastern plain, and terminated by the *Highland* mountains; among which the summit of *Ben-lomond* is very conspicuous.

The park here is large and walled about, as most of the parks in *Scotland* are; but there is little or no wood in it. The earls of *Mar*, of the name of *Erskine*, who claimed to be hereditary keepers of the king's children, and of this castle, had an house at the upper end of the town, very finely situated for prospect, but not for security. The ruins of this

house

houſe are ſtill to be ſeen; from whence it appears to have been a noble fabric, and worthy of a lord of the firſt rank.

The bridge at *Stirling* has only four arches; but they are very large, and the channel widens conſiderably below it. At *Alloway* it is above a mile broad, and deep enough for ſhips of any burden; ſo that the *Glaſgow* merchants are certainly in the right to ſettle warehouſes there, and ſhip off their goods for the eaſtern countries.

There is a very conſiderable manufacture at *Stirling* for ſerges or ſhalloons, which they make and dye very well; nor has the *Engliſh* manufacture for ſhalloons broken in ſo much upon them, as it was apprehended it would. This manufacture is a great ſupport to the poor people that are employed in it, who are thereby enabled to live very comfortably.

*Stirling* was one of the boundaries of the *Roman* empire in *Britain*, as appears by the inſcription on a ſtone below the caſtle, towards the bridge, importing, that one of the wings of their army kept guard there. On the right of the town ſtood the noble abbey of *Cambuſkenneth*. The river *Carron* is famous for ſome *Roman* monuments, particularly two little hills, called by the vulgar *Dunipace*, *i. e.* hills of peace; and, two miles lower, is a round edifice of ſtone, which, by the deſcription, reſembles what the *Romans* called the temple of *Terminus*. But *Buchanan* thinks, they were rather monuments of ſome great actions performed here.

From *Stirling* we went directly to *Linlithgow*, a large town, well-built, with a ſtately town-houſe, but moſt famous for the noble palace of the kings of *Scotland*, which is the leaſt decayed of all the reſt, that of *Holy-rood-houſe* excepted: for king *James* VI. repaired, or rather rebuilt it; and his two ſons, prince *Henry*, and prince *Charles* (afterwards king of *England*)

had apartments here, which a traveller may eaſily diſtinguiſh by the different coats of arms, eſpecially over thoſe called the *Prince's Lodgings*.

This palace ſtands on a riſing-ground, which runs into the lake, in form of an amphitheatre, and has a deſcent reſembling terrace-walks. There are two towers at each corner of the court, with apartments, and a curious fountain in the middle, adorned with ſeveral fine ſtatues, from whence the water riſes to a good height. A noble park alſo belongs to it. This palace was indeed a truly magnificent building, but it is now in a deplorable ſituation, having ſuſtained much damage from the ſoldiery, in the laſt rebellion. As there is no poſſibility of its being repaired, it is great pity ſuch noble materials are not applied to ſome uſeful purpoſe.

The church of *St. Michael* makes a part of this building, and is a wing on the right-hand of the firſt court, as the proper offices make the left. The inner-court is very large and elegant for the taſte of the times. In the middle of this is the large fountain I have mentioned, which ſtill ſhews the remains of ſome good carving, and other ornaments.

Here king *James* V. reſtored the order of the knights of *St. Andrew*, and erected a throne and ſtalls for them in *St. Michael's* church, making it the chapel of the order. He was likewiſe the firſt who ordered the thiſtle to be added to the badge of the order; and the motto, viz. *Nemo me impune laceſſit*, which is worn about it in the royal arms, was of his invention. This prince ſeems to have been very much honoured in the world; for he wore the badges of three orders beſides his own; viz. That of the garter, conferred upon him by his uncle, the king of *England*; that of the golden-fleece, by the emperor, then king of *Spain*; that of *St. Michael*, by the king of *France*.

In

In his time the green ribband was worn by the knights companions of this order; but king *James* VII. changed it to the blue, like that of the knights of the garter in *England*. After the Union, queen *Anne*, the ſovereign of both, to diſtinguiſh them, reſtored the green ribband, and intended to have called a chapter of the order, to bring it once more to its full luſtre; but was prevented by death.

In this town, the earl of *Murray*, lord regent, was murdered with a muſquet-bullet, ſhot by one *Hamilton*, in a manner the moſt deliberate that hiſtory furniſhes an inſtance of: he had the good fortune to eſcape to *France*; and though undoubtedly an aſſaſſin on this occaſion, was otherwiſe a man of honour, as appears from his challenging a gentleman who offered him a large ſum to take off a perſon with whom he had a diſpute. The earl was a natural ſon of king *James* V. and, aſpiring to the crown, joined with the reformers, having firſt got the revenues of the convents of *St. Andrews*, and *Pittenween*, whereof he was abbot, or prior, ſecured to him and his heirs. His ambition and intrigues were the chief cauſe of almoſt all the troubles of queen *Mary*'s reign.

At *Linlithgow* is a great linen manufacture, as there is at *Glaſgow*; and the water of the lake here is eſteemed ſo extraordinary for bleaching or whitening of linen cloth, that a vaſt deal of it is brought hither from other parts of the country for that purpoſe. This lake is ſituate on the north-ſide of the town, and between it and the palace are terrace-walks, which are ſo beautiful, that a more delightful place can ſcarce be ſeen.

*Forſichen*, formerly the reſidence of the knights of *Malta*, is two miles ſouth-weſt from *Linlithgow*.

Near a place called *Kips*, ſouth from this town, is an ancient chapel or altar of great unpoliſhed ſtones, leaning ſo as to ſupport one another. The learned

think them to be a temple of *Terminus* built by the *Romans*; and others ſtill there are, who conjecture them to be a temple of the *Celts* or *Druids*. Near this chapel or altar is a circle of great ſtones, and on two adjacent hills are the remains of old camps, with great heaps of ſtones, and ancient graves, which ſome think *Roman* works.

From *Linlithgow* we turned to the right, and following the *Clyde* upwards, from a little above *Hamilton*, where we were before, we came into the ſhire of *Clydſdale*. This tract has ſome remains of *Roman* antiquity; for, from *Errick-ſtone* to *Mauls Mitre*, which borders upon the ſhire of *Renfrew*, are evident foot-ſteps of a *Roman* cauſeway for ſeveral miles together; and there is a tradition, that another *Roman* ſtreet went from *Lanerk* to the *Roman* camp near *Falkirk*.

*Lanerk* is the capital of this county, but is no extraordinary town; its bridge, however, is very remarkable.

A little below this town the river *Douglas* falls into the *Clyde*, and gives the name of *Douglaſdale* to the lands near it. In a vale near this river ſtood a very old caſtle, which had been the paternal ſeat of the great family of *Douglas* for above a thouſand years; but, by the frequent additions to the building, it was become ſuch a wild irregular maſs, that, at a diſtance, it ſeemed rather like a town than a ſingle fabric, though the apartments were very noble. On the 11th of *December*, 1758, this ancient caſtle was deſtroyed by an accidental fire.

The complete hiſtory of this family of *Douglas* would take up a volume by itſelf, as it actually has in a late work, where the heroes of the name are fully ſet forth, and all the illuſtrious actions they have been concerned in. I ſhall only obſerve, that there are no leſs than ſeven branches of this family in the peerage; namely, the late duke of *Douglas*, who was chief

chief of the name, the duke of *Queenſberry* and *Dover*, the earls of *Morton*, *Dumbarton*, *March*, and the lords *Mordington* and *Forfar*, the latter of whom was unhappily killed at the fight near *Dumblain*, againſt the Pretender.

The country abounds with coals, peat, and limeſtone; but what turns to the greateſt profit, are the lead-mines belonging to the earl of *Hopton*.

Not far from *Lanerk* are the celebrated falls of the *Clyde*: the moſt diſtant are about half an hour's ride, at a place called *Cory-Lin*, and are ſeen to moſt advantage from a ruinous pavillion in a gentleman's garden, placed in a lofty ſituation. The cataract is full in view, ſeen over the tops of trees and buſhes, precipitating itſelf, for an amazing way, from rock to rock, with ſhort interruptions, forming a rude ſlope of furious foam. The ſides are bounded by vaſt rocks, clothed on their tops with trees. On the ſummit and very verge of one is a ruined tower, and in front a wood, overtopt by a verdant hill.

A path conducts the traveller down to the beginning of the fall, into which projects a high rock, in floods inſulated by the waters, and from the top is a tremendous view of the furious ſtream. In the clifts of this ſavage retreat, the brave *Wallace* is ſaid to have concealed himſelf, meditating revenge for his injured country.

On regaining the top, the walk is formed near the verge of the rocks, which on both ſides are perfectly mural and equidiſtant, except where they over-hang. The river is pent up between them at a diſtance far beneath, not running, but rather ſliding along a ſtoney bottom ſloping the whole way. The ſummits of the rock are wooded, the ſides ſmooth and naked, the ſtrata narrow and regular, forming a ſtupendous natural maſonry. After a walk of above half a mile on the edge of this great chaſm, on a ſudden appears the

the great and bold fall of *Boniton*, in a foaming ſheet, and a far extending miſt ariſes from the ſurface. Above that is a ſecond great fall; two leſs ſucceed. Beyond them the river widens, grows more tranquil, and is ſeen for a conſiderable way, bounded on one ſide by wooded banks, and on the other by rich and ſwelling fields.

After viewing theſe tremendous cataracts, we went weſtward into the ſhire of *Peebles*. The firſt town we came to of any note was *Peebles*, which ſtands on the bank of the *Tweed*, and is the capital of the county. The town is ſmall, and but indifferently built or inhabited: yet there are ſome good houſes in it. It was formerly remarkable for three churches, three gates, three ſtreets, and three bridges, of which that over *Tweed* has five arches.

The country hereabouts is very hilly; but thoſe hills are covered with ſheep, which are a principal part of the eſtates of the gentry. A large quantity of them are ſent into *England*, to the great damage of the poor, who are thereby deprived of the advantage of manufacturing their wool. They uſed formerly to export it to *France*; but, by the act of Union, the exportation of it was prohibited, upon the ſevereſt penalties.

The county of *Tweedale* has two remarkable lakes in it; the one, called *Weſt-water Lake*, which abounds with eels and other fiſh. The other is *Lochgenen Lake*, upon *Genen-hill*, which falls into *Annandale* from a precipice of 250 feet high, where many times the fiſh are killed by the fall of the water.

The *Fraſers* were anceſtors by marriage to the family of *Tweedale*; and of this name was that great captain, who contributed ſo much to the victory which the *Scots* obtained in one day over three *Engliſh* armies at *Roſlin*, 1301, during *Wallace*'s adminiſtration.

*Merlin*

*Merlin* is said to be buried in the church-yard of *Drumelzier*, in this county; and, according to an old prophecy, "That the kingdoms should be united, when *Tweed* and *Pausel* met at his grave," they say, that it happened so by an inundation, when king *James* VI. came to the crown of *England*, *anno* 1603, the only time, before or since, it ever did so.

Some remains of antiquity are visible in this county. The place called *Randal's Trench* seems to have been a *Roman* camp, and a causeway leads from it half a mile together to the town of *Lyne*.

In this county are two very lively monuments of the vanity of human glory. The first is the foundation of a prodigious building (more like a royal palace, than the seat of a private nobleman) begun by the earl of *Morton*, whose head was no sooner cut off, than his design perished; for it has never since been carried on.

The other is the palace of *Traquair*, built and finished by the late earl of *Traquair*, for some years lord high chancellor of *Scotland*, and a person in the highest posts both of honour and profit in the kingdom, who yet lost all by the fatality of the times; for, growing into universal dislike by his conduct under *Charles* I. he sunk into the most abject condition of human life, even to want bread, and to take alms; and died in those miserable circumstances about a year before the Restoration. The house is noble, the design great, and well finished; but the owner was soon turned out of it by his enemies, who thought the sparing of his life an act of great mercy.

Bishop *Burnet* represents this earl as a very mean-spirited man, and one that suffered himself to be made so vile a tool in other people's mischiefs, that he fell unpitied. It is remarkable, that he was despised even by the party which he had served, and but too faithfully adhered to.

Here

Here we saw the ruins of the once famous abbey of *Melrose*, the greatness of which may be a little guessed at by the vast extent of its remains. One may still distinguish many noble parts of the monastery, particularly the great church or chapel, as large as some cathedrals, the choir of which is visible, and 140 feet in length, besides what may have been pulled down at the east-end. By the thickness of the foundations, there must have been a large and strong tower, or steeple, in the centre of the church. There are likewise several fragments of the house itself: and the court, and other buildings, are so visible, that it is easy to know it was a most magnificent place in its day.

The country south-east from *Tweedale* is called *Tiviotdale*, or the shire of *Roxburgh*: in which are some footsteps of *Roman* encampments; and a military way runs from *Hounam* to *Tweed*, called the *Roman Causeway*, and, vulgarly, the *Rugged Causeway*.

The town and castle of *Roxburgh* are both now demolished. They were famous in the history of both nations, during their mutual wars, when the town was frequently taken and retaken, and in the siege of which king *James* II. of *Scotland* was killed by the bursting of a gun.

*Jedburgh* is a royal burgh, on the river *Jed*. It was one of those towns that suffered in the rebellion in 1715.

The duke of *Roxburgh* has a great estate. His grace's house, called *Fleurs*, has been finely embellished of late years, and is a noble seat; and the country about it, which was formerly wild and rugged, is now greatly improved and cultivated; and fine plantations of trees and vistas surround the house.

From hence we came to *Kelso*, an handsome market-town upon the bank of the *Tweed*, which, being so near the *English* border, and having one of the great roads from *Edinburgh* to *Newcastle* lying through it

it (which is a nearer way by far than by that through *Berwick*) is a conſiderable thoroughfare to *England*.

Here are the ruins of an ancient monaſtery, founded by king *David*, for the *Ciſtertian* monks, an order inſtituted about the year 1000 in *Burgundy*. It has been very large, and part of it now ſerves for the pariſh church.

The country about *Kelſo* is very pleaſant and fruitful, on both ſides the *Tweed*. The river here does not part *England* from *Scotland*; but you are upon *Scots* ground for four miles, or thereabouts, on the ſouth-ſide of the *Tweed*; and, the farther weſt, the more the *Tweed* lies within the limits of the country.

From *Kelſo* we went north, where we paſſed through *Lauderdale*, a long valley on both ſides of the little river *Lauder*, from whence the family of *Maitland*, firſt earls, then dukes, and now earls again, took their title.

The country is good here, and fenced with hills on both ſides. The river *Lauder* runs through it, keeping its courſe due north.

The town of *Lauder* is a royal burgh, the ſeat of the commiſſariot; and very pleaſantly ſituated. It is remarkable for the execution done upon the minions of king *James* III. by the *Scots* nobility, who, headed by the earl of *Angus*, took them out of the court, and hanged them over *Lauder-bridge*. The ſeat of the noble family of *Maitland*, earls of *Lauderdale*, is called *Lauderfort*: it is a ſtately houſe, about the middle of the valley, on the river, but not large.

We kept the great road over an high ridge of mountains, from whence we had a plain view of *Mid-Lothian*. One of theſe mountains is called *Soutra-hill*, and belongs to a branch of the family of *Maitland*, the elder brother of which houſe was a perſon of great merit, and raiſed himſelf by his perſonal accompliſhments to the higheſt poſts in the army.

I could

I could not pass this way to *Edinburgh* without going off a little to the right, to see two very fine seats. One of them is an old abbey, belonging to the marquis of *Lothian*, (of the ancient name of *Ker*) a younger branch of the house of *Roxburgh*, at *Newbottle*; whose predecessor, *Mark Ker*, being abbot of it, turned Protestant, and got it settled on him, and his heirs. It is an old building, but finely situated among the most agreeable walks and rows of trees, all full grown; and contains one of the best chosen collections of pictures, statues, and busts, in *Scotland*.

In the wood adjacent to this seat are some subterraneous apartments, and passages cut out of the live rock. A few miles distance from thence, near *Hawthorn Den*, the residence of the celebrated poet *Drummond*, are, as I was informed, others of the same nature, but of greater extent, which Dr. *Stukeley* calls a *Pictish* castle. These places, in fact, were excavated by the ancient inhabitants of the country, either as receptacles for their provision, or for retreats for themselves and families, in time of war.

Two or three miles distant from *Newbottle* is *Dalkeith*, a small town adjoining to *Dalkeith House*, the seat of the duke of *Buccleugh*, originally the property of the *Douglasses*, and was, when in form of a castle, of great strength; and, during the time of the regent *Morton*'s retreat, was called the *Lion's Den*. The portraits here are very good, and well worth observation.

I shall conclude this letter with the following inscription on the tomb-stone of one *Margaret Scott*, who died in the town of *Dalkeith*, *February* 9, 1738.

Stop, passenger, until my life you read:
The living may get knowledge by the dead.
Five times five years I liv'd a virgin's life:
Ten times five years I was a virtuous wife:

Ten

Ten times five years I liv'd a widow chaſte;
Now, weary'd of this mortal life, I reſt.
Between my cradle and my grave have been
Eight mighty kings of *Scotland*, and a queen.
Four times five years the commonwealth I ſaw;
Ten times the ſubjects roſe againſt the law.
Twice did I ſee old prelacy pull'd down;
And twice the cloak was humbled by the gown.
An end of *Stuart*'s race I ſaw: nay, more!
My native country ſold for *Engliſh* ore.
Such deſolations in my life have been,
I have an end of all perfection ſeen.

---

## LETTER IV.

*Containing a* DESCRIPTION *of the ancient* Caledonia, *or northern Part of* Scotland; *and particularly of the Shires and Towns of* Fife, St. Andrew's, Perth, Dumblain, Alloway, Culroſs, Scone, Angus, Dundee, Montroſe, Aberdeen, Buchan, Murray, Elgin, Inverneſs, *and the* Highlands, &c.

I AM now to enter the true and real *Caledonia*; for that part of the country on the north of the *Firth* of *Forth* is alone called by that name, and was anciently known by no other.

I croſſed the river at *Queensferry*, ſeven miles weſt of *Edinburgh*, into the ſhire of *Fife*; and, as the moſt conſiderable places in this county are on the ſea-ſide, or near it, I directed my journey eaſt along the coaſt. The firſt place we came to was the burgh of *Innerkeithin*,

*keithin*, an ancient walled town, with a ſpacious harbour opening from the eaſt into the river, which has been lately much neglected for want of trade. The town, however, is large, and ſtill populous.

I cannot paſs over a tragical ſtory, which happened in this town in the reign of the late queen *Anne*. The maſter of *Burleigh* (ſo the eldeſt ſon of a lord or viſcount is called, while the father is living) fell in love with a young woman in his father's family; but could not prevail with her either to marry him, or to ſacrifice her virtue to him; which being known, ſhe was ſent away, and he perſuaded to travel. However, before his departure, he declared ſhe ſhould be his wife at his return; and if any one elſe ſhould marry her in his abſence, he would murder him. This paſſed without much notice, and the young woman was ſoon after married to a ſchoolmaſter in this town.

The gentleman returned, and underſtanding who was her huſband, went to his houſe at noon-day, pulled out a piſtol, and ſhot him dead on the ſpot, making his eſcape unmoleſted.

But a proclamation being afterwards iſſued, with a reward of 200*l.* for apprehending him, he was at laſt taken, and tried at *Edinburgh*, by the lords of the juſticiary, and condemned to have his head cut off. Great interceſſion was made to the queen for his pardon; which proving ineffectual, he found means to make his eſcape out of the *Tolbooth* of *Edinburgh*, diſguiſed in his ſiſter's cloaths, the night before he was to have been executed.

After that, he appeared in the rebellion of 1715, and was in the battle of *Dumblain* or *Sheriffmuir*; but again eſcaped with his life, though his eſtate, which was but ſmall, was forfeited among the reſt.

He lived many years after, upon a ſmall allowance from his ſiſters, principally in *England*. He became

became a very grave, sober man, and detested the crime he had been guilty of.

Near *Innerkeithin*, a little within the land, stands the ancient town of *Dunfermling*, which is now in a very ruinous state. Here is a decayed monastery, which before the Reformation was very large, but then demolished, except a part, which was turned into a parochial church; and even that is now decayed, and with it the monuments of several kings and queens of *Scotland*; particularly that of *Malcolm* III. who founded the monastery.

Here also is a decayed court, or royal palace, of the kings of *Scotland*, but by whom built is uncertain. Almost all king *James* the sixth's children were born in it, particularly king *Charles* I. and the princess *Elizabeth*, afterwards queen of *Bohemia*; his queen made this place her particular residence, and had it settled upon her by way of jointure. Here she built herself an apartment, over the arch of the great gate, for her particular retirement, having a gallery reaching from it to the royal lodgings. All is now ruinous.

The church has still a venerable face, and at a distance seems a mighty pile. The building being once vastly large. What is left appears too heavy for the present dimensions.

The people have a manufacture of linen for their support, the diaper and the better sort of linen trade being carried on here, and in the neighbouring towns, with more hands than ordinary. The marquis of *Tweedale* has a great estate in these parts, and is hereditary chamberlain or keeper of the royal house.

The rocking-stone, near *Balvaird* in *Fife*, was a remarkable curiosity. It was broken by *Oliver Cromwell*'s soldiers, and then it was discovered, that its motion was performed by an egg-shaped exuberance in the middle of the under surface of the upper stone, which was inserted in a cavity in the surface of the

lower ſtone. As the lower-ſtone was flat, the upper was globular; and not only a juſt proportion in the motion was calculated from the weight of the ſtone, and the wideneſs of the cavity, as well as the oval figure of the inſerted prominence; but the vaſt bulk of the upper ſtone abſolutely concealed the mechaniſm of the motion; and, the better ſtill to impoſe on the vulgar, there were two or three ſurrounding flat ſtones, though that only in the middle was concerned in the feat. By this pretended miracle they condemned of perjury, or acquitted, as their intereſt or affection led them; and often brought criminals to confeſs what could be no other way extorted from them.

From hence turning eaſt are many ſeats of private gentlemen, and ſome of noblemen, particularly one belonging to the earl of *Morton* at *Aberdour*, which fronts the *Forth* to the ſouth; and the grounds belonging to it reach down to the ſhore; and another of the earl of *Murray* at *Donebriſſel*.

From this part of the *Forth*, to the mouth of *Innerkeithin* harbour, is a very good road for ſhips, the water being deep, and the ground good; but the weſtern part, which they call *St. Margaret's Bay*, is a ſteep ſhore, and rocky, there being twenty fathom water within a ſhip's length of the rocks. So that if a ſouth-eaſt wind blows hard, it may be dangerous riding in it; but this wind blows ſo ſeldom, that the ſhips often venture it.

He that will view the county of *Fife*, which is wedged in by the *Forth* and the *Tay*, and ſhoots out far into the eaſt, muſt go round the coaſt; and yet there are ſix places of note in the middle of the county, which are ſuperior to all the reſt, and muſt not be omitted: *Kinroſs*, *Leſly*, *Falkland*, *Melvil*, *Balgony*, and *Cowpar*; the laſt a town, the others great houſes; and one, viz. *Falkland*, a royal palace,

and

and once the moſt in requeſt of all the royal houſes in *Scotland*.

The two ſides that ſtill ſtand in the inner ſquare, ſhew a beautiful piece of architecture. It conſiſts of two ſtories, with rows of round marble pillars of the *Corinthian* order, ſet in ſockets of ſtone between every window; on each ſide of the window, a buſt in baſſo-relievo of the emperors and empreſſes, and at the top of each pillar a ſtatue as big as the life. There are twenty-two buſts and twelve pillars ſtill remaining. The other two parts of the quadrangle were burnt down by *Oliver Cromwell*'s army. You enter this palace by two ſtately towers, and on the right is a chapel, ſtill well preſerved, with ſtatues as big as the life in the niches on the outſide. Here were ſpacious gardens, with a park, well planted with oak, and ſtocked with deer, paled round for eight miles; but the oaks were all cut down by *Cromwell*, to build his citadel at *Perth*, and the barracks; the park he ploughed up, and only here and there ſome of the pales are left.

The town of *Falkland* is clean, not unlike *Woodſtock* in *Oxfordſhire*. It is a borough-corporate, of which the king is always provoſt; and they chuſe aldermen out of their own council. It is ſituated on the north-eaſt foot of *Lomond* hill, which is an *Engliſh* mile to the top, covered with the fineſt paſturage for ſheep, from whence is a very extenſive proſpect.

An *Engliſh* reader will be ſurpriſed to hear of ſuch numbers of palaces; but, however mean our thoughts may be of the *Scotch* court in ancient times, their kings had more fine palaces than moſt princes in *Europe*; for in the time of king *James* IV. they had, all in good repair, and in uſe, the ſeveral royal palaces of *Holy-rood-houſe*, and the caſtle at *Edinburgh*, the royal palace in the caſtle at *Stirling*, *Linlithgow*, *Dunfermling*, *Falkland*, *Scone*, the caſtles of *Dunbarton*, *Blackneſs*, and *Inverneſs*.

I omit leſſer ſeats and hunting-houſes, of which king *James* V. had ſeveral; and the ſeveral palaces of earl *Morton*, and others, which were forfeited into the king's hands.

The ſouth coaſt of the county of *Fife* abounds with towns; and the following thirteen are royal burghs; viz. *Innerkeithin*, *Bruntiſland*, *Kirghorn*, *Kirkaldy*, *Dyſart*, *Pittenweem*, *Anſtruther Weſter*, *Anſtruther Eaſter*, *Kilrinny*, *Crail*, *St. Andrews*, all on the coaſt; *Dunfermling* and *Cowpar*, in the midſt of the county. It contains alſo theſe other towns of note, viz. *Toryburn*, *Aberdour*, the two *Wemys's*, *Levinſmouth*, *Ely*, *St. Monan's*, and *Newburgh on the Tay*: and it has in it four preſbyteries; viz. at *Cowpar*, *St. Andrews*, *Kirkaldy*, and *Dunfermling*.

The ſhire itſelf takes its name from *Fyfus*, ſurnamed *Duffus*, to whom it was granted by king *Kenneth* II. for his valour againſt the *Picts*, about the year 840. His poſterity were firſt called *Thanes* of *Fife*, and afterwards earls, by *Malcolm* II. about the year 1057, and endowed with greater privileges than any other earls of the kingdom, becauſe of their extraordinary ſervices; a famous monument of which was that called *Clan Macduff's Croſs*, on the public road to *Abernethy*, to which if any within the ninth degree to the great *Macduff*, who was the chief inſtrument of ſubduing the tyrant *Macbeth*, ſhould have recourſe in caſe of manſlaughter, he was to be pardoned on paying a ſmall number of cattle. This monument had an inſcription importing thoſe privileges, now worn out; and was in ſuch antiquated terms, mixed with *Macaronic* or half *Latin* words, that few men now living would have been able to make it out.

From this *Macduff*, the families of *Douglas*, *Wemys*, and the clan *Chattan*, are ſaid to be deſcended. The earls of *Rothes* is hereditary ſheriff of *Fife*.

Having

Having ſeen *Aberdour*, I took a turn, at a friend's invitation, to *Leſly*; but by the way ſtopt at *Kinroſs*, where we had a view of two things worth noting; firſt, the famous lake or lough, called *Lough Leven*, in an iſland of which ſtands the caſtle, where queen *Mary*, commonly known in *England* by the name of queen of *Scots*, was confined by the then reformers, being firſt compelled to quit her favourite *Bothwell*, and afterwards her crown.

The lough itſelf is worth ſeeing; it is very large, being above ten miles in circumference, in ſome places deep, and famous for fiſh. Formerly it had good ſalmon, but now chiefly trouts, perch, pikes, &c. Out of it flows the river *Leven*, which runs from thence to *Leſly*.

At the weſt-end of the lake (the gardens reaching down to the water's edge) ſtands the moſt beautiful and regular piece of architecture (for a private gentleman's ſeat) in *Scotland*; I mean the houſe of *Kinroſs*, belonging to Sir *John Hope Bruce*, Bart. The town, which has a very good market, and a ſtreet tolerably well built, lies at a little diſtance from the houſe, ſo as not to obtrude upon its privacy, and yet ſo as to be ready to wait upon its call. It is all beauty; the ſtone is white and fine, the order regular, the contrivance elegant, the workmanſhip exquiſite.

Sir *William Bruce*, the ſurveyor-general of the works, the *Wren* of *North Britain*, was the founder, as well as architect of this houſe. That gentleman has left many noble monuments of his admirable ſkill and taſte in thoſe parts; ſuch as the palace of *Holyrood* at *Edinburgh*; the houſe of *Rothes*, and this at *Kinroſs*, beſides ſeveral others.

The ſituation of this houſe of *Kinroſs* would be diſliked by ſome for its being ſo very near the water: inſomuch that ſometimes, when the lake is ſwelled by winter rains and melted ſnows, it reaches to the

very gardens; but as the country round is dry, free from ſtagnated bogs, and unhealthy marſhes, this is of very little inconvenience, if any. Sir *William* planted numbers of fir-trees upon the land round his houſe, which the next poſſeſſor, Sir *John Hope Bruce*, was as careful to improve as his grandfather was to plant. Poſterity will find the advantage of this taſte, which, if it ſpreads as it has begun, will in time make *Scotland* a ſecond *Norway* for fir; for the *Lowlands*, as well as the *Highlands*, will be overſpread with timber.

From *Kinroſs* I came to *Leſly*, where I had a full view of the palace of the earl of *Rothes*, built in the reign of king *Charles* II. by the ſaid Sir *William Bruce*. Here it was that our king *James* II. when duke of *York*, lodged, moſt part of the time, when he was obliged by his brother to retire into *Scotland*; and his apartments are ſtill called the duke of *York*'s lodgings.

The magnificence of the inſide of this houſe is unuſually great; but what is very particular, is the long gallery, which is the full length of one ſide of the building, and is filled with paintings, but eſpecially (as that is at *Drumlanrig*) of the great anceſtors of the houſe of *Rothes* or *Leſly*, full lengths, and in their robes of office.

The rooms of ſtate at *Kinroſs* are well ſupplied with valuable pictures, many of which are of princes, &c. but moſt, if not all the full lengths in this gallery of *Rothes*, are of the family, and the immediate anceſtors of the preſent earl, moſt of them having been peers, and poſſeſſed of the greateſt places of truſt in *Scotland*, from the year 1320, to 1725; ſo that we may imagine there may well be enough to furniſh a gallery.

Though the houſe is magnificent, I cannot ſay the ſituation of it is ſo advantageous as that of ſome other ſeats; for it has no extraordinary proſpect from the grand

grand tower, though it ſtands on the banks of the *Leven*, juſt where another ſmall river joins it.

The park on the ſouth-ſide is very beautiful, ſix miles in circumference, walled round, and diverſified with little woods of fir-trees, which have viſtas reaching through them up to the houſe. The gardens are at the eaſt-end of the houſe, well deſigned and planted, extending to the angle where the two rivers meet; ſo that they are watered on the north and eaſt-ſide, and on the ſouth are parted with a wall from the park, the weſt-end of them beginning from the houſe.

The town of *Leſly* (ſeated at a ſmall diſtance weſt from the houſe, or a little north-weſt) has a good market, but is, in no other reſpect, conſiderable. The houſe aforeſaid is the principal glory of the place.

From *Leſly* we turned ſouth to the coaſt, and came to *Bruntiſland*, ſituated in the middle of the north-ſide of the river *Forth*, juſt oppoſite to *Leith*; ſo that we have from hence a fine proſpect as well of the road of *Leith*, as of the city and caſtle of *Edinburgh*. Here is a very commodious harbour, which has no bar, but enters, as if it had been made by hand, into the centre of the town; ſo that the ſhips lie with their broadſides to the very houſes; and it is the common port of ſafety to all ſhips that happen to be forced up the *Forth* by ſtorms, or contrary winds: and ſhips trading on the coaſt frequently winter here. The water is commonly 18, and, at ſpring-tides 26 feet deep within the harbour; ſo that it is capable of receiving and careening the largeſt men of war. The town is adorned alſo with a beautiful church, and has a large town-houſe and goal.

Here is a manufacture of linen, as there is upon all the coaſt of *Fife*, and eſpecially for green-cloth, as it is called, which has been ſeveral years in great demand in *England*, for printing or painting, in the room of callicoes, which are prohibited there.

Next to *Bruntiſland*, upon the ſame coaſt, is *Kinghorn*, noted for its thread manufacture, which the women chiefly carry on: the men being generally ſeamen upon all this coaſt, as high as the *Queen's-ferry*.

Great numbers of porpoiſes are ſeen almoſt conſtantly in this *Frith*, which the men make a practice of ſhooting, and then bring on ſhore, and boil their fat into train-oil, as they do that of whales, and ſeveral other great fiſh, which they ſometimes meet with thereabouts. But the *Firth* affords a much more regular fiſhing-trade lower down; of which in its place.

The ferry from *Leith* to the ſhore of *Fife* is fixed in *Kinghorn*, which is of conſiderable advantage to it; though ſometimes the boats, by ſtreſs of weather, are driven into *Bruntiſland*.

Eaſt of this town is *Kirkaldy*, a larger, more populous, and better-built town, than the other, and, indeed, than any on this coaſt. It conſiſts chiefly of one ſtreet, running along the ſhore from eaſt to weſt a full mile, very well built. It has ſome conſiderable merchants in it, in the moſt extenſive ſenſe of the word, beſides others that deal largely in corn, exporting great quantities of it both to *England* and *Holland*. Others again trade in linen to *England*, who in return bring back all needful ſupplies of foreign manufactures.

Here are ſeveral coal-pits, not only in the neighbourhood, but even cloſe to the very ſea, at the weſt-end of the town, and where, one would think, the tide ſhould make it impoſſible to work them. At the eaſt-end of the town is a convenient yard for building and repairing of ſhips; and, farther on, ſeveral ſalt-pans, for boiling and making ſalt.

*Dyſert* boaſts of being a royal burgh; but, notwithſtanding, it is a very decaying corporation.

We came next to a village called the *Weſter-Wemys*, belonging to the earl of *Wemys*, whoſe houſe ſtands a little farther eaſt, on the top of an high cliff, with its front looking

looking down upon the ſea; from whence it really appears with an air of magnificence, as commanding the proſpect of the *Firth*, and the ſhore. The armour of the great *Macduff*, anceſtor of this noble family, are preſerved here, and always ſhewn to ſtrangers. At the weſt-end of this cliff is a ſmall plain, once a bowling-green, where the late earl, being admiral, had ſome ſmall field pieces planted, to anſwer ſalutes. Behind the houſe is a ſmall and irregular court-yard, with two wings of building, being offices to the houſe on one ſide, and ſtables on the other. Gardens there are none, only a large well-planted orchard, between which and the houſe, the road goes on to *Eaſter-Wemys*.

From thence you come to another village, called *Buckhaven*, inhabited by fiſhermen, who are employed wholly in catching freſh fiſh every day in the *Forth*, and carrying them to *Leith* and *Edinburgh* markets. The buildings are but a miſerable row of cottages; yet there is ſcarce a poor man it.

Here we ſaw the ſhore of the ſea covered with ſhrimps, like a thin ſnow; and as you rode among them, they would riſe like a kind of duſt, and hop like graſhoppers, being ſcared by the footing of the horſe.

Beyond this is the *Ely*, a little town, but a very ſafe and good harbour, firmly built of ſtone, almoſt like the *Cobb* at *Lime*, though not projecting into the ſea ſo much as that. It ſtands a little on the weſt-ſide of the mouth of the *Leven*; the ſalmon of which river are eſteemed the beſt in this part of *Scotland*.

To this town the earl of *Wemys* brings his coal, which he digs about two miles off, on the banks of the river *Leven*; as alſo what ſalt he can make. The coal-works are greatly prejudiced by the breaking in of the water, notwithſtanding the immenſe charges they have been at to prevent that inconvenience.

The people, who work in the coal mines in this country, partly from their poverty and hard labour, and partly from the black hue which they get from the coal, make a frightful appearance.

From hence we have ſeveral ſmall towns on the coaſt, as *Criel* or *Crail*, *Anſtruther* or *Anſter*, as it is uſually called, alſo the port of *Pittenweem*; theſe are all royal burghs.

*Pittenweem* is a port and harbour very conveniently ſituated near the mouth of the *Forth*, in the ſhire of *Fife*; and great quantities of herring, cod, and other fiſh, are taken here.

Over-againſt this ſhore, and in the mouth of the *Forth*, oppoſite to the iſle of the *Baſs*, lies the iſle of *May*, known to mariners by a light-houſe upon it. The only conſtant inhabitant is ſaid to be the man maintained there by the government to take care of the fire in the light-houſe. It was famous in former times for barren women going to St. *Adrian's* ſhrine there.

Here the *French* fleet lay with ſome aſſurance, with the Pretender on board, in 1708, when the *Engliſh* ſquadron approaching, the four o'clock gun gave the alarm; upon which they immediately weighed, got under ſail, and made the beſt of their way, the *Engliſh* in vain purſuing them.

The ſhore of the *Firth* ends here, and the *Æſtuarium* or mouth opening, the land of *Fife* falls off to the north, making a promontory of land which the ſeamen call *Fifeneſs*, looking eaſt on the *German Ocean*; after which the coaſt trends away north, and the firſt town you come to is St. *Andrew's*, an ancient and once flouriſhing city, the metropolis of all *Scotland*, the ſeat of the firſt univerſity, and, before the Revolution, an archbiſhop's ſee. At this time it is a moſt auguſt monument of the ſplendor of the *Scots* epiſcopal

epiſcopal church in former times, and a moſt awful heap of ruins.

Full in front, at the bottom of a long deſcent, appears the city, placed at the extremity of a plain at the water's edge. Its numerous towers and ſpires give it an air of vaſt magnificence, and ſerve to raiſe the expectation of ſtrangers to the higheſt pitch. On entering the weſt port, a well-built ſtreet, ſtrait, and of a vaſt length and breadth, appears; but ſo graſs-grown, and ſuch a dreary ſolitude lay before us, that it formed the perfect idea of having been laid waſte by the peſtilence.

On a farther advance, the towers and ſpires, which at a diſtance afforded ſuch an appearance of grandeur, on the near view ſhewed themſelves to be awful remains of the magnificent, the pious works of paſt generations. A foreigner, ignorant of the hiſtory of this country, would equally enquire, what calamity has this city undergone? Has it ſuffered a bombardment from ſome barbarous enemy, or has has it not, like *Liſbon*, felt the more inevitable fury of a convulſive earthquake? But how great is the horror on reflecting, that this deſtruction was owing to the more barbarous zeal of a miniſter, who, by his diſcourſes, firſt inflamed, and then permitted a furious crowd to overthrow edifices, dedicated to that very Being, he pretended to honour by their ruin! The cathedral was the labour of an hundred and ſixty years, a building that did honour to the country; yet in *June* 1559, *John Knox* effected its demolition in a ſingle day.

The town of old conſiſted of four large ſtreets lying from eaſt to weſt, almoſt parallel to one another. The northernmoſt of the four, called *Swallow-ſtreet*, though formerly the principal, is now totally ruined, not ſo much as one houſe remaining. The other three by their regularity do not ſeem to have been a fortuitous concourſe of houſes, as moſt of the other

towns of this country do; all of them terminating eastward at the cathedral, which look upon each other, and seem to lament their decaying condition. For though the town was heretofore about two miles in circumference, there remain now hardly 1000 houses; and of those near 200 are become ruinous, and not habitable. The number of inhabitants still amounts to above 4000; but many of them have nothing to do, there being neither trade nor manufactures in the place; though at the same time it has an harbour, but capable of receiving only small vessels. Near the town is plenty of free-stone, of which all the houses are built.

Before the Reformation, this city was crouded both on account of trade and religion, pilgrims coming hither in great numbers to visit the relics of *St. Andrew*, said to be brought over by *St. Regulus*, about the end of the fourth century, from *Patras* in *Greece*, where that apostle suffered martyrdom. Here were three religious houses, a *Franciscan*, *Dominican*, and *Augustine* priory, the last founded by *Robert* bishop of *St. Andrew's*, who died 1139, and was established upon some of the revenues formerly belonging to the ancient *Culdees* of this place. *James Stuart*, afterwards earl of *Murray*, and regent of *Scotland*, was, in his younger days, prior of it. This monastery was more like the magnificent palace of a prince, than a convent of monks professing poverty, as appears still by its ruins, and particularly by the wall that encompassed it of fine hewn stone, with many battlements and turrets.

Here is now only one parish-church, that of the *Holy Trinity*, remaining; but there are two others, which are rather chapels, one at *St. Salvator's* college; of which, however, no use is made, it having no endowment, and the provost of that college being often a layman, even in a Presbyterian sense. The other is the chapel belonging to *St. Leonard's* college, the provost whereof must be a minister.

The

The church of the *Holy Trinity* is an ancient and ſtately edifice, built with fine free-ſtone, in form of a croſs, and has at the weſt-end an handſome ſpire in good repair. In it is a fine monument of archbiſhop *Sharpe*, who was aſſaſſinated upon a moor, as he was coming home in his coach. It was erected by the archbiſhop's ſon, Sir *William Sharpe*, Bart. who, to ſecure it from the fate he feared it might be liable to, mortified 6000 marks to the city of *St. Andrew's*, to keep it in conſtant repair: which has had its intended effect; for the magiſtrates are very careful of it, and would be very ſevere upon any one who ſhould attempt to deface it.

On the north ſide of the town was the old caſtle, of which now nothing is remaining but the walls, built by *Roger* biſhop of *St. Andrew's*, who died 1202, being the ſecond ſon of *Robert de Bellomont*, earl of *Leiceſter*, and chancellor of *Scotland*. It was repaired by cardinal *Bethune*, and archbiſhop *Hamilton*; the former of which procured *George Wiſhart* to be burnt here in the parade, while from his window he glutted his eyes with ſo horrid a ſpectacle; but was himſelf afterwards aſſaſſinated, 1546, in the ſame place; to revenge whoſe death, the queen regent permitted it to be attacked by the *French*, from whom it ſuffered greatly. But at the Reformation it ſuffered more, and its ruin has been completed ſince the Revolution.

To the eaſt of the caſtle are the ruins of the ſtately cathedral, founded by biſhop *Arnold*, who died 1163, and finiſhed by biſhop *Lambertoun*, who died 1328. It was in length from eaſt to weſt 370 feet, and the croſs from ſouth to north 180; its breadth 65, and its height 100 feet; though ſome draw another kind of ichnography, and make it ſeven feet longer, and two broader, than *St. Peter's* at *Rome*; and for the height, as well as the beauty of its pillars, and the ſymmetry

and proportion of the whole it was one of the bel *Gothic* ſtructures in the world.

Near the ruins of the cathedral, are ſtill remain ing the walls of the moſt ancient chapel of *St. Rul* with the great ſquare ſpire ſtill very entire. It is i height 105 feet, and made of ſuch large and durabl ſtones, that though it was built ſo many ages ago, ye ſo little has it ſuffered by the injuries of the weathe that a ſmall ſum would ſave it from falling for man ages to come; and as this probably is one of the mo ancient monuments of Chriſtianity in *Great Britain*, is pity it ſhould go to ruin for want of a ſuitable re paration.

This city is famous particularly for its univerſity conſiſting of three colleges, founded by *Henry Wari law*, biſhop of *St. Andrew's*, in the year 1412. obtained very ample privileges and immunities fro pope *Benedict* XIII. which were afterwards confirme to them by king *James* I. of *Scotland*, and by ſever other ſucceeding kings. During epiſcopacy, the arch biſhops were chancellors of it. The rector is choſe yearly, and by the ſtatutes ought to be one of th principals of the three colleges here, called *St. Salva tor's*, *St. Leonard's*, and the *New College*.

*St. Salvator's* college was founded by *James Kenned* biſhop of *St. Andrew's*, *anno* 1448, who erected th edifice, furniſhed it with coſtly ornaments, and en dowed it with ſufficient revenues for a doctor, a ba chelor, and a licentiate of divinity, four profeſſors o philoſophy, and eight poor ſcholars. The earl o *Caſſils* ſettled a maintenance for a profeſſor of philoſ phy. It has a good library, founded by Dr. *Shee* The edifice itſelf is a ſtately pile of hewn ſtone, has large vaulted chapel covered with free-ſtone, and over is a very lofty ſpire. The common hall and ſchools ar vaſtly large; and the cloiſters and private lodgings fo maſters and ſcholars have been very magnificent and con venient

venient; but the fabric is of late become very much out of repair: nor is the college revenue able to support it.

*St. Leonard's* college was founded by *John Hepburne*, prior of *St. Andrew's*, in the reign of king *James* V. with salaries for a principal and warden, four professors of philosophy, and eight poor scholars. A professor of philology was added by Sir *John Scot*, of *Scots-tarvet*, with a liberal salary. He also augmented the library very considerably; and Sir *John Wedderburn*, at his death, left a great collection of books to it. *Fordun's* MS. of the *Scottish* history is in this library.

By an act made 20 *Geo.* II. these two colleges were united, in pursuance of an agreement they had made for that purpose.

The *New College* was founded by archbishop *Bethune*, or *Beaton*, uncle to the cardinal of that name, with endowments for a principal and professor of divinity, and some students in the same faculty; for no philosophy is taught in this college.

The last two colleges, having a better revenue to support them than that of *St. Salvator*, are in much better repair. In the latter, king *Charles* I. held a Parliament, in a large spacious room able to seat 400 persons in regular order; and it still retains the name of the *Parliament-room*.

A professor of mathematics was of late years added to this university; as was also, not long since, a professor of medicine, with an handsome endowment by his grace *James*, late duke of *Chandos*; whom the university, upon the death of the duke of *Athol*, in gratitude, chose to be their chancellor; which office is during life; and to that alone, and that of his vice-chancellor, belongs the conferring of all university degrees.

Mr. *James Gregory*, profeſſor of mathematics in this univerſity, famous for his knowledge in that ſcience, erected, in the college gardens, a commodious obſervatory, and furniſhed it with good mathematical inſtruments.

It has produced many learned men; among others, the famous lord *Napier*, who invented logarithms, Sir *Robert Murray*, Sir *Andrew Balfour*, and that great lawyer Sir *George Mackenzie*.

The harbour here has ſuffered ſo much by the encroachments of the ſea, that I fear it will never be ſufficiently repaired. The pier is founded upon a rock of free-ſtone, in length about 400 feet; but this rock extends itſelf into the ſea 500 feet farther, on the point of which ſtands a beacon; and the great rolling of the ſea, breaking over the rock, between the pier-end and this beacon, makes the harbour very dangerous. In the year 1728, it was propoſed to be repaired, and the pier carried as far as the beacon, and a brief was granted for that purpoſe; but the collections were too ſmall to make any great advance,

By all we have ſaid, it will appear, that this ancient city, and its univerſity too, are in a very declining ſtate. The archbiſhop's ſeat, and eccleſiaſtical courts kept there, beſide the great reſort of pilgrims to the convents, brought great buſineſs thither; which being now diſuſed, and one new college erected at *Edinburgh*, and another at *Aberdeen*, contribute much to the decay of both. The city enjoys ſtill ſome privileges by the original charter yet extant, whereby it was incorporated by king *David*, *anno* 1153.

The reviving the luſtre of this once ſplendid city, recovering to its former utility this once commodious haven, and thereby reſtoring to its ancient proſperity the happily-ſeated peninſula of *Fife*, ſays a very ingenious author, would be a noble teſtimony of the wiſdom and public ſpirit of the preſent generation. This, though

though ſo long neglected, proceeds he, is very practicable, with a ſmall degree of attention, and without demanding any large expence. The country about it abounds in grain, as alſo in coals and ſalt; ſo that proviſions being plenty, labour is of courſe cheap. There are likewiſe in its neighbourhood great flocks of ſheep, producing large quantities of wool, which is of ſuch a ſtaple, as may be eaſily ſpun and wove into a ſort of light ſtuff, reſembling the *etamines* of *Rheims*, *Amiens*, *Mans*, *Lude*, *Nogent le Rotru*, and other places in *France*, which are uſed for the nuns veils, the cloathing the ſecular clergy in moſt popiſh countries, and many other purpoſes; or the *ſtametes* of the *Low Countries*, not much unlike them, but of all colours, and of which there is in the *Levant* a great conſumption; which manufactures might, without difficulty, be brought to, and eſtabliſhed in *St. Andrew's*, where there are ſpare hands enough to be employed. The port, though fallen into ſo low and deplorable a condition, ſtill retains a capacity of being made full as good, or better than ever it was, by removing thoſe heaps of ſand, which entirely choak the baſon; repairing the breaches made in the old works; and, which is moſt material, by running a ſtone pier as far as the beacon, which would hinder veſſels from being driven on the rocks at the entrance, and enable them to ride ſafe in the harbour. The beach, continues the ſame gentleman, is as proper as any for drying cod and other fiſh in the beſt method; and if the port, become in a manner uſeleſs, was once put into a proper ſtate, with theſe additions, the herring fiſhery, now no longer carried on, (as requiring better veſſels than at preſent belong to the place) would be very ſoon retrieved. If one of the decayed edifices was converted into what in *South Britain* is called a *Trinity Houſe*, of which captains of men of war coming thither occaſionally, and experienced maſters of

ſhips

ſhips in any of the ports on the coaſt, might be members, with a power to examine and ſwear pilots, and to inſpect the other harbours on this ſide *North Britain*, and the management of the fiſheries, reporting annually their obſervations to the truſtees, it would be of ſervice to the place, and at the ſame time a benefit to the public. As the bay of *St. Andrew's*, from *Fifeneſs* to *Redhead*, is twenty-four miles in extent, and ſhips in great danger from the winds at eaſt or north-eaſt, the reſtoring this, which is the only haven of any ſize in that ſpace, would be of general uſe to the trade of this part of *Britain*. At preſent it is conſidered as a creek to *Anſtruther*, which is itſelf a member of the port of *Kirkaldy*.

From *St. Andrew's* we proceeded on to two very agreeable ſeats belonging to the preſent earl of *Leven*; one called *Melvil*, and the other *Balgony*. *Melvil* is a regular and beautiful building. *Balgony* is an ancient ſeat, formerly belonging to the family of *Leſly*; and if not built, was enlarged and repaired, by general *Alexander Leſly*, noted for his ſervices in *Germany*, under *Guſtavus Adolphus*, king of *Sweden*; and at laſt, againſt our king *Charles* I. and his ſon.

The river *Leven* runs hard by the walls of the houſe, and makes the ſituation very pleaſant. The park is large, but not well planted; at leaſt, the trees do not thrive.

From hence we went north to *Cowpar*, the ſhire-town, moſt pleaſantly ſituated in a valley, upon the banks of the river *Eden*. It is ſurrounded with tall trees, which gives it a fine appearance at a diſtance. I turned to the north-eaſt part of the country, to ſee the ruins of the famous monaſtery of *Balmerinoch*, of which Mr. *Camden* takes notice; but ſaw nothing worth obſervation, the very ruins being almoſt eaten up by time. The monaſtery was founded by queen *Ermengred*, wife of king *William* of *Scotland*.

Here

Here we came to the bank of another *Firth*, called the *Firth* of *Tay*, which, opening to a large breadth at its entrance, as the *Firth* of *Edinburgh* does, draws in afterwards, as that does at the *Queen's-ferry*, and makes a ferry over at the breadth of two miles to the town of *Dundee*; and then the *Firth* widening again just as that of the *Forth* does also, continues its breadth from four to six miles, till it comes along to *Perth*, as the other does to *Stirling*.

As I design to keep in this part of my work to the east coast of the country, I must for the present quit the *Tay*, keeping a little on the hither side of it, and go back to that part of the country which lies to the south and east of *Dunbarton*, or *Lenoxshire*; so drawing an imaginary line from *Stirling-bridge*, due north, through the heart of the country, to *Invernes*, which I take to lie almost due north and south.

In this course I moved from the ferry mentioned above, to *Perth*, lying upon the same *Tay*, but on the hither bank. It was formerly called *Johnston*, or *St. John's Town*, from an old church dedicated to the evangelist St. *John*, which is still remaining, and so big as to make two parochial churches, and can serve the whole town for their public worship.

*Perth* is the second town of *Scotland* for dignity. Near it stood anciently the town of *Perth*, which being overflowed by an inundation of the *Tay*, occasioned the building of this where it now stands.

The chief business of this town at present is the linen manufacture; which is so considerable here, that all the neighbouring country is employed in it, and it is the wealth of the whole place. The *Tay*, over which there is here thrown a very noble stone bridge, is navigable up to the town for ships of good burden; and here they ship off vast quantities of linen for *England*.

In

In the heat of the war between the *Bruces* and *Baliols*, the *Engliſh* fortified *Perth* with good bulwarks; the greateſt part of which the *Scots* afterwards demoliſhed. It is ſeated in an hollow; but is nevertheleſs a neat little city, pleaſantly ſituated between two green plains, which they call the *Inches*, and ſerve for bleaching their linen cloth. It has three very long ſtreets, and many croſs ones, with an old wall in ruins ſurrounding every ſide, but that bordered by the river.

The high country behind it affords plentiful paſture to ſheep and black cattle; and the *Lowlands* produce abundance of corn. When the fir woods, which are very regularly planted about *Dunkeld*, come to be felled, and the other improvements that have been made of late years, ſhall alſo be made known by their effects, the exports from *Perth* will be more conſiderable.

The ſalmon taken here, and all over the *Tay*, are extremely good, and the quantity prodigious. They carry them to *Edinburgh*, and to all the towns where they have no ſalmon, and barrel up great quantities for exportation: the merchants of this town have alſo a conſiderable trade to the *Baltic* and *Norway*.

This town was for ſome time the ſeat of the rebellion in 1715; but, by a peculiar felicity, the townſmen got ſo much money by both parties, that they have ever ſince been enriched by it, as appears not only from particular families, but from the public and private buildings which they have raiſed ſince that time; particularly a new *Tolbooth* or *Town-hall*.

At *Ardock* in *Perthſhire* are the remains of a *Roman* camp; and near *Perth* is a *Roman* way, where ſeveral medals, ſepulchral urns, and other monuments of antiquity, have been found.

From *Perth*, I went ſouth to that part which they called *Clackmanan*, a ſmall ſhire ſurrounded by thoſe of

of *Perth* and *Stirling*, lying weſt from *Dunfermling*, and extending itſelf towards *Stirling* and *Dumblain*, none of which part I had gone over before.

North-eaſtward from *Perth* to *Brechin* lies a vale which they call *Strathmore*, eſteemed the moſt fruitful in corn of all that part of the country: here are a great many gentlemens ſeats, though on the north-ſide of the *Tay*, particularly the noble palace of *Glames*, the hereditary ſeat of the family of *Lyon* earls of *Strathmore*.

It is one of the fineſt old-built palaces in *Scotland*, and by far the largeſt. When you ſee it at a diſtance, it is ſo full of turrets, and lofty buildings, ſpires, and towers, ſome plain, others ſhining with gilded tops, that it looks not like a houſe, but a city; and the appearances ſeen through the long viſtas of the park are ſo different, that you would not think it the ſame houſe any two ways together.

The great avenue is a full half mile, planted on either ſide with ſeveral rows of trees. When you come to the outer gate, you are ſurpriſed with the beauty and variety of the ſtatues and buſts, ſome of ſtone, ſome of braſs, ſome gilded, ſome plain. The ſtatues in braſs are four, one of king *James* VI. one of king *Charles* I. booted and ſpurred, as if going to take horſe at the head of his army; one of king *Charles* II. habited like that in the *Royal Exchange*, *London*; and one of king *James* VII. after the pattern of that which is at *Whitehall*.

From hence I came away ſouth-weſt, and, croſſing the *Tay* below *Perth*, but above *Dundee*, came at laſt to *Dumblain*, a town pleaſantly ſituated, on the banks of the river *Allan*; but without any ſort of trade. It was made a biſhopric by king *David* I. and the ruins of the biſhops and canons houſes are ſtill to be ſeen; as are alſo thoſe of a church of excellent workmanſhip. *Dumblain* was made famous by the battle fought between

tween the army of king *George* I. under the command of the duke of *Argyle*, and the Pretender's forces under the earl of *Mar*, on *Sheriff-muir*, between this place and *Stirling*.

From hence I proceeded on in ſight of *Stirling-bridge*; but, leaving it on the right-hand, turned away eaſt to *Alloway*, where the late earl of *Mar* had a noble ſeat, and where the navigation of the *Firth* of *Forth* begins.

This fine ſeat was formerly called the caſtle of *Alloway*; but is now ſo completely moderniſed, that no appearance of a caſtle remains.

The gardens of *Alloway Houſe* are by much the fineſt in *Scotland*, conſiſting of about 40 acres of ground; and the adjoining wood, which is adapted to the houſe in avenues and viſtas, above three times as much.

Here is an harbour where ſhips of burden ſafely ride. The *Glaſgow* merchants have erected warehouſes, to which they bring their tobacco and ſugars by land, and then ſhip them for *Holland*, *Hamburgh*, the *Baltic*, or *England*, as they find the market.

The *High-ſtreet* of *Alloway* reaches down to this harbour, and is a very ſpacious well-built ſtreet, with rows of trees finely planted all the way. Here are ſeveral teſtimonies of the goodneſs of their trade, as particularly a large deal-yard, or place for laying up all ſtores of *Norway* goods; which ſhews that they have a commerce thither. They have large warehouſes of naval ſtores; ſuch as pitch, tar, hemp, flax, two ſawing-mills for cutting or ſlitting of deals; and a rope-walk, for making all ſorts of ropes and cables for rigging and fitting ſhips, with ſeveral other things; which convince us they are no ſtrangers to other trades, as well by ſea as land.

Eaſt from *Alloway*, is a ſmall county, called *Clackmananſhire*, from the head burgh, and is part of *Fife*. The country is plain, the ſoil fertile: moſt of it pro-

per

per for paſture; and what lies below the *Orchill-hills*, producing corn very well. But the ſhire is chiefly known for yielding the beſt of coal, and the greateſt quantity of it, of any part of *Scotland*; ſo that it is carried, not only to *Edinburgh*, but alſo to *Holland* and *France*.

On this ſhore of the *Firth*, farther down, ſtands the neat and agreeable town of *Culroſs*, lying in length by the water-ſide, like *Kirkaldy*, being likewiſe a trading town. Here is a pretty market, a plentiful country behind it, and the navigable *Firth* before it. The coal, the linen manufacture, and plenty of corn, will always keep ſomething of trade alive upon the whole coaſt.

The ruins of the abbey of *Culroſs* took my attention, part of which was turned into a ſtable; but the abbey has lately been repaired, and is poſſeſſed by the earl of *Dundonald*. The remains of gentlemens ſeats of long ſtanding, occur every where, in the erection of which houſes, the builders ſhewed, that they ſtudied duration preferable to conveniency. As I paſſed, I was continually comparing paſt times with the preſent, in the former of which the grandeur of the prince, and the ſplendor of the few noble families were ſupported at the expence of the people in general, who (the clergy excepted) laboured under the loweſt degree of poverty, ſlavery, and ignorance; whereas now, our traffickers enjoy the fruits of their own labour and induſtry.

Here is a very noble ſeat belonging to the *Bruces*, earls of *Kincardine*, and is well worth a traveller's notice; and, indeed, theſe inſtances of magnificence are ſo frequent in *Scotland*, that were we to dwell upon each of them, ſuch of our readers as know nothing of *Scotland*, would be apt to think we were too partial in its favour. But it is certain, that no gentry or nobility in the world formerly exceeded the *Scots* in noble houſes,

houſes, and all manner of magnificence; as their families, for antiquity of deſcent, hardly have any equals in any country on earth.

*Culroſs* is a royal burgh in the ſhire of *Perth*, but in the confines of *Fife*, famous for a branch of the iron manufacture in making girdles, *i. e.* broad round plates, on which they bake their oaten cakes.

Having made this little excurſion to the ſouth from *Perth*, you may ſuppoſe me now returned northward again; and we proceeded to *Scone*, where almoſt all the kings of *Scotland* were crowned, ſince the ſubduction of the *Picts*.

The celebrated wooden chair, with the ſtone in it, was brought away from hence, as is well known, by the victorious king *Edward* I. and placed in *Weſtminſter-abbey*, where it now is; but the *Scottiſh* royal blood ſucceeding to the *Engliſh* crown, in the perſon of king *James* I. of *England*, and VI. of *Scotland*, verified the following prophetic diſtich, though at the time it was accounted no ſmall loſs and diſgrace to the kingdom. The lines were theſe:

*Ni fallat fatum, Scoti, quocunque locatum*
*Invenient lapidem, regnare tenentur ibidem.*

Thus tranſlated by the *Scots*:

Unleſs old prophets fail, and wizards wit decay,
Wheree'er this ſtone is found, the *Scots* ſhall reign for ay.

It is ſaid to have been firſt dignified by king *Kenneth*, who, having fought a bloody battle here with the *Picts*, in which he gave them a great overthrow, ſat down to reſt himſelf upon this ſtone, after he had been tired with the ſlaughter of the enemy; upon which his nobles came round him to congratulate his ſucceſs; and, in honour to his valour, crowned him with

with a garland of victory; from whence he dedicated the ſtone to the coronation of all the future kings of *Scotland*, hoping from this omen, that they ſhould, like him, be victorious over all their enemies.

But the better ſort of *Scots* hiſtorians ſay, their kings brought it from *Ireland* into *I-Coln-Kill* in the iſles, and from thence to *Scone* or *Scoon*, when they had ſubdued the *Picts*.

The palace of *Scoon*, though ancient, is not ſo much decayed as ſome of thoſe I have already ſpoken of; and the Pretender, *anno* 1715, found it very well in repair for his uſe. Here he lived and kept his court, in all the ſtate and appearance of a ſovereign. He iſſued proclamations, created ſeveral lords, knights, and biſhops; and preparations were made for crowning him: but as he had never, from his landing, gone into any Proteſtant church, though epiſcopal, as many of his adherents expected, but conſtantly performed his devotions with his prieſts after the *Romiſh* way; ſo he manifeſted ſuch an invincible reluctance to comply with the uſual form of the coronation-oath, that the ceremony, for which ſome of the popiſh ladies had even pawned their jewels, was put off. An evidence, that the honeſty of the man overcame the policy of the prince; and the greater, as the pope could have given him a diſpenſation, at pleaſure, to juſtify any breach of the oath.

The building is large, the front being above 200 feet; it has two extraordinary fine ſquare courts, beſides others, which contain the offices, outhouſes, &c. The royal apartments are ſpacious and large, but the whole building is entirely after the ancient manner.

From *Scoon* to *Dunkeld*, is ſo little a way, that we could not help viſiting it, being the place where a ſkirmiſh was fought between the forces of king *William*, after the Revolution, and ſome of the viſcount of *Dundee*'s men, who purſued the king's forces, as they

they were obliged to retire from *Gillicranky*, after lord *Dundee* himſelf had been killed there.

In one of my excurſions, I went from *Perth* to *Dunkeld*; and never in any journey had I a more agreeable variety under my eye. We went over the hill, as they call it; but it ought to be ſaid hills; or rather mountains, as we ſhould deem them in *England*. No ſooner had we got over one, but another higher preſented itſelf for our next labour. Between, and upon the declivity of theſe hills, we had fir-woods all regularly planted: as ſoon as we deſcended from an hill, we were ſure to meet with an agreeable river, which we heard before we ſaw it, the water tumultuouſly, as I may ſay, rolling over large rock-ſtones, lying in every part, many of them above the water: the ſides of the bank being frequently lined with the ſame rocky ſubſtance, gives a ſwift motion to the water. Theſe craggy ſtones lie ſo thick in ſome places, as to ſeem to threaten a ſtoppage to the ſtream; but a larger quantity of water being collected by them, it forces its way with a violent current; and making natural caſcades, fills a perſon, diſpoſed to contemplation, with agreeable ſenſations.

The paſs into the *Highlands* is awfully magnificent: high, craggy, and often naked mountains preſent themſelves to view, approach very near each other, and in many parts are fringed with wood, overhanging and darkening the *Tay*, which rolls with great rapidity beneath. After ſome advance in this hollow, a moſt beautiful knowl, covered with pines, appears full in view; and ſoon after, the town of *Dalkeld*, ſeated under and environed by crags, partly naked, partly wooded, with ſummits of a vaſt height.

We paſſed the river in a boat, and landed in the duke of *Athol*'s gardens, which are extremely pleaſing, waſhed by the river, and commanding, from different parts of the walks, the moſt beautiful and picturesque

views

views of wild and gloomy nature that can be conceived. Trees of all kinds grow here extremely well; and even ſo ſouthern a ſhrub as *Portugal* laurel flouriſhes greatly. In the gardens are the ruins of the cathedral, once a magnificent edifice, as appears by the beautiful round pillars ſtill ſtanding; but the choir is preſerved, and at preſent uſed as a church. In the burial place of the family is a large monument of the marquis of *Athol*, hung with the arms of the numerous connections of the family. In another part is a tomb of an old biſhop.

On the other ſide the river is a pleaſing walk along the banks of the water of *Bren*, a great and rapid torrent full of immenſe ſtones. On a rock, at the end of the walk, is a neat building, impending over a moſt horrible chaſm, into which the river precipitates itſelf with great noiſe and fury from a conſiderable height. The windows of the pavillion are formed of painted glaſs; ſome of the panes are red, which makes the water reſemble a fiery cataract. About a mile farther is another *rumbling brig*, like, but inferior in grandeur, to that of *Kinroſs*.

The town of *Dunkeld* is ſmall, and has a linen manufacture, though not very conſiderable. Much company reſorts here, in the ſummer months, for the benefit of drinking goat's milk and whey. I was informed here, that thoſe animals will eat ſerpents, as it is well known that ſtags do.

The *Highland* houſes hereabout are very oddly built, and look moſt miſerably and deſolate, they being compoſed of clods of peat, ſtones, and broom. As to chimnies, they are little acquainted with them; there is ſometimes a little hole left open in the top, for the ſmoke to go out; other times it is in the end; and moſt frequently the door performs this office. Nay, what is more odd, in coming into this town, I ſaw in

one

one houſe a chimney made of a cart-wheel, and out of the hollow of the axle paſſed the ſmoke.

As to their way of living it is as odd, being chiefly on oatmeal, boiled up in various forms, with water, like haſty-pudding; we uſed to mix it with milk or ale. Their bread is oatmeal and water made into thin cakes. When oatmeal is dear, they make them of barleymeal, and ale inſtead of water.

The common people have generally two apartments in their houſes, by means of a ſlight partition; one end they lie in themſelves, having a fire in the middle; and chaff of corn or heather is their bed; the other end is for their oxen, calves, &c. which are exceeding ſmall; a full grown ox is ſeldom bigger than one of our calves of a year old. The ſmell of the cattle's dung (which is generally very thick about the houſe), and their peat fire, I believe, keeps them in health, but not free from the itch, which is as common as their oatmeal; and even their better ſort of people are rarely free from this malady, which they ſeldom mind to cure any other way than by their dumb muſic.

About 14 miles from hence is the famous paſs of *Gillicranky*, noted for the fight between the viſcount *Dundee*, and king *William*'s forces. The mountains in its neighbourhood, on every ſide, ſeem to penetrate the ſkies. It is ſituated at the foot of a vaſt mountain, and is near a mile in length. The river *Timel* divides it from mountains ſtill higher, covered with woods. The road is narrow and dangerous, the river lying in a vaſt hollow running cloſe to it. From theſe woody mountains flow ſtreams of the pureſt water. The views and proſpects around this paſs are truly wonderful for their variety.

Upon the river *Tay* lies *Errol*, the ſeat of the earl of that name, chief of the ancient family of *Hay*, who derive their origin from a famous peaſant, who in the

reign of *Kenneth* III. being at plough with his two ſons, and perceiving the *Scots* flying before the *Danes*, he and his two ſons ſtopt their flight, renewed the battle, and gained the victory; for which they had the lands of *Errol* beſtowed upon them; and the family arms are three bloody ſhields, ſupported by two naked men with yokes, in remembrance of this famous victory; the father and two ſons having no other weapons when they put themſelves at the head of the flying *Scots*, but the yokes they took from their ploughs. Of this family are, beſides the earls of *Errol*, the marquis of *Tweedale*, the earl of *Kinnoul*, &c.

But our determined route lay up the eaſtern ſhore, and through the ſhires adjacent on that ſide, as particularly *Angus*, *Mearns*, *Marr*, *Aberdeen*, *Buchan*, and ſo, as I laid it out before, to *Inverneſs*.

Mr. *Camden* tells us, that the *Firth* of *Tay* was the utmoſt boundary of the *Roman* empire in *Britain*: That *Julius Agricola*, the beſt of generals, under *Domitian*, the worſt of emperors, though he pierced farther, and traverſed by land into the heart of the *Highlands*, yet ſeeing no end of a barbarous country, and no advantage by the conqueſt of it, withdrew, and here fixed the *Roman* eagles; and that he frequently harraſſed the *Picts* by excurſions and inroads, but always returned to his poſt here, making the *Tay* his frontier.

But our *Engliſh Cæſars* have outgone the *Romans*; for *Edward* I. as is ſaid before, paſſed the *Tay*, and rifled the abbey at *Scoon*; and, if we may believe hiſtory, penetrated into the remoteſt parts, which, however, I take to be only the remoteſt parts of what was then known to the *Engliſh*; for as to the *Highlands*, the mountains of *Loquhabar*, *Roſs*, *Murray*, *Sutherland*, and *Caithneſs*, we read nothing of them. From theſe retreats the *Scots* always returned, *Antæus* like, with double ſtrength, after every defeat; till, in the

next reign, they overthrew his ſucceſſor *Edward* II. at *Bannockburn*, and drove the *Engliſh* out of the whole country, following them over *Tweed* into *England*, and ravaging the counties of *Northumberland* and *Cumberland*.

*Oliver Cromwell* indeed (according to the motto of a noble houſe in *Scotland*, *Rode Through*) penetrated to the remoteſt part of the iſland; and that he might even literally rule it with a rod of iron, built citadels and forts in all the angles and extremes, where he found it needful to place his ſtationary legions, juſt as the *Romans* did; as at *Leith*, at *St. Andrew's*, at *Inverneſs*, *Perth*, *Air*, and ſeveral other places. We have ſince ſeen the forces of king *George* I. making the ſame route, nay, ferrying over into the weſtern and north-weſtern iſlands; here again imitating the prudence of the old *Romans*, who employed their ſoldiery in amending roads, and making cauſeways over mountains, that were before thought inacceſſible.

Where armies have marched, there is room enough, no doubt, for travellers. With this aſſurance therefore, we chearfully croſſed the *Tay*.

We left *Strathern*, with the little country of *Menteith*, for our return; and went down into *Angus* to *Dundee*, a pleaſant, large, populous city, which, as it ſtands well for trade, has as large a ſhare of it, as moſt towns in *Scotland*, and that as well foreign as domeſtic.

It is exceeding populous, full of ſtately houſes, and large handſome ſtreets; particularly four very good ones, with a large market-place in the middle, the largeſt and fineſt in *Scotland*, except that of *Aberdeen*.

The inhabitants have a very large correſpondence with *England*, and ſhip off a great deal of linen thither; and a great quantity of corn is ſent from hence to *England*, as well as to *Holland*. They have likewiſe a good ſhare of the *Norway* trade; and as they are concerned in the herring fiſhery, they conſequent-

ly have ſome eaſt country trade, viz. to *Dantzick*, *Konigſberg*, *Riga*, &c. They ſend ſhips alſo to *Sweden*, and import iron, copper, tar, pitch, deals, &c. from the ſeveral trading ports of that kingdom.

The country behind them, called the *Carſe*, or the *Carſe* of *Gowry*, with the vale of *Strathmore*, abounds in corn, which the port of *Dundee* ſhips off in large quantities, when a crop allows it, to the great advantage of the gentlemen as well as farmers; for as the gentlemen receive all their rents in kind, they would find a great difficulty ſometimes to diſpoſe of it, if the merchants here did not ſhip it off, either for *London* or *Amſterdam*.

The town of *Dundee* ſtands at a little diſtance from the *Tay*; but they are joined by a cauſeway or wall, well paved with flat free-ſtone, and rows of trees are planted on either ſide of the walk, which make it very agreeable. On one part of this walk are very good warehouſes for merchandizes, eſpecially for heavy goods; and alſo granaries for corn, of which ſometimes they have a vaſt quantity laid up here; and theſe, being near the harbour, are convenient, as well for the houſing of goods, when landed, as for the eaſy ſhipping off what lies for exportation.

They are famous here for their thread manufacture.

*Dundee* was ſtormed and plundered of great riches, by *Cromwell*, and the *Engliſh* army.

Here is a new church, built in a ſtyle that does credit to the place, and which ſhews an enlargement of mind in the Preſbyterians, who now begin to think, that the Lord may be praiſed in beauty of holineſs. There is not a relique left of the ancient caſtle; but its ſcite may be found where the *Lion* inn now ſtands.

It was the birth-place of *Hector Boetius*, the *Scots* hiſtorian; a man famous in his time, and whoſe work was anciently more in eſteem than of late. It gave the title of viſcount to *Graham* of *Clavers*, who

commanded the forces that appeared for the late king *James* at the Revolution, and was killed at the battle of *Gillicranky*.

Near to *Dundee*, in the mouth of the river, lies *Brochty-craig*, noted for a noble ſalmon-fiſhery in its neighbourhood. It was formerly fortified, and defended by a garriſon of *Engliſh* for many months together.

It is 20 *Scots* miles from *Dundee* to *Montroſe*, the way pleaſant, the country fruitful, and filled with gentlemens houſes. Among theſe is the noble palace of *Panmure*, forfeited in the rebellion of 1715, by the unfortunate earl of that name, who was wounded in the fight near *Dumblain*. The ſurname of the family is *Maul*; and *Maulſburgh*, a ſmall town near *Montroſe*, is called from it.

The town and port of *Montroſe*, *i. e.* the *Mount* of *Roſes*, was our next ſtage, ſtanding upon the eaſtmoſt ſhore of *Angus*, open to the *German* or the *Caledonian* ocean, and at the mouth of the little river of *South-Eſk*, which makes the harbour.

This town is well ſituated for trade, and has a good harbour, and the inhabitants always carried on an advantageous trade with *Norway*.

The *Annat* ſands, after violent ſtorms from the eaſt, approach nearer to the *Neſs*; but are again removed to their old limits by the flood of the *Eſk*, a circumſtance to be attended to by mariners. The tide ruſhes up this entrance with a great head and vaſt fury; but the depth of water is conſiderable, being ſix fathoms in the middle, about three days before ſpring-tide. The breadth is ſcarcely a quarter of a mile, but the baſon inſtantly expands into a beautiful circle of conſiderable diameter; but unfortunately moſt of it is dry at low water, except where the *South Eſk* forms its channel, in which veſſels of 200 tons will float even at the loweſt ebb.

The

The town is adorned with fine buildings, and has an hospital for the poorer inhabitants. It consists of one long street, and another shorter, at the end of it. The street is broad and well paved; and here is a pretty good kirk. It gives title of duke, as it did formerly of earl and marquis, to the chief of the ancient and noble family of *Graham*.

The *French* fleet first made land at this port, when they had the Pretender on board, in the reign of queen *Anne*, having over-shot the mouth of the *Firth* so far, whither they at first designed; but this mistake, which some thought a misfortune, was certainly a deliverance to them; for as on one hand it gave time to the *English* fleet to come up with them before they could enter the *Firth*, so it left them time and room also to make their escape; which, if they had gone up the *Firth*, they could not have done, but must inevitable have been burnt and destroyed, or taken, by the *British* fleet under Sir *George Byng*, which was superior to them in force. He landed on the 22d of *December*, 1715, with about 100 gentlemen and officers, and a considerable sum of money. The episcopal clergy addressed him, and so did the magistrates; and, next day, the earls of *Mar* and *Marshal* went from *Perth* to meet him. On the 6th of *January* following, he made his public entry into *Dundee*, with about 300 men on horseback; as he did on the 9th into *Perth*.

The royal burgh of *Aberbrothock* on this coast, besides being famous for the stately ruins of the greatest abbey in *Scotland*, deserves to be mentioned for its convenient situation for trade; which induced, some years since, the inhabitants to lay the foundation of a new harbour, the old one being so decayed, that it was hazardous even for small vessels to sail into it.

The glory of this place was the abbey, whose very ruins give some idea of its former magnificence. It

lies on a rising ground above the town, and presents an extensive and venerable front; is most finely situated, commands a view of the sea to the east, of a fertile country to the west, bounded by the *Grampian Hills*; and, to the south, of the openings into the *Firths* of *Tay* and *Forth*.

Here also is a famous mineral water, much frequented for its virtues in curing divers diseases. It is a very neat but small town, and pleasantly situated. Its chief manufacture is thread; and here are several mills for winding it, of curious contrivance, resembling those at *Derby*. The thread made here passes for *Dundee* thread, the most noted in *Scotland*.

In the inner parts of the shire, to the westward, is *Forfar*, the county-town, and *Brechin*, formerly a bishop's see, made so by king *David*, and where some part of a small cathedral is still standing. Its castle, which belonged to the earl of *Panmure*, is situated exactly like *Warwick Castle* in *England*, and is very well kept with terrace-walks cut out of the rock down to the river. This palace has a greater air of grandeur than *Panmure*, and belongs now to the *York Buildings* company.

*Brechin* is seated upon the river *South-Esk*, over which it has a stately bridge of two arches, and is considerable for its salmon and cattle markets. It is also memorable for a great victory obtained here over the *Danes*, by the chief of the family of *Keith*, earl *Marshal*, who, having killed their general, was advanced to great honours by *Malcolm* II. There was a high stone erected over the grave of the *Danish* general, which is still called *Camus's Cross*, from his name; and at ten miles distance is another cross, over the grave of another eminent *Danish* warrior; and both of them have antique letters and pictures upon them.

From *Montrose* the shore lies due north to *Aberdeen*: in the way is the castle of *Dunnoter*, once a strong fortification

fortification upon a high precipice of a rock. The earl *Marshal*, of the name of *Keith*, was lord of this castle, as also of a good house near it called *Fetteresso*, and a great estate: which was forfeited, by his joining the earl of *Mar* in the rebellion of 1715. His lordship making his escape, went in the service of *Spain*. His brother, going into the service of *Russia*, made such a figure there, that he was deemed one of the best generals in *Europe*; and, entering into the king of *Prussia*'s service, was preferred to the first military honour, that of velt marescbal, and fell in it, to the inexpressible regret and loss of his royal master.

*Dunnoter* castle is now demolished. It is situated in the shire of *Kincardin*, called the *Merns*. The county is noted for its timber, having in it upwards of five millions of fir-trees, besides vast numbers of other kinds, planted within these 80 years by the gentry, at and about their seats, and which they are yearly adding to, and improving. *Kincardin* was formerly the county-town: but that advantage now, by statute, belongs to *Stonehive*, or *Stonehaven*, a small sea-port town, lying quite in a hollow, so that we did not see it till we were ready to enter it.

*Innerbervy*, on the coast, was made a royal burgh by king *Alexander* III.

*Paldykirk*, so called from *Palladius*, first bishop of the *Scots*, is noted for its annual three days fair: the principal commodity brought to it is coarse cloth, which is commonly transported to the *Netherlands*. These towns, being situated by the sea-side, and having generally a little river or inlet of the sea to water them, cannot fail of affording pleasant habitations. Most of the little villages about them support themselves by fishing and smuggling.

On the lands of *Arduthie* and *Redcloak*, are some trenches to be seen, cast up by the *Danes* at one of

their invaſions: and round the hill of *Urie* is a deep ditch, where the *Scots* encamped.

*Fordun* lies alſo in this county, famous in ancient times for the reliques of the aforeſaid St. *Palladius*. It is alſo noted for being the birth-place of *John de Fordun*, the *Scotch* hiſtorian, author of the book called the *Scots Chronicon*, to which all ſucceeding hiſtorians of this nation have been much obliged.

From *Stonehive* to *Aberdeen* is twelve ſhort miles. Within four or five miles of that city, we have a very bad country, the land producing nothing but peat, even to the very city: but the road is paved, or, in bad weather, it would be impaſſable.

About two miles before we enter *Aberdeen*, we have a ſtately bridge of ſtone, conſiſting of ſeven arches, over the *Dee*, built by the celebrated *Gawin Dunbar*, biſhop of *Dunkeld*, which leads into the ſhire of *Aberdeen*.

We then travel along the banks of the river, and have a fine proſpect of *New Aberdeen*, ſituated almoſt cloſe to the ſea-ſide.

It ſtands at the mouth of two rivers, and is divided into two towns or cities, one called the *New*, the other the *Old Aberdeen*, about a mile diſtant from each other; one ſituate on the river *Don*, the other on the river *Dee*, from whence they are more properly called *Aberdon* and *Aberdeen*.

*Aberdon*, or the *Old Town*, lies a mile northward from *Aberdeen*, or the *New Town*, which is ſometimes called *Bon-accord* from its motto. It is ſituated in the mouth of the river *Don*, which is remarkable for the multitude of ſalmon taken in it. Over the river *Don* is a bridge only of a ſingle arch, ſuſtained on each ſide by a rock, and is a moſt noble and ſurpriſing piece of workmanſhip.

*Old Aberdeen* was formerly the biſhop's ſeat, and has a cathedral, commonly called *St. Machar*'s, a large

and

and ſtately ſtructure, which was anciently much more magnificent: it ſuffered greatly at the time of the Reformation, and more ſince the Revolution.

The chief ornament of this town is the *King's College*, on the ſouth-ſide of it; a neat and ſtately ſtructure.

The church and ſteeple are built of hewn ſtone, and the ſummit of the latter reſembles an imperial crown. The windows of the church were formerly eſteemed for their paintings, and ſomething of their ſplendor ſtill remains. In the ſteeple are two bells of extraordinary bigneſs, beſides others.

Cloſe to the church is a library, well furniſhed with books.

This college was founded by biſhop *Elphinſton*, in the year 1500, and the greateſt part built by him; but king *James* IV. taking the patronage upon him, it was called the *King's College*. The bull for it was procured from Pope *Alexander* VI. in 1494, endowing it with as ample privileges as thoſe of *Paris* and *Bononia*.

There are in this college a principal, a ſub-principal, who is alſo one of the regents, three other regents, profeſſors of philoſophy, a profeſſor of humanity or philology, a profeſſor of divinity, a doctor of phyſic, a profeſſor of the oriental tongues, a profeſſor of the civil law, and a profeſſor of the mathematics. Dr. *Fraſer* has lately been a great benefactor to it.

*New Aberdeen* is about a mile diſtant, as we have ſaid, from the *Old*, ſituated at the mouth of the river *Dee*. It is the county-town, and by conſequence the ſeat of the ſheriff's courts. It exceeds all the cities in the north of *Scotland* for largeneſs, extent, and beauty. It ſtands in a wholeſome air, has a great revenue from its ſalmon fiſhery, and the inhabitants are generally very courteous. It ſtands upon three hills, the main part upon the higheſt; and the ſkirts of it extend

into the plain. The houſes are neatly built, generally four ſtories high, or more, and have for the moſt part gardens and orchards belonging to them; which make the city pleaſant and healthful, and the proſpect of it beautiful at a diſtance.

From a round hill, at the weſt-end of the city, flow two ſprings, one of clear water, and another with water which, in taſte and quality, comes very near the *Spa* in *Germany*: Dr. *William Barclay* wrote a treatiſe concerning it.

In this city ſtands the *Marſhal College*, founded by *George* earl *Marſhal*, in the year 1593, to which the city has added many buildings at their own charge.

In this college, which is a diſtinct univerſity of itſelf, are a principal, four profeſſors of philoſophy, a profeſſor of divinity, a profeſſor of mathematics, and a profeſſor of the oriental languages; and there is lately added a profeſſor of phyſic. It has a good library, which was founded by the city, enlarged by the gifts of ſeveral learned men, and furniſhed with mathematical inſtruments*.

In this city is alſo a grammar-ſchool, founded by Dr. *Dunn*, having one maſter and three uſhers. There is alſo a muſic-ſchool.

The church called *St. Nicholas*'s is an handſome edifice of free-ſtone, with a lofty ſteeple, reſembling a pyramid: it is divided into two churches; but that to the weſt, being in a ruinous condition, was pulled down, and a very handſome one of free-ſtone erected on its ſcite; Mr. *Wyllie* of *Edinburgh* being the architect.

* By the forfeiture of the earl *Mariſchall*'s eſtates, the preſentation to all the profeſſorſhips becomes veſted in the crown, except the mathematical, which being inſtituted by the town of *Aberdeen* poſterior to the attainder of lord *Mariſchall*, claims the corporation for its patrons, who generally diſpoſe of it to him, who, on the iſſue of a competition, ſhall prove himſelf the moſt deſerving candidate.

Here

Here is alſo a priſon and a workhouſe belonging to the town, likewiſe an alms-houſe, and a very excellent hoſpital founded by Mr. *Robert Gordon*, in which about 40 boys, the ſons of decayed merchants and tradeſmen, are completely educated, cloathed, and maintained, and, at proper age, apprenticed or otherwiſe provided for, as their genius points. Near the harbour ſtands the cuſtom houſe. The market-place is beautiful and ſpacious, and the ſtreets adjoining are very handſome; moſt of the houſes are built of ſtone, four ſtories high, with handſome ſaſh-windows, and are well furniſhed within, the citizens here being as gay, as genteel, and perhaps as rich, as in any city in *Scotland*. In the year 1739, an infirmary was erected here; ſince which, two wings have been added to it: the whole is ſupported by the voluntary contributions of the inhabitants of town and country. In the year 1766, upwards of 700 patients were taken in, who were treated with the greateſt humanity. In this infirmary the operation of lithotomy has been introduced with the greateſt ſucceſs, by Dr. *Thomas Livingſtone*, fellow of the Royal College of Phyſicians at *Edinburgh*.

The bridge at *Old Aberdeen*, over the *Don*, conſiſts of one immenſe arch of ſtone, ſprung from two rocks, one on each ſide, which ſerve as a butment to the arch; ſo that it may be ſaid to have a foundation coeval with nature, and which will laſt as long. The other bridge is upon the river *Dee*, a mile to the weſt of *New Aberdeen*; and has ſeven ſtately arches. The ſtreets are paved with a ſort of flint and peebles.

Great numbers of the people of *Aberdeen*, and indeed of almoſt all this county, are of the epiſcopal perſuaſion; ſo that, were it not for the legal eſtabliſhment, the Preſbyterian preachers would have but ſlender incomes: at *Aberdeen* and *Peterhead* they have beautiful chapels, and organs. There are in this place two meeting-houſes of the *Engliſh* church, viz.

*St. Paul's* chapel, and the *Trinity-church*: two of the nonjurors, under a titular biſhop of *Aberdeen*; two of the *Roman* Catholics; one of the Seceders, or Diſſenters from the eſtabliſhed kirk, who have lately erected a very large and convenient place of worſhip contiguous to the church of *St. Nicholas*; one of the quakers; and one of the independents. The methodiſt principles have ſpread thus far: in the year 1765, they erected an handſome octagon chapel here, and have a conſiderable auditory.

The air of this country, to thoſe who were born in a warmer, ſeems cold: but is in itſelf healthful and temperate. The winter is milder than can be expected from ſuch a climate; which ſeems a wonder to *Danes*, *Poles*, and *Pruſſians*, when they come into this country, and conſider that, with them, during the winter, there is nothing but perpetual froſt and ſnow. The ſoil in general is not unfruitful, if duly cultivated; it produces wheat, rye, barley, oats in abundance, peas and beans; nor do they want roots and herbs for food and phyſic; and foreign plants grow very well there, as daily experience teſtifies. The mountainous part of the country affords very good paſturage, and the other as good corn.

The adjoining ſea not only furniſhes them with plenty of fiſh, but reproaches them with their negligence, when they ſee the *Dutch* fleets continually fiſhing on the coaſts, from whence they reap great gain; but it is the humour of the inhabitants to apply themſelves to the ſalmon-fiſhing, and to neglect that of all other ſorts.

The quantity of ſalmon taken in both rivers, is a kind of prodigy. The profits are very conſiderable, the ſalmon being ſent abroad into different parts of the world, particularly into *England*, *France*, the *Baltic*, and ſeveral other places.

The

The salmon, a fish unknown to *Pliny*, (unless it were the *esox* of the *Rhine*), as it is to this day in all parts of *Italy*, breeds in autumn, in little rivers, and mostly in shallows, where they cover their spawn with sand; at which time they are so very poor and lean, that they are scarce any thing but bones. Of that spawn, in the spring following, comes a fry of small fish, which, making to the sea, in a little time grow to their full bigness; and then making back again to the rivers they were bred in, struggle against the force of the stream; and, whenever any height obstructs their passage, they will with a jerk of their tail (*cum saltu*, from *salio*, to leap, whence probably they have the name of salmons) whip over, to the amazement of the spectators. In these rivers they keep themselves till they breed, during which time there is a law against taking them; which is from *Sept.* 8, to *Dec.* 1.

The herring-fishing is a common blessing to all this shore of *Scotland*, and is like the *Indies* at their door, were it properly used by the *Scots* in general.

They have also a very good manufacture of linen, and likewise of worsted stockings, which they send to *England* in great quantities, and of which they make some so fine, that I have seen them sold for 14, 20, and 30 shillings a pair. They also send them over to *Holland*, and into the north and east seas, in large quantities. The persons who knit them get 2*s.* and 2*s.* 6*d.* *per* week, and often much more, if good hands.

They have also a particular export here of pork, pickled, and packed up in barrels, which they sell chiefly to the *Dutch* for the victualling their *East India* ships, and their men of war; the *Aberdeen* pork having the reputation of being the best cured, for keeping on very long voyages, of any in *Europe*.

They

They export alſo corn and meal: but they generally bring it from the *Firth* of *Murray*, or *Cromertie*, the corn coming from about *Inverneſs*, where they have great quantities.

In a word, the people of *Aberdeen* are univerſal merchants, ſo far as the trade of the northern part of the world will extend; and it may be eſteemed the third city in *Scotland*, that is, the next after *Edinburgh* and *Glaſgow*.

Here is great plenty of a ſea-weed called *dulſe*, which the poor pick off the rocks, and ſell about the town every day It is eaten ſometimes by itſelf, and ſometimes with vinegar.

This ſhire contains in it *Mar*, with its appurtenances, *Birſe*, *Glentaner*, *Glenmuick*, *Strathdee*, *Strathdon*, *Braes* of *Mar* and *Cromar*, moſt part of *Buchan*, *Formartin*, *Garioch*, and *Strathbogy*.

The latter is a large and ancient barony; it was erected into an earldom by king *James* VI. in favour of the chief of the noble and ancient family of *Gordon*, whom he afterwards created marquis of *Huntley*. *Strathbogy* is very fruitful in corn and paſturage, and is remarkable for the fine linen-yarn ſpun by the women there, and ſold to the merchants.

It is moſtly inhabited by *Gordons*, vaſſals to the duke of *Gordon*, who has a magnificent caſtle here, called *Strathbogy*, from the name of the county. There were of this name, beſides the duke, the earls of *Sutherland*, *Aboyn*, *Aberdeen*, and late viſcount of *Kenmure*; likewiſe a great many gentlemen of note in other parts of the kingdom.

The village of *Strathbogy* is mean and ſmall; yet it had a nonjuring meeting-houſe when I was there, and a kirk and tolbooth. The ſmall trade they have is in linen cloth, which is chiefly carried on by an *Iriſhman*, who brought this manufacture to great perfection there. At a ſmall diſtance from this town is *Huntley-*

*Huntley-caſtle*, which gives title to the marquiſes of that name, of great antiquity; but in ruins. Some of its apartments are entire, and there are to be ſeen very ancient hiſtory-paintings on their ceilings.

A ſmall diſtance from this caſtle is a large ſtone building, which belonged to *Hamilton*, the rebel-governor of *Carliſle*, in 1745, and where he dwelt before he entered into the rebellion. This town and caſtle ſtand in a vaſt plain, and the mountains round them are ſo regular, that one would think art, and not nature, had placed them there.

*Strathbogy* is a very proper name for this village, the ground all around it being marſhes and bogs. The river *Deveron* runs round one ſide of the town; the *Bogie* ſurrounds the other, and joins the *Deveron*; and both abound with trouts.

About four miles from *Strathbogy*, I paſſed by a ſeat of the lord *Bracco*, now earl of *Fife*, called *Rothiemay*.

About a mile farther on the ſame ſide, and upon a more riſing ground, is an ancient houſe, the ſeat of one *Abernethy*, called laird of *Mayne*. I thought it the pleaſanteſt ſituation I had ever beheld; for hence you have a full view of the ſerpentine windings of the charming river *Deveron*. The late proprietor was obliged to paſs the concluding part of his life abroad, being charged with the murder of a very worthy gentleman, Mr. *Leith* of *Leith-hall*.

In *Aberdeenſhire* are quarries of ſpotted marble, and ſlate; and pearls are found in their rivers, of a large ſize, and fine colour.

There was formerly a mint at *Aberdeen*, as appears by ſeveral pieces of coin, with the *Aberdeæ* upon them, kept in the cabinets of the curious.

Other towns in this county are:

1. *Kintore*, a royal burgh on the *Don*, which gives the title of earl to a branch of the family of *Keith*.

2. *Peterhead*, with a good harbour.

3. *Inverary*,

3. *Inverary*, made a royal burgh by king *Robert Bruce*, in memory of a victory he obtained there. It is a small town, but very pleasantly situated upon the river *Don*; and sheltered with trees on every side.

I ought not to omit *Inverury*, belonging to *Garioch*, in *Aberdeenshire*, being the *Scotsman*'s boast, for here *Robert Bruce*, though sick, and carried in an horse-litter, defeated *John Cumins*, and those who adhered to him, in favour of *Edward* I. of *England*, who held *Scotland* in subjection. This was the first victory king *Robert* obtained, and laid the foundation of the overthrow of the *English* usurpation in *Scotland*. Near the the same place also, in 1411, *Alexander Stuart* earl of *Mar*, defeated *Donald* of the *Isles*, in the bloody battle of *Harlaw*.

From *Aberdeen* the coast goes on to a point of land, which is the farthest north-east part of *Britain*, and is called by the sailors *Buchanness*, being in the shire or county of *Buchan*, part of which belongs to *Aberdeenshire*.

On the south-side of the water of *Eugie* stands *Peterhead*, with a road, which will hold 100 sail of ships; and at this place it is high-water when the moon is directly south. In many places of this shire are great stones placed circularly, one of the largest in the middle towards the south, which have the air of places of worship in the ages of heathenism.

The dropping cave of *Slanes* is very remarkable; of the petrified substance whereof is made excellent lime.

In the month of *October*, 1752, as some quarriers were digging for lime-stone, near *Collistown* in the parish of *Slanes*, they discovered a cave of the same nature, but a more curious form, and easier of access, than the famous dropping-cave above mentioned. The stone is very white, and hangs down in a great number of small tubes, resembling icicles, over a ba-

son

son of water three feet deep, and about four in diameter. The cave at bottom is nearly circular, six feet broad, and ten in height. On the left hand of the bason is an ascent, which looks like the entrance into another cave. Upon the right-hand is a row of petrified pillars, which, when cleared away, will shew the true dimensions, and entertaining variety of this discovery.

This county, however remote, is full of nobility and gentry, and their seats are seen even to the extremest shores: the family of *Fraser* carries its name to *Fraserburgh*, in the very northermost point of the country. *Erskines*, earls of *Mar*, had their family-seat at *Kildrummy*, in the county of *Mar*, a little south of this part of the county, where the late unhappy earl first set up his standard for the Pretender. The *Hays*, earls of *Errol*, are in *Buchan*; and the family of *Forbes* lord *Forbes*, and *Forbes* late lord *Pitsligo*, are still farther, and the latter on the very shore of the *Caledonian* ocean. The *Gordons* and *Keiths* are very numerous also in these parts.

From hence the east shore of *Scotland*, being at an end, the land trends away due west; and, the shire of *Banff* beginning, you see the towns of *Banff*, *Elgin*, *Fraserburgh*, and the famous monastery of *Kinloss*, where the murdered body of king *Duff* was after many years dug up, and discovered to be his by various tokens.

The shire of *Banff* deserves some notice for the following particulars; for that in it is situated *Strathyla*, which drives a great trade in lime and fat cattle; and it abounds so with lime-stone, that they build their houses with it. They carry on a trade in fine linen, also, by means of their weekly markets at *Keith*, a neighbouring village, which has nothing remarkable, but an exceeding high and steep stone bridge of one arch, over a pleasant branch of the river

ver *Deveron*; close to which I saw a mighty rock-stone, which makes a part of the foundation of the bridge. It was on a *Sunday* when I passed by here; and stopped at the post-house for refreshment, but could have nothing but an egg or two, with some wine, or thick *Scots* ale; it being a custom, through many parts of *Scotland*, to eat only an egg, if any thing for dinner, and to have an hot supper; for their seeming strictness in religion will not let them do any labour, even so much as dressing a dinner for themselves or travellers, although they have fowls and other meat in their house, till night, when *Sunday* is over.

Upon the banks of the *Spey*, which runs through this county, lies the *Bog* of *Gicht*, now called *Gordon-Castle*, the noblest palace in the North, being the duke of *Gordon*'s chief seat, and adorned with pleasant gardens, a great park, and fine canal, with an agreeable fountain and statues. The castle appears so large, that it looks more like a town than a nobleman's seat. The duke is proprietor of this part of the county. *Strathaven* is the paternal inheritance of his family, and his grace has a fine estate, and other seats hereabouts. The late duke had a little embroiled himself with the affairs of 1715, and his son, then marquis of *Huntley*, still more; but got off without a forfeiture, by his prudence and good fortune.

The town of *Cullen*, an ancient royal burgh, stands in the shire of *Banff*. It is chiefly noted for its fruitful soil, and salmon-fishing; for, having no port, it has little trade, except for its corn and salmon. At the entrance of this town is a noble seat of the earl of *Finlater*; which was plundered by the rebels in 1745.

*Fochabers* is a town lying in the hollow, close to the banks of the *Spey*, and chiefly consists of one street, a mile long, in the middle of which is a tolbooth lately erected; but generally the houses are

mean

mean and ſcattering; the chief ornament of all theſe parts being *Gordon-caſtle*, mentioned above.

The ſhire itſelf takes name from *Banff*, a burgh royal, ſeated at the mouth of *Deverne*, or *Doveron*, in the *Boyne*, where the ſheriff holds his courts. In it are the ruins of an old caſtle; near which is the abbey of *Deer*, formerly belonging to the *Ciſtercian* monks, and founded by *William Cumin*, earl of *Buchan*. In *Belvenie* is found the ſtone of which alum is made; and in the county of *Boyne* great quarries of ſpotted marble have been diſcovered.

Before we can enter the town of *Banff*, we are obliged to ford the *Deveron*, which is a very broad river. On its banks we have a fine proſpect of the town: adjoining to which, is a grand modern building of the lord *Bracco*, now earl of *Fife*, of the kingdom of *Ireland*. I thought it was the fineſt piece of architecture I had ſeen in *Scotland*; but, what is a great misfortune, the inſide is not finiſhed, ſo that nobody lives in it; which was occaſioned by a law-ſuit between the late lord *Bracco*, and his architect, about a crack in the building; but the architect getting the cauſe, ſo grieved lord *Bracco*, that he abandoned this noble pile, and lived amongſt the mountains near *Strathbogy*, quite a recluſe place, and diſtant from company. This building at *Banff* is very high, ſquare, and full of columns of noble architecture on every ſide; it has alſo towers at every corner, and others in the middle. The river *Deveron* runs cloſe by the intended gardens; and upon it are ſome ſmall iſlands, where he has built agreeable ſummer-houſes, &c. *Banff* is a neat town, conſiſting of two long ſtreets, and ſeveral ſhort ones; there are alſo ſome neat buildings in it, and two ſmall harbours for ſhipping; but large veſſels cannot come near them. After leaving *Banff*, we have fine views, travelling

along

along the sea-coast, of the rising mountains near the *Firth* of *Cromertie*, but at a vast distance.

*Portsoy* is a neat village, six miles from *Banff*, the sea coming into the town; consequently it affords plenty of fish, as its numerous black rocks do vast quantities of dulse, and other sea-weeds, which we diverted ourselves with gathering and eating.

*Buchan* is part in *Aberdeenshire*, part in the shire of *Banff*: one of its principal towns is *Fraserburgh*, and *Peterhead* is another. The latter is a good market-town, with a port and small harbour, with two little piers for fishing; but, being so near *Aberdeen*, has not those advantages, that might be otherwise probably be given to it: so that at low-water it is all dry, and the smallest ships lie a-ground in it.

The lord *Saltoun* built (in the year 1738) at *Fraserburgh*, an excellent new pier and bulwark, all of free-stone; which render that harbour as safe and commodious as any on the east-coast; so that 30 ships may winter there at once, with great safety: the water at full sea is 18 or 20 feet.

From the point of land, called *Buchanness*, the ships begin their accounts for their several voyages; what they call their departure: as in *England* they do from *Wintertonness*, on the north-east part of *Norfolk*, and from the *Downs* for the voyages to the southward.

From *Fifeness*, which is the northermost point, on the mouth of *Edinburgh Firth*, being the southermost land of *Fife*, to this point of *Buchanness*, the land lies almost due north and south, and the shore is the eastermost land of *Scotland*. The distance between them is 33 leagues 1 mile, which is just 100 miles; though the mariners say, that, measuring by the sea, it is but 28; and from *Wintertonness*, near *Yarmouth*, to this point called *Buchanness*, is just 300 miles.

The river or *Firth* of *Tay* opens into the sea, about four leagues north from *Fifeness*; and as there is a light-

houſe on the *Iſle* of *May*, in the mouth of the *Firth* of *Forth* at *Edinburgh*, a little ſouth of this point, called *Fifeneſs*; there are likewiſe two light-houſes at the entrance of the *Firth* of *Tay*, for the direction of the ſailors, when they are bound into that river, and particularly for their avoiding the two ſands, which lie off from the ſouth-ſide of the entrance.

*Buchanneſs* is generally alſo the firſt land of *Great Britain*, which the ſhips make in their voyages home from *Archangel* in *Ruſſia*, or from their whale-fiſhing voyages to *Greenland* and *Spits-bergen* in the North ſeas: and near this point, at *Pitſligo*, a great ſhip was caſt away in queen *Elizabeth*'s time, bound home from *Archangel*, having on board the firſt ambaſſador ſent by the great duke of *Muſcovy* to any of the Chriſtian princes of *Europe*, he being commiſſioned to treat with queen *Elizabeth* for a league of peace and commerce. He likewiſe loſt a moſt valuable preſent, deſigned for the queen, of rich coſtly furs, in thoſe days reputed ineſtimable. The ambaſſador was happily ſaved, and brought on ſhore, by the people of *Pitſligo*; but the ſhip and all the goods were loſt.

From this point of eaſterly land, all that great bay, or inlet of the ſea, reaching quite to the north of *Scotland*, is called *Murray Firth*; and the northermoſt point is *Dungſbyhead*, which is the north-eaſt point of *Caithneſs*, and opens to *Pentland Firth*. By *Pentland Firth* you are to underſtand the paſſage of the ſea beyond *Caithneſs*, between *Scotland* and the iſles of *Orkney*. What is called *Murray Firth*, is not, like many others, the mouth of a river, as that of *Edinburgh* or *Tay*, but is an open bay in the ſea, as the *Bay* of *Biſcay*, or the *Gulph* of *Mexico*, are; and reaches from *Peterhead* to *Dungſbyhead*, oppoſite to the *Orkneys*, the diſtance of 79 miles; but it is almoſt twice as far by land, becauſe of the depth of that bay, which obliges

us

us to travel from *Pitſligo* weſt, near 70 miles, till we come to *Inverneſs*.

This county of *Buchan* is more to be taken notice of from what is to be ſeen on the ſea-ſhore than in the land; for the country is mountainous, and in ſome places not very fertile; but as we coaſted along weſt, we came inſo a much better country, particularly the ſhires of *Banff*, *Elgin*, and the county of *Murray*, from whence the bay I juſt now deſcribed is called *Murray Firth*.

*Murray* is a pleaſant country, the ſoil fruitful, watered with fine rivers, and full of good towns, and gentlemens ſeats, more than could be expected in ſo remote a part of the kingdom.

This country is a plain for between 20 and 30 miles together, and the ſoil is by that means rendered more fruitful and rich, and the temperature of the air more ſoftened, than in other parts of *Scotland*; inſomuch that the harveſt here, and in the vale of *Strathbogy*, and all the country to *Inverneſs*, is obſerved to be more early than in *Northumberland*, nay, than in *Derbyſhire*, and even ſome parts of the more ſoutherly counties in *England*; as particularly in the eaſt of *Kent* and *Suſſex*. As a confirmation of this, I affirm, that I have ſeen the new wheat of this country, and *Inverneſs*, brought to market to *Edinburgh*, before the wheat at *Edinburgh* has been fit to reap; and yet the harveſt about *Edinburgh* is thought to be near as forward as in many parts even of *England* itſelf. In a word, it is uſual in *Murray*, and the country about it, to begin with their harveſt in the month of *July*; and it is not very unuſual to have new corn fully ripe, and threſhed out, ſhipped off, and brought to *Edinburgh* to ſale, within the month of *Auguſt*.

The common drink in theſe parts is ale, and ſometimes beer; and they have good *French* wine very cheap, as I and my company experienced; but the

the inhabitants prefer *aqua vitæ* of their own extracting from ale-dregs and ſpices, to much richer wines than the *French*: of this they drink plentifully themſelves, and are very liberal of it to their friends. And a bottle of this liquor, and ſome cheeſe, will make a *Murray* man undertake the longeſt winter journies, without wiſhing for any other proviſion.

This country is divided into two ſhires; the greater, called the ſhire of *Elgin*; the other, the ſhire of *Nairn*.

The town of *Nairn* lies on the mouth of the river of that name; along which ſtand the ſeats of many perſons of quality.

*Nairn* is a royal burgh, and a ſea-port town. We enter the town over a noble ſtone bridge of one arch. The port is capable of receiving ſmall veſſels; and, though there are very fine woods in the neighbourhood, yet they turn to leſs profit than could be wiſhed; and therefore here, if any where in this iſland, furnaces might with propriety be ſet up for melting the iron ores, of which there are ſaid to be no inconſiderable quantities within a reaſonable diſtance; and, by this means, even the loppings of theſe woods would be rendered of more value than the woods themſelves are, as things now ſtand.

Eight miles from *Nairn*, and four from *Inverneſs*, is *Culloden-Moor*, which takes its name from the ſeat of the late lord preſident *Forbes*, who was ſo active in the ſuppreſſing of the rebellion in 1745, and which will be for ever memorable on account of the utter defeat of the rebel army there, which put an end to it.

Near the caſtle of *Calder*, on that river, is a vein of free-ſtone, and many ſigns of copper.

*Tarnaway* caſtle, on the river *Findorn*, in this county, is an old caſtle and ſeat belonging to the earls of *Murray*.

A little

A little lower on the other ſide, ſtands the burgh of *Forreſs*; and lower, formerly, ſtood the noble abbey of *Kinloſs*, before mentioned.

At and about *Forreſs* are good roads, and fine proſpects, eſpecially over the ſea, with the ſhipping in *Findorn* harbour, a ſmall ſea-port, four miles diſtant from *Forreſs*. This burgh of *Forreſs* is pleaſantly ſituated at the end of ſeveral ridges of mountains, and is made up of one long ſtreet, with a kirk and tolbooth, and the ruins of an old caſtle, in which, it is ſaid, the kings of *Scotland* uſed to reſide. Here are gardens to every houſe, very agreeably ſituated, and much regarded by the inhabitants.

Juſt before we entered this town, on our right hand, we were preſented with the ſight of a flat ſquare pillar of ſtone, which riſes about 23 feet in height above-ground, and is, as the inhabitants of *Forres* informed me, no leſs than 12 or 15 feet below, ſo that the whole height muſt be about 35 feet, and it is breadth near five; it is all one entire ſtone: great variety of hierogliphic figures, in low relief, are carved thereon; ſome of which are ſtill diſtinct and viſible; but the injury of the weather has obſcured thoſe towards the upper part. What the import or ſignification is, I could hear of none that could inform me. The whole above ground is divided into ſeveral compartments, the loweſt of which is almoſt hid by ſome ſteps, or ſupports, lately made to ſecure it from falling, at the expence of the counteſs of *Murray*. The ſecond contains ſundry figures, but moſt of them defaced. In the third are ſeveral of a monſtrous form reſembling four-footed beaſts with human heads, and others of men ſtanding by them. In the fourth diviſion, are ſix or ſeven enſigns or ſtandards, with ſome figures, holding obſcure weapons in their hands. The fifth and ſixth diviſions are filled with the like figures; and in the uppermoſt of all have been others, which are

are now in a great measure defaced. On the reverse side of this stone is the figure of a cross; beneath which are two human figures, of a very disproportionable and *Gothic* form; and indeed the whole monument, as to its sculpture, is executed in a rude and barbarous taste: on its edges are continued flourishes. The inhabitants here told us, it was erected as a monument of a *Danish* king; some say, slain in battle here; others, that he died at sea, and was brought hither, and buried; others, that it was for a *Scotch* king, &c. But *Camden* tells us it was erected as a monument of a victory obtained by king *Malcolm Mac-Kenneth* over *Sweno* king of *Denmark*.

In this rich county, on the river *Lossie*, which rises a few miles above it, and empties itself into the sea a few miles below it, lies *Elgin*, formerly a bishop's see. It is situated in a very fruitful soil, though somewhat sandy. The usual place of residence of the bishop was at the castle of *Spynie*, within a mile of the town, a very noble seat, with fine gardens and woods.

Though the town of *Elgin* has reason to be proud of its situation, it was not very rich in its revenues; for it had long laboured under heavy and burdensome debts; which, being increased by the rebellion in 1715, put a stop to many of its new public works, and made several others run into decay. At the same time the river *Lossie* having very insufficient banks, the channel of it became choaked with sand, which made it subject to overflow; and, moreover, the harbour of *Lossie* itself, which may be called the port of *Elgin*, lying not far from it, became ruinous and decayed, to the great prejudice of persons trading in the *Murray Firth*, as well as to the town.

*Elgin* is a royal burgh. It consists of one very long street, and several shorter, having a neat church in the middle. The houses are almost all built upon arches, which, with their intermediate pillars, form

agreeable piazzas, and ſerve to defend the inhabitants from the effects of rain, wind, or ſun. It is alſo noted for the ruins of one of the moſt ſtately cathedral churches in the kingdom; moſt of the end-walls are ſtill remaining, and many noble pillars, which ſhew its former greatneſs. At the other end of the town are the ruins of an ancient caſtle, ſtill viſible, though demoliſhed in the *Daniſh* wars. Theſe ruins are upon a large mount; upon which you have a fine proſpect all over the town, and of the adjacent country, even to the ſea, and the winding courſe of the river *Loſſie*, which ſurrounds this town at a ſmall diſtance; and which is famous for ſalmon, there being annually pickled and exported from 80 to 100 laſts, all taken in a few months in the ſummer, and in a ſpace of one mile, at a village called *Germach*. The river abounds with fiſh to the very head, which are taken either with hooked tridents by day, or wicker-baſkets, or little boats, covered with hides, by night. None but the natives, who are uſed to them, will venture into theſe boats.

Above *Elgin*, *Forreſs*, and *Nairn*, lies that part of the country, called the *Brae of Murray*, no way comparable to the lower part for fruitfulneſs; and beyond this are mountains, woods, and green vallies; particularly *Stratherin*, well inhabited, and abounding with little towns and villages, and *Strathnairn*, a ſtill better ſoil, and poſſeſſed by ſeveral gentlemen. *Stratherin* alſo abounds with lakes, mountains, and ſtreams.

In this country lies *Lochmoy*, with an iſland, where the laird of *Mackintoſh* had his ſeat. This tribe is called *Clan Chattan*, and are numerous in this country.

But to ſay a few words more of *Elgin*, before we leave this county: gentlemen of all parties and opinions, as if this town was the court for this part of the iſland, leave their *Highland* habitations in the winter, and come to live at *Elgin*, with very engaging freedom;

eedom; so that it is a place of greater resort than ould be imagined, at the distance of above 450 mea- ured miles from *London*, and more, if we go by *Edin- urgh*.

This rich country continues with very little inter- ission, till we come to *Strathnairn*, or the valley of *Iairn*, where it extends a little farther in breadth to- ards the mountains, and is not inferior to the other r fruitfulness. From the western part of this county ou may observe, that the land goes away again to the orth; and, as if you were to enter into another and beyond *Britain*, you find a large lake or inlet om the sea of *Murray*, going on west, as if it were cut through the island; for we could see no end of , nor could some of the country people tell us how r it reached, but that it went beyond *Lochaber*: so at we thought, till our maps, and farther inquisi- on informed us, it had joined the *Western Ocean*.

After we had travelled about 12 miles, and descend- from a rising ground, upon which we then were, e perceived the lake contracted in one particular ace to the ordinary size of a river, as if designed nature to give passage to the inhabitants to converse th the northern part; and then it opened again to former breath, and continued in the form of a ge lake, as before, for many more miles than we uld see; being in the whole, according to Mr. *Cam- n*, 23 miles long; but if it be taken on both sides e pass, it is above 35 miles in length.

This situation must necessarily make the narrow rt a most important pass, from the most southerly rts of *Scotland* to the northern countries which are yond it. We have been told, the *Romans* never quered thus far, and the conquests of *Oliver Crom- ll* have been much magnified on this account; but what Mr. *Camden* records, and is confirmed by er accounts from men of learning and observation,

be true, this muſt be a miſtake; for we are told, tha near *Bean-Caſtle*, in the county of *Nairn*, there wa found, in the year 1406, a fine marble veſſel curiouſl carved, which was full of *Roman* coins of ſeveral ſorts alſo ſeveral old forts and mounts have been ſeen here which, by their remains, evidently ſhewed themſelve to be *Roman*.

I now entered the ſhire of *Inverneſs*, aboundin with large woods of fir and oak, and having in it ſom iron mines. It contains *Badenoch*, *Lochaber*, the ſout and weſt parts of *Roſſe*, and the *Iſle* of *Sky*.

In the narrow paſs mentioned above, over the lak ſtands the town and fortreſs of *Inverneſs*, that is, town on the inner bank of the river *Neſs*. It has caſtle, founded in ancient times, to command tl paſs: and ſome authors write, that it was anciently royal houſe for the kings of *Scotland*. Be that as will, *Oliver Cromwell* thought it a place of ſuch im portance, that he built a ſtrong citadel here, and ke a ſtated garriſon always in it, and ſometimes mo than a garriſon; finding it needful to have a lar body of his veteran troops poſted here to preſerve t peace of the country, and keep the *Highlanders* awe, which they effectually did all his time. T fort or citadel built by *Oliver Cromwell* was a large pe tagon: it was ſituated cloſe to the entrance of the ver *Neſs* into the *Murray Firth*; but is now entir in ruins, nothing but banks of earth or ditches r maining.

It is obſerved, that, at the end of thoſe troubleſo days, when the troops of all ſides came to be d banded, and the men diſperſed, numbers of *Eng* ſoldiers ſettled in this fruitful part of the countr from whence it received two advantages:

1. They learnt the art of huſbandry in more p fection than they underſtood before; which, w the help of a rich ſoil, has rendered this part of coun

ountry more fruitful than the reſt of *Scotland* to this ay: and to this it is in ſome meaſure owing, that he harveſt is ſo early, and the corn ſo good, as is ob-erved above.

2. As *Cromwell*'s ſoldiers improved them thus in he arts and induſtry of the huſbandman, ſo they left hem the *Engliſh* accent upon their tongues, which hey likewiſe preſerved a long time. At this time hey ſpeak perfect *Engliſh*, even much better than in he moſt ſoutherly provinces of *Scotland*; nay, ſome vill ſay, as well as at *London* itſelf. And indeed their ongue is not only Angliciſed, but their palates too; heir way of eating and cookery, dreſs and behaviour, s pretty much according to the ſouthern mode.

*Inverneſs* is one of the royal boroughs of *Scotland*, nd, jointly with *Nairn*, *Forreſs*, and *Chaunery*, ſends member to Parliament.

The town has a military governor, and the corpo-ation a provoſt and four bailiffs, which differ but little rom our mayor and aldermen. There is, beſides, a lean of guild, who preſides in matters of trade; and ther borough officers, as uſual in corporate towns.

*Inverneſs* is not only the county-town of the ſhire f that name, but it is deemed the capital of the *High-ands*; and, as ſuch, I ſhall expatiate upon it, and pon the cuſtoms and uſages of the *Highlanders* in ge-eral. Yet the natives of *Inverneſs* do not call them-elves *Highlanders*, becauſe they ſpeak *Engliſh*. This ule of denomination they borrow from the kirk, which, in all its acts and ordinances, diſtinguiſhes the *Lowlands* from the *Highlands*, not by the ſituation, but y the language of the inhabitants.

But though the inhabitants of *Inverneſs* ſpeak *Eng-iſh*, yet there are ſcarce any who do not underſtand he *Erſe* or *Iriſh*, which is abſolutely neceſſary to carry n their dealings with the neighbouring people; for, within leſs than a mile of the town, there are few

who ſpeak *Engliſh* at all, except the gentry, who ſpea it in the remoteſt parts.

The town conſiſts chiefly of four ſtreets, three o which concur at the croſs; but the fourth is ſome what irregular.

The caſtle ſtands upon an hill, which, though nc large, is very ſteep; it joins to the town on the ſouth ſide, is of an irregular figure, and built with un hewn ſtone. It was completely repaired, to ſerve a part of the citadel of *Fort George*, of which the foun dation ſtone was laid in 1726.

The caſtle is hereditarily kept by the dukes of *Gor don*. It was formerly a royal palace, where *Mary*, th mother of *James* I. reſided, when ſhe thought it he intereſt to oblige the *Highlanders*; but, before it wa repaired, it conſiſted only of ſix lodging-rooms, th offices below, and the gallery above. The gallery i taken down, and, each of the rooms being divide into two, there are now twelve apartments for officer The deſcent of the caſtle-hill to the river *Neſs* is looſ gravel, and very ſteep, and the buildings on that ſid reach quite to the edge. While it was repairing, th workmen had cut away ſome part of the foot of th declivity, to make the paſſage between the ſlope an the water ſomewhat wider; upon which the grave immediately began to run, and the caſtle in a fe hours muſt have followed the foundation on which ſtood, if the town-maſons and ſoldiers had not ir ſtantly run up a dry wall at the foot of the hill; an happy it was for them that ſtones in that country ar every where at hand.

At the foot of this hill is a bridge near 80 yard over, conſiſting of ſeven arches well built with ſton By the ſide of this river, and indeed all over *Scotland* are to be ſeen numbers of women with their coat tucked up, ſtamping in tubs upon linen, to waſh i and, in this place, not in ſummer only, but in th

dept

depth of winter; for the river never freezes, but, on the contrary, will diſſolve the icicles which hang at the feet of horſes that have paſſed through other waters.

The *Town-hall* is a plain building of rubble, and there is one room in it where the magiſtrates meet upon the town buſineſs, which would be tolerable, but that the walls are rough, not being ſo much as plaiſtered, and the furniture only a table, and ſome wretched chairs.

The houſes of this town are ſo differently modelled, that they cannot be comprehended in any general deſcription; they are, however, moſtly low, becauſe the town is expoſed to ſudden and impetuous guſts of wind, which ruſh upon it through the openings of the adjacent mountains. The back-part, or one end of the houſe, is generally turned towards the ſtreet, and there is a ſhort alley which leads into a kind of yard, from whence the ſtairs aſcend that lead to the firſt floor; for the ground-floor is generally a kind of ſhop or warehouſe, and has no communication with the reſt of the building.

The walls are built of ſtones that greatly differ both in ſize and ſhape; many of them are pebbles, and, being almoſt round, there muſt neceſſarily be large gaps between, which on the outſide they fill up, by driving in flat ſtones of a ſmaller ſize, and afterwards face the work all over with mortar thrown againſt it with a trowel, which the call *harling*.

Before the Union, the houſes were neither laſhed nor ſlated, and, to this day, the ceiling of one room is nothing more than the identical boards which ſerve for the floor of another; of the ſame kind are the partitions between rooms on the ſame floor, ſo that, as the planks dry, there is a chink between each, through which it is eaſy to ſee all that paſſes: but this is not all, for the floors are full of holes about an

inch diameter. One of these holes is bored on each plank, at some distance from the end, when they are taken from the saw-mill; and through these holes they put a cord, or, as they call it, a *woodie*, to keep them flat on the sides of the horses which drag them to the place where they are to be used, with the corner of the other end on the ground.

These holes indeed are filled up with pegs, when they are first laid; but, as the wood shrinks, the hole becomes wider, and the peg less, till it drops out, and is seldom afterwards restored. The windows that remain unsashed have two shutters for the lower half, and the upper half only is glazed; so that when it is necessary to keep out the weather, nothing can be seen in the street. This manner of constructing their windows is not altogether the effect of penury or parsimony; for, in the clan quarrels, many were shot from the opposite side of the way, who were discovered sitting in their chambers through the glass.

But though it was begun by danger, it was continued merely by habit; for these quarrels have not of late been carried to such excess.

Such are the houses in the principal streets of *Inverness*: those of the middling sort are yet lower, and have generally a close wooden staircase before the front, which is lighted by small round, or oval holes, just big enough for the head to come through; and in summer, or when any thing in the street excites the curiosity of those without, they look like so many people with their heads in the pillory. The extreme parts of the town consist of wretched hovels, faced and covered with turf, with a bottomless tub or basket in the roof for a chimney.

There are salmon and trout in abundance; also hares, partridge, grouse, plover, duck, mallard, woodcock, and snipes; but, after *Christmas*, no mutton is to be procured till *August*, nor any beef till *September*, and

and then they may be bought for a penny a pound. A fowl, which they call a *hen*, may be purchaſed for two-pence; and there is great plenty of roots and greens.

Swine are ſeldom ſeen about the *Highlands*; but pork is very common in the low countries, and in particular at *Aberdeen*, where great quantities, as has been ſaid, are pickled, and ſold to other parts for winter proviſion.

In this place are ſix miniſters; three to the *Engliſh*, and three to the *Iriſh* church, who have each of them 100*l. per annum*, none having more than that ſtipend, nor any leſs than 50*l.* Their manner of preaching is with a whine, which they call the *ſough*; and, as they pray extempore, they are often betrayed into ridiculous abſurdities. They do not drink ſo much as a dram, without ſaying a long grace over it; and one of them was ſuſpended for riding on horſeback on the *Sabbath*, though it was occaſioned by his not being able to paſs a ford on *Saturday* evening, in his way to the kirk.

By the general tenor of their preaching, and their proceedings as a ſynod, a ſtranger would be inclined to think, that they held nothing to be a ſin but fornication, nor a virtue but keeping the *Sabbath*. The moſt zealous vigilance is continually uſed to diſcover all breaches of chaſtity, not only in the North, but in all parts of *Scotland*; ſo that, at *Edinburgh*, the city-guard has beſet the houſe a whole night, upon information that a man and woman went in there, though in the day-time; and, in the *Highlands* there are a ſet of fellows, who, if they ſee two perſons of different ſexes walk out to take the air, make it their buſineſs to dog them from place to place, ſtill keeping themſelves concealed; and, if they ſee any familiarity, will march up, and demand money; upon a refuſal of which they will inform, and if they will confirm their

information by an oath, the parties muſt either quit the country, or do public penance *.

Each church has but one bell to give notice of divine ſervice, but the muſic-bells produce fine harmony; they are played every day from eleven to twelve, upon keys, like an organ, and are heard all over the town.

In their marriages, they do not uſe the ring, as in *England*; but the bride, if ſhe is of the middle claſs, is conducted to church by two men who take her under the arms, and hurry the poor *unwilling* creature along the ſtreets, as a pickpocket is dragged to an horſe-pond in *London*, having been attended the evening before by the bride-maids, who with great ceremony waſh her feet.

When a ſervant-maid has behaved well in a place, her maſter and miſters frequently make what they call a *penny wedding* for her when ſhe marries. They provide a dinner and ſupper, and invite all their relations and friends; and in the evening, when there is muſic and dancing, the bride muſt go round the room, and ſalute all the men, during which ceremony, every perſon in the company puts money into a diſh, according to their inclination and ability; and by this means the new-married couple often procure a ſum ſufficient to begin the world with very comfortably for perſons in their condition.

The moment a child is born, it is plunged into cold water, though it ſhould be neceſſary firſt to break the ice. At the chriſtening, the father holds it up before the pulpit, and receives a long extemporary admonition concerning its education.

The people are invited to ordinary burials by a man who goes about with a bell, and, at certain ſtations,

* Public penance for the ſin of fornication is now aboliſhed in *Scotland*, where the people are at preſent no chaſter than their ſouthern neighbours.

declares

declares aloud the death of the party, the name, and place of abode; this bell is alſo tinkled before the funeral proceſſion. To the burial of perſons of higher rank, an invitation is uſually given by a printed letter ſigned by the neareſt relation; but ſometimes it is general by beat of drum.

The company, which is always numerous, meet in the ſtreet at the door of the houſe; a convenient number of whom (ſtrangers are always the firſt) are then invited into a room, where there are pyramids of cake and ſweetmeats, to which ſome diſhes, with pipes and tobacco, are added, merely becauſe it is an old cuſtom; for it is rare to ſee any ſmoaking in *Scotland*.

Each of the neareſt relations preſent wine to every individual of the company, and, as it is expected the gueſt, when he has accepted the favour of one, ſhould not not refuſe it to any of the reſt, he is in danger of drinking more than he can conveniently carry. When one ſot has been thus treated, others are introduced, and, when all have had their turn, they accompany the corpſe to the grave, where it generally arrives about noon. The miniſter is always particularly invited, though he performs no kind of ſervice over the dead, of whatever fortune or rank. Part of the company is ſelected to return to the houſe, where wine is filled as faſt as it can be drank, till there is ſcarce a ſober perſon among them. In the end, however, ſome ſweet-meats are put into their hats, or thurſt into their pockets, with which they afterwards compliment the women of their acquaintance. This ceremony the call the *dradgy*, which perhaps is a corruption of *dirge*.

No fees are paid to the miniſter or pariſh, for either chriſtening, marrying, or burying.

Within a mile of *Inverneſs* the *Highlands* begin to riſe on the north-weſt; but, towards ſome other points,

there are five or six miles of what the natives call a flat country.

Somewhat to the north-east are the ruins of the fort, built by *Cromwell*, which commanded the town, the mouth of the river, and part of the flat country on the land-side. The rampart is not an unpleasant summer's walk.

About a mile west is a very regular hill, rising out of a perfect flat, which the natives call *Tomahcurach*: it is about 400 yards long, and 150 broad, at the base: it looks almost like a *Thames* wherry, with the keel upwards; and the inhabitants, who for that reason sometimes call it *Noah's Ark*, suppose it to be the perpetual haunt of fairies and witches.

The greatest ornament in all the adjacent country is an island, distant about a quarter of a mile; it is about 600 yards long, surrounded by two branches of the *Ness*, and well planted with trees. To this place the magistrates conduct the judges, when they are upon their circuit, in the beginning of *May*, and entertain them with salmon, which is boiled the moment it is taken out of *Cruives*, and set upon a bank of turf, surrounded by seats of the same.

Not far from the town, large moor-stones, some of them ten feet high, are set up in regular circles, one within another: how long they have been there ranged, or for what purpose, cannot now be certainly known; but, if tradition is to be believed, they were set up by the *Romans*, either for temples in which they sacrificed to their gods, or tribunals for the trials of criminal soldiers.

At the distance of about two miles is *Culloden-house*, a large stone-building, with good gardens and a park. This place was besieged by the rebels in 1715, when the laird was absent in Parliament; but the lady held it out against them, and obliged them to raise the siege.

At

At about the ſame diſtance from the town, on the contrary ſide, is another large old building, which belonged to the lord-advocate or attorney-general; and near it a moſt romantic wood, diverſified with great heights and hollows, with ſprings of water interſperſed, that fall in numerous caſcades, and wind out among the bruſh-wood below.

By the ſmall proportion of arable land in theſe parts to the rocks and heaths, the moſt plentiful year ſcarce produces ſufficient to feed the inhabitants; and conſequently, in an unfavourable ſeaſon, they ſuffer extreme diſtreſs.

In *Lochaber*, which, though bordering upon the *Weſtern Ocean*, is yet within the ſhire of *Inverneſs*, ſtands *Fort William*, ſo named from king *William*, in whoſe reign it was built, principally as a check upon the *Camerons*, a clan which at that time was greatly addicted to plunder and rebellion.

It ſtands in a very rocky and barren country, at the foot of a mountain called *Beneviſh*, and one face of the fortification is waſhed by a navigable arm of the ſea; on the land ſide it is almoſt ſurrounded with rivers, which, though not broad, are rendered impaſſable by their depth and rapidity. There is alſo a town called *Maryburgh*, after the queen, which was originally intended as a ſutlery to the garriſon, and afterwards erected into a barony, in favour of the governor of the fort. The houſes are all, by ſpecial appointment, built of timber and turf, that they may be eaſily and ſuddenly burnt up by the commandant, when in danger of becoming a lodgement for an enemy.

*Fort William* is ſurrounded by vaſt mountains, which occaſion almoſt perpetual rain. The loftieſt are on the ſouth-ſide: *Beneviſh* ſoars above the reſt, and ends in a point, whoſe height from the ſea is ſaid to be 1450 yards. As an ancient *Briton*, (ſays Mr. *Pennant*)

*Pennant)*, I lament the diſgrace of *Snowdon*, once eſteemed the higheſt hill in the iſland, but now yields the palm to a *Caledonian* mountain.

Near the foot of the bridge, at *Inverneſs*, upon a pleaſant hill, cloſe by the river-ſide, was ſituated *Fort-George*, which was a great ornament to the town, before the rebels, in 1746, blew it up. It was not indeed a place of ſuch great ſtrength, as it was a beautiful barrack. Their chief engineer, who laid the train, was mounted up into the air by the blaſt, and killed: he had a dog which was blown up at the ſame time a great height, and thrown almoſt over the river; but, being not ſo miſchievous an one as his maſter, eſcaped with his life, though lamed.

We have at *Inverneſs* a quite *Highland* proſpect, and more eſpecially as we look towards *Fort Auguſtus*; for we ſee nothing but irregular mountains and vallies.

After two months ſtay at *Inverneſs*, I ſet out for *Fort Auguſtus*; in coming to which place I travelled along the banks of the river *Neſs* four miles, till I came to *Lochneſs*; from whence the river runs, and diſcharges itſelf into *Murray-Firth* at *Inverneſs*. *Lochneſs* is a moſt remarkable and beautiful loch, twenty-four miles long, and two broad, in ſome places. When we are come to the head of the loch, the proſpect is moſt charming; we look ſtrait along the loch, and loſing our ſight in the water, on each ſide the loch is a ridge of moſt terrible barren woody mountains, which give great ſurprize to a ſtranger. We travel from the head of this great pool, along the banks (which make the foot of theſe mountains), for near 12 miles, and through a road made with the greateſt difficulty, by blowing up monſtrous rocks, which in many places hang ſtooping over paſſengers, and higher than houſes, ſo that it is a little frightful to paſs by them. We find many of theſe dreadful paſſes, with water dripping out from every part of the fractured rock.

rock. These are intermixed with woods of oak, birch, white poplars, and nut-trees, with springs of water, and many curious plants, peculiar to those mountainous places. We then came to a small and pitiful house of entertainment (yet the only one on the road), called the General's Hut; because general *Wade* lived there, when he commanded the forces in making these most surprising and useful roads through the *Highlands* of *Scotland*.

Before we came to this place, we had a view, on the other side this loch, of the ruins of the famous castle of *Urquhart*, formerly consisting of seven great towers, said to be built by the *Cumins*, and demolished by king *Edward* I. about four miles to the westward of which castle, on the top of a very high hill, two miles perpendicular, is a lake of cold fresh water, about 30 fathom in length, and six in breadth; no stream running to it or from it. It could never yet be fathomed; and at all seasons of the year it is equally full, and never freezes.

After we leave the General's Hut, we are surprised by a parcel of almost naked boys and girls, coming, upon sight of us, down some craggy rocks of a mountain, to sell us *whortle-berries*, or the *vaccinia nigra* of *Virgil*, which they gather in almost every part of these mountains in prodigious quantities. They sold to every one of us near a mutchkin for a baubee (*i. e.* a pint for an halfpenny); and they chiefly live on the fruit, when they are gathering them on the mountains. By means of the great stain they give, their mouths and hands are dyed in a frightful manner. These are agreeable fruit to the taste, and are accounted very astringent by the country-people; but the astringency lies all in the black-skin, and not in the pulp.

After a little way riding from this hut, we are presented, on our right with a most remarkable cataract, or fall of water, more than 20 yards high: it being a

ſmall river, obſtructed by vaſt rocks on the edge of a mountain, and ſo lets itſelf into the loch, at the foot of this mountain.

We leave the loch hereabouts on our right, and travel over continued mountains, covered with woods and rocks, and ſee *Lochneſs* no more, till we come to *Fort Auguſtus*; but paſs by ſeveral ſmaller lochs, that are ſeparated from the grand one by vaſt mountains; we alſo meet with ſeveral ſmall rivers (abounding more with rocks than water), which, together with the woods and high mountains, gave great variety and entertainment to a contemplative traveller.

Laſtly, when we have aſcended the higheſt mountains, and juſt going to deſcend, we are moſt ſuddenly and agreeably ſurpriſed with a valley, and the loch-end, cloſe to which was a grand building, but now in ruins, called *Fort Auguſtus*; and within two or three ſtones-throw, upon a more riſing-ground, is another large building, which was called the *Old Barracks*, burnt by the rebels. The town of *Kiliwhimen* is only a few miſerable huts, thatched with heath or heather, and is ſituated near the *Old Barracks*.. Several curious people told me, that this loch (any more than the river *Neſs*) never freezes. They alſo informed me, that it abounded much in ſulphur, and was the lighteſt water in *Scotland*. The road from hence to *Fort William* is 30 miles, quite in a valley, as it is from *Inverneſs* to this place, and full of lochs all the way, from ſea to ſea, eaſt and weſt. This valley is ſuppoſed to be near twenty feet lower than the ſea; and there is not above eight miles of the way from *Inverneſs* to *Fort William*, but what is either lochs or rivers.

Thus far my friend.

To whoſe account it will be proper to add the following brief hiſtory of the great work performed by the late general *Wade*, in relation to the new-made roads

roads into and through the *Highlands* of *Scotland*, which have ſo much altered, and will more and more alter for the better, the face of this part of the united kingdom.

In the year 1724, general *Wade*, by commiſſion from his majeſty king *George* I. proceeded to the *Highlands*, to inform himſelf of ſome irregularities then complained of. Theſe *Highlands*, as has been before obſerved, are more than one-half of *Scotland*, compoſed of mountains, which riſe one above another, and extend from *Dunbarton*, near the mouth of the *Clyde*, to the north part of the iſland, above 200 miles in length, and from 50 to more than 100 in breadth. The little vallies between are divided from one another by barren rocks, bogs, and precipices. Hence the *Highlanders*, being much hindered from commerce and acquaintance with the more cultivated part of the country, were likely to continue for ever attached to their ancient barbarous cuſtoms and manners, unleſs ſome expedient were found to introduce trade and induſtry among them.

The general travelled over the moſt difficult and dangerous paſſages of the mountains, and in his progreſs projected the bold undertaking of making ſmooth and ſpacious roads in that heap of confuſion. In 1726 he began the work, which he completed in 1737; employing therein only 500 of the ſoldiers quartered in *Scotland*, in the ſummer ſeaſon, under officers properly appointed. Theſe roads are all now fit for wheel-carriages, or a train of artillery, being about 250 miles in length, and from 20 to 24 feet in breadth, including aqueducts and ſide-drains, that preſerve them from the injuries of violent rains, ſo frequent among the mountains. Where the hills permit, they run in right-lines, notwithſtanding the rocks and bogs which often interpoſed. The huge ſtones, raiſed out of the ground by engines, are ſet up

up by the road's side, and serve as guides in deep snows; and at every five measured miles are pillars to inform the traveller how far he has proceeded. The roads enter the mountains at two different parts of the low-country; one at *Crief*, 14 miles north of *Stirling*, where the *Romans* left off their works, yet visible, and the other at *Dunkeld*, 10 miles north of *Perth*. The first, 85 miles in length, leads to *Fort Augustus*, at the west-end of *Lochness*, and proceeds to *Glenalmond*, where the hollow is so narrow, and the mountains on each side so high, that the sun is seen but two or three hours in the longest day.

From *Glenalmond* the road continues to *Abberfaldy*, where, by a bridge, it crosses the river *Tay*, on to *Dalnachardock*, and there falls in with the road which enters the hills of *Dunkeld*, and thence over the hills of *Drummochter* to *Dalwhiney*, where it branches into two; one to the north-west, through *Garva Moor*, and over the *Coriarack* mountains to *Fort Augustus*; the other due north to the barracks of *Ruthven* and *Inverness*. *Fort Augustus* stands in the very centre of the *Highlands*, half-way between *Fort William* on the west-coast, and *Fort George* at *Inverness* on the east-coast; and the road passes by the sides of the lakes, *Ness*, *Oick*, and *Lochy*, which divide the northern from the southern *Highlands*. From *Inverness* to *Fort William* is 60 measured miles, good part cut through solid rock, but now the most beautiful road in the kingdom, and promotes a trade from *Ireland* to the east and north of *Scotland*.

It would be needless to enumerate the various difficulties that occurred in the making of these roads; I shall therefore mention but two or three.

When the miners blasted with gun-powder the black rock on the side of *Lochness*, they were obliged to hang by ropes till they bored into it. This lake is in itself a curiosity, being a beautiful natural canal,

21 miles

21 miles in length, with the rocks and mountains rising from the water's edge. It lies in a direct line, being above a mile in breadth, 130 fathoms deep, and was never known to freeze. For the space of 12 miles, along the side of the lake, the road forms an agreeable terrace, from whence the lake is seen to either end, and along the three lakes, *Ness*, *Oick*, and *Lochy*, in several places, the road is secured from the precipices by walls two or three feet high.

The *Laterfinlay* road runs along the side of *Lochy* for nine miles together, on rocks which project over the water formerly impassable, and brought to their present evenness chiefly by the force of gun-powder.

The road over the *Coriarack* mountain, which is above a quarter of a mile in perpendicular height, is carried on, upon the south declivity, by 17 windings, each about 70 or 80 yards in length, and all supported on the lower-side, and at the turnings, with stone walls of ten or fifteen feet high. The pass of *Snugburgh*, on the north-side of this mountain, is a deep bottom between two steep hills exceeding high, joined by two dry arches, and a wall of supportment.

There are 40 stone bridges built upon these roads; of which the most considerable are those of *Gary* and *Tumble*, of single arches, upwards of 50 feet span, over rapid rivers, which in time of floods roll down stones of monstrous size.

The ease and convenience of these roads has induced several of the *Highland* gentlemen to make good ways, at their own expence, from their homes to the main road; and where there were nothing but turf-huts for 100 miles together, there are now, at 10 or 12 miles distance from each other, houses of stone and lime for the accommodation of travellers. The *English* drovers, who used to attend the fairs of cattle on the borders of the *Highlanders*, now go into the heart of the country; and the soldiers, who were many of

of them husbandmen, taught the inhabitants a better manner of tilling their ground; and many other advantages have accrued to the *Highlanders*, and the kingdom in general.

This work, though so stupendous and beneficial as might have well added lustre to the *Roman* name, was effected by a handful of men, comparatively speaking, and at a small expence. These men, who were soldiers, were commanded by their proper officers, and received 6*d.* a day over and above their pay; a corporal had 8*d.* a serjeant 1*s.* and a subaltern 2*s.* 6*d.* With the same encouragement much might be done in *South Britain*, where a thousandth-part of the labour is hardly wanting to make the roads complete; and the example here exhibited is a demonstration, beyond a possibility of contradiction, of what might be effected, were the same means made use of under the like direction.

When we are over the bridge of *Inverness*, we enter that which we truly call the North of *Scotland*, and others the *North Highlands*; in which are several distinct shires, but cannot call for a particular description, because they are all one undistinguished range of mountains and woods, overspread with vast and almost uninhabited rocks and steeps, filled with deer innumerable of various kinds; among which are some of those the ancients called harts and roebucks, with overgrown stags and hinds of the red-deer kind, whose flesh eats extremely well.

Before I describe, in my own way, this frightful country, it is fit to observe, that *Scotland* may be divided into four districts, which I have not seen any of our geographers do before me; yet, I believe, may not be an improper measurement for such as would form a just idea of the whole in their minds:

1. The *South-land*, or that part of *Scotland* south of the river *Tay*, and drawing a line from the *Tay* about *Perth*

*Perth* to *Lochlomond*, and down to *Dunbarton*, and the bank of *Clyde*.

2. The *Middle*, or *Midland*, being all the country from the *Tay* and the *Lochlomond*, north to the lake of *Neſs* and *Aber*, including a long ſlope to the ſouth, taking in the weſtern *Highland* of *Argyle* and *Lorn*, and the iſles of *Iſla* and *Jura*.

3. The *Northland*, being all the country beyond *Inverneſs*, and the *Loch* or river *Neſs*, North, drawing the line over the narrow ſpace of *Glengary*, between the *Neſs* and *Aber*, and bounded by them both from the eaſtern to the weſtern ſea.

4. The *Iſlands*, being all the weſtern and northern iſlands, the *Hebrides*, *Sky*, *Orkneys*, and the other iſles of *Shetland*.

According to this deſcription, having paſſed the bridge over the river *Neſs*, I am now entered on the third diviſion of *Scotland*, called the *Northland*. Here are not only the beſt hawks of all kinds, but eagles in great numbers, which prey upon the young fawns when they fall firſt, and upon wild-fowl, with which this part of the country abounds.

The rivers and lakes alſo in this country are ſo prodigiouſly full of ſalmon, that it is hardly credible what quantities are taken in the *Spey*, the *Nairn*, the *Neſs*, and other rivers hereabout.

The ſeveral counties beyond the *Neſs*, are *Roſs*, *Sutherland*, *Strathnavern*, *Caithneſs*, and, beyond thoſe, the iſlands of *Orkney* and *Shetland*.

*Sutherland* is called the ſhire of *Dornoch*, from the chief town of the province called *Dornoch*, a royal burgh, noted for a caſtle belonging to the earl of *Sutherland*; for its cathedral church for the dioceſe of *Caithneſs*, which once was part of this ſhire, and for its four annual fairs. It has three remarkable foreſts, beſides abundance of other woods, which afford pleaſant hunting and fowling. One ſort of bird is peculiar to the country, called *knug*, which reſembles a parrot,

rot, and digs its neſt in the trunks of oak, with its beak. There are about 60 lakes in this county; the greateſt is *Lochſtin*, 14 miles in length; in many of them are iſlands, very pleaſant for ſummer habitations. In the iſle of *Brora* the earl of *Sutherland* has an houſe, which he makes uſe of when he comes to hunt deer, which abound in it; and in ſome of the lakes and rivers of this county, as well as in the rivers of *Aberdeen* and *Roſs*, are found pearls of great value. In ſhort, this ſhire ſo abounds with lakes, rivers, and bays, that there is ſcarce a farm in the whole county but is waſhed either with freſh or ſalt water, ſo that the inhabitants have ſtore of fiſh and fowl. The bear or big in this county is reckoned excellent. It has alſo ſilver mines, and excellent iron mines, coal mines, and quarries of free-ſtone, but much neglected. It has many commodious harbours for ſhips to export its commodities, wich are cod, ſalmon, ſalt beef, wool, ſkins, hides, tallow, butter, cheeſe, &c.

The bays and coaſts alſo abound with ſeals, have ſometimes whales, and ſhell-fiſh of all ſorts.

The earl of *Sutherland* has a caſtle beyond *Inverneſs* called *Dunrobin*, ſituate on the eaſtern ſhore. In the gardens of this ſeat, though ſo northerly, ſaffron grows very well, and comes to maturity.

*Strathnavern* is part of *Sutherland*, and derives its name from *Strath*, a valley, ſituated on the river *Navern*, which runs through it. The country is mountainous, and formerly was noted for breeding greater numbers of ravenous wolves than any other in *Scotland*. The bays and rivers are full of fiſh; it is very woody, and many lakes are in the vallies. There are ſeveral monuments in it of victories gained over the *Danes*, particularly one at *Enbo*, which is a ſtone croſs, ſaid to be over a *Daniſh* king. The inhabitants are great hunters, and deſpiſe thoſe who are not; ſo that veniſon with them is a common diſh. The ſituation of

the

the country not admitting of towns, the inhabitants live up and down in ſmall villages. On the northern coaſt of this county are ſeveral iſlands. Of the many lakes *Lochnavern* and *Lochyol* are the largeſt, and the latter affords an iſland, which is inhabited in the ſummer-time. *Borwe* and *Tong* are the places of moſt note, the latter the principal ſeat of the lord *Rea*, chief of the *Mackays*, who is the principal proprietor of *Strathnavern*; but holds it of the earls of *Sutherland*, to whoſe eldeſt ſons it gives the title of lord. Lord *Duffus* is deſcended of this family. The county has ſeveral mountains of white marble, as we are told.

North of the mouth of the river *Neſs*, is the famous *Cromertie* bay, or *Cromertie Firth*, noted for being the fineſt harbour, with the leaſt buſineſs perhaps, of any in *Britain*. It is 15 miles long, and in many places two miles broad; and like *Milford-Haven* in *Wales*, is able to receive the royal navy of *Great Britain*, both to go out and come in with ſafety: but, for want of trade, this noble harbour, which, by geographers and mariners, is called *Portus Salutis*, or the *Harbour of Safety*, is become almoſt uſeleſs.

The ſhire of *Cromertie* is denominated from a royal burgh, ſtanding upon the *Firth* of *Cromertie*. The waters of *Carron* are celebrated for the pearls found in them. Of great part of this county the late earl of *Cromertie* was proprietor. The *ſtraths*, or vallies, upon the water-ſide abound with woods: particularly, upon the hills is great ſtore of all ſorts of game; alſo near *Alſerig*, upon the waters of *Braan*, and on the *Carron*, are great woods of fir.

*Caithneſs* is divided from *Sutherland* by the mountain *Ord* and a tract of mountains running from it as far as *Knockfin*.

Some people tell us, they have lead, copper, and iron, in this part of *Scotland*; and I am inclined to believe it; but it ſeems reſerved for a future and more induſtrious

induſtrious age to ſearch into it. Should a time come, when theſe hidden treaſures of the earth ſhall be diſcovered and improved, this part of *Scotland* would be no longer eſteemed poor; for ſuch a production would ſoon change the face of things, bring wealth and commerce to it, fill the harbours with ſhips, the towns with people, and, by conſuming the proviſions occaſion the ſoil to be cultivated, the fiſh cured, the cattle conſumed at home, and thereby diffuſe proſperity all around them.

There are many little towns and villages, beſides gentlemens ſeats, in *Caithneſs*, as far North as it is; but the people are more addicted to good living within doors, than to ſhewy edifices, or fine ſeats. The beſt houſe in it is *Caſtle Sinclair* *; ſo called from the name of lord *Sinclair*, whoſe ſeat it is; and they have ſeveral other caſtles in the county. The lord *Sinclair* of *Ravenſheugh* in *Fife*, is chief of the name. His anceſtors formerly poſſeſſed *Orkney* and *Shetland*, and were allied to the royal family of *Denmark*. But one of the family ſquandered away his eſtate, and, among the reſt, theſe iſlands; and got for it the inglorious title of *William the Waſter*. The chif town and royal burgh in *Caithneſs* is *Wick*, or *Weich*, whence it is called the ſhire of *Weich*. The town lies conveniently for trade, and has a good harbour for ſhips on the eaſtern coaſt. It is the reſidence of the ſheriff, or his officer.

*Thurſo*, another town with a good harbour, lies alſo on the northern coaſt, in a little bay. Weſt from hence runs the river of *Fors*, at the mouth of which there is alſo a little town of the ſame name. The iſles of *Orkney* and *Stetland*, I refer to the account of the *Iſles*.

* *Caſtle Sinclair* has been long in ruins; as has likewiſe one built on another promontory of the ſame rock, called *Caſtle Girnigo*.

And I shall observe, once for all, that I am the more particular in my description of these northern parts of *Scotland*, because they are least known, and less valued and esteemed than they deserve.

This country is surrounded with the sea, and those two great inlets of water, mentioned above, called the *Ness* and *Aber*: so that it forms a peninsula, by means of that small neck of land of about eight miles long, which Mr. *Camden* calls the *Garrow*, or *Glengarrow*, others *Glengary*. Were it not for this, the whole division of the *Northland* would be a distinct island, separated from all the rest of *Great Britain*, as effectually as the *Orkneys*, or the *Sky*, are from this.

That part which lies to the east, is open to the sea, without cover; the west and the north are, in a manner, surrounded with out-works, as a defence to break off the raging ocean from the North; for the Western Islands on one side, and the *Orkneys* on the other, lie as so many advanced fortifications, or redoubts, to combat that enemy at a distance.

From *Dunrobin* castle you have nothing of note offers itself, either by sea or land, but an extended shore, lying north and south, without towns, and without harbours; and as there are none of the former to be found, so none of the latter are necessary.

The land thus extended lies north and south to *Dungsby-head*, or *Duncan's-bay-head*, which is the utmost extent of it, on the east-side of *Britain* North, and is distant from *Cromertie* 18 leagues north. From this point of *Dungsby-head*, as I observed before of *Buchan* and *Winterton*, the sailors take their distances, and keep their accounts in their going farther North; *e.g.*

From this point of *Dungsby-head* to the *Fair-isle*, or *Faro*, which is the first of *Shetland*, or the last of the *Orkneys* (call it which you will, for it lies between both), is 25 leagues, or 75 miles.

From the ſame *Dungſby head* to *Sumburgh-head*, that is, to *Shetland*, is 32 leagues, or 96 miles, and to *Lerwick* fort in *Shetland* 110 miles.

Thus, from *Buchanneſs* to *Sumburgh-head*, in *Shetland*, is 47 leagues.

And from *Wintertonneſs* near *Yarmouth* on the coaſt of *Norfolk*, to *Buchanneſs*, on the coaſt of *Aberdeen*, is juſt 100 leagues. So from *Winterton* to *Shetland* are 147 leagues, or 431 miles.

I am now to obſerve, that we are here at the extremeſt point of the iſland of *Great Britain*; and that here the land bears away weſt, leaving a large ſtrait, or ſea, which they call *Pictland*, or *Pentland Firth*, and which divides between the iſland of *Great Britain*, and the iſles of the *Orkneys*; a paſſage broad and fine; for it is not leſs than five leagues over, and has a ſufficient depth of water for ſhips to ſail in; but the tides are ſo fierce, ſo uncertain, and the guſhes and ſudden ſqualls of wind ſo frequent, that very few merchant-ſhips care to venture through it; and the *Dutch Eaſt India* ſhips, which come north about (as it is called) in their return from *India*, keep all farther off, and chuſe to come by *Fair-iſle*, in the paſſage between the iſlands of *Orkney* and *Shetland* whither they generally ſend their men of war to meet them, being ſure of not miſſing them in ſo narrow a paſſage.

But the paſſage here is much broader, being at leaſt nine leagues from *North Ronalſha*, the fartheſt iſland of the *Orkneys*, to *Fair-Iſle*, and five more from *Fair-Iſle* to *Shetland*: ſo that it is 14 leagues clear open ſea between the *Orkneys* and *Shetland*, with only a ſmall iſland in the way, which has nothing dangerous about it.

In the paſſage between the land's-end of *Britain* and the *Orkneys*, is a ſmall iſland, which our mariners called *Stroma*; Mr. *Camden*, and others, *Sowna*; and ſo much

much spoken of, as dangerous for ships: but I see no room to record any thing of that kind, any more than the report, that it is haunted by witches and spirits, which draw ships on shore to their misfortune. The cheeses made in this island are remarkable for their excellent taste, and for their diminutive size.

At *Dungsby-head* is the most northerly land of *Great Britain*; where, in the month of *June*, after a clear day, we could see to read the smallest print, and to write distinctly, all night long, without the help of candle.

From hence west, we go along the shore of the *Firth*, which they call *Pentland*, where is the famous house called *John o' Great's*. We set our horses feet into the sea, on the most northerly land, as the people say, of *Britain*, though, I think, *Dungsby-head* is as far north. It is certain, however, the difference is but very small, being either of them in the latitude of 59° 10′ north, and *Shetland* reaching above two degrees farther. The dominions of *Great Britain* are extended from the *Isle of Wight*, in the latitude of 51 degrees, to the isles of *Unsta* in *Shetland*, in the latitude of 61 degrees 30 minutes, being 10 degrees of all 600 miles in length; which island of *Unst*, or *Unsta*, being the most remote of the isles of *Shetland* to the north-east, lies 167 leagues from *Wintertonness* in *Norfolk*.

Here are found, however mountainous and wild the country appeared, the people extremely well furnished with provisions, especially four sorts, in great plenty; two of them sufficient for a common table, the other two, the splendor of the greatest:

1. Very good bread, as well oat bread as wheat, though the last not so cheap as the first.

2. Venison exceeding plentiful, and at all seasons, young or old; which they kill with their guns, wherever they find it, for there is no restraint; on which

account all the *Highlanders* have fire-arms, and become excellent marksmen.

3 Salmon in such plenty as is scarce credible, and consequently so cheap, that to those who have any substance to buy with, it is not worth giving themselves any trouble to catch it. This they eat fresh in the season, and at other times cured by being dried in the sun, and so preserved all the year.

4. They have no want of cows and sheep; but the latter are so wild, that sometimes, were they not naturally used to flock together, they would be much harder to kill than the deer.

From hence to the west point of the passage to *Orkney* is near 20 miles, which may be called the end of the island of *Britain*, which faces directly to the north pole; so that the tail of the *Great Bear* is seen just over your head. The day is here, in summer, said to be 18 hours long, the sun remaining so long above the horizon; and when he is set, he makes so small an arch of a circle below the horizon, that it is much above a twilight all the night; but it must be remembered, that the dark nights take in winter their turn, and are protracted to as great a degree.

Yet it is observable here, that they have more temperate winters, generally speaking, than we have in the most southerly part of the island; and particularly, the water in some of the rivers, as in the *Ness*, for example, never freezes; which is accounted for from the nearness of the sea, which, filling the air with salt vapours, sheathes, as it were, the acute particles of the cold.

For the same reason the snows are not so deep, nor do they lie so long upon the ground, as in other places. The summits indeed of the high hills, whither these vapours cannot reach, are continually covered with snow, and perhaps have been so for many ages.

On

On the moſt inland parts of this country, eſpecially in the ſhire of *Roſs*, they have vaſt woods of fir-trees for 15 or 20 miles in length, not planted by mens hands, as I have deſcribed in the ſouthern part of *Scotland*; but as they came out of the hands of Nature, and nouriſhed by her handmaid, Time. If we may believe the inhabitants, they are large enough to make maſts for the biggeſt ſhips; and yet are of no ſervice, merely for want of the convenience of water carriage to bring them away.

And now leaving the northern proſpect, we paſs the oppoſite point weſt from *Dungſby-head*, and which the people call *Faro-head*, though Mr. *Camden* calls theſe two points by two different names: the eaſt point, or *Dungſby-head*, he calls *Virvedrum Promontorium*; the weſt point, or *Faro-head*, he calls *Sarvedrum Promontorium*.

From hence the vaſt weſtern *Atlantic Ocean* appears; for which the geographers have not agreed upon a name, there being no country to derive it from.

And now we were to turn our faces ſouth; for as to the iſlands of this ſea, which make the fourth diviſion of *Scotland*, as I mentioned before, I ſhall take notice of them under one head, in the concluſion of my Tour.

In our attempt to come down to the ſouthward by the coaſt of *Tayne*, and the ſhire of *Roſs*, we ſhould have been extremely diſappointed, and perhaps have been obliged to get a ſhip or bark, to have carried us round the *Iſle* of *Sky* into *Lochaber*, had it not been for the extraordinary courteſy of ſome of the gentlemen of the country.

On the other hand, we unexpectedly met here ſome *Engliſhmen*, who were employed by merchants in the South, to take and cure a large quantity of white-fiſh, and afterwards of herrings, on account of trade. We had not only the civility of their aſſiſtance and accom-

modation in our journey, but the pleasure of seeing what progress they made in their undertaking.

As for herrings, the quantity of them was prodigious. The shoal was beginning to come, when we first came to the head of *Pentland-Firth*; and in a fortnight's time the body of their numberless shoals began to appear; but, before we left the coast, you would have ventured to say of the sea, as they do of the river *Tibiscus*, or *Thiesse*, in *Hungary*, that it was one-third water, and two-thirds fish. The operation of taking them could hardly be called fishing; for they did little more than dip for them into the water, and take them up. I make no scruple to say, that, if there had been 10,000 ships to have loaded with them, they might all have been filled. The fish did not seem to stay, but passed on to the south, that they might supply other parts, and make way also for those innumerable shoals which were to come after.

Had the quantity of white-fish been any way proportioned to the herrings, there would, no doubt, have been such encouragements to the merchants, that they would never have given it over; but they found it would not fully answer: not but that there were great quantities of cod, and the fish were sizeable and good; but, as they are taken with hook and line, they could not with any dispatch get a sufficient loading, or lay up enough in large quantities in the season.

The bay of *Tayne* is unsafe for ships, runs a great way up into the country, divides *Ross* from *Sutherland*, and ends at the promontory of *Tarbat*. We found the town of *Tayne*, and some other villages, tolerably well inhabited, and some trade also, occasioned principally by the communication with the Western Islands, and also by the herring-fishing, the fishing-boats from other parts often putting into those ports: for all their coasts is full of loughs and rivers, and other openings, which make very good harbours for

for ſhipping; and, what is remarkable, ſome of thoſe loughs are infinitely full of herrings, even where, as they tell us, they have no communication with the ſea; ſo that they muſt have, in all probability, been put into them alive by ſome particular hands, and have multiplied there, as we find at this time, if they have not ſome communications with the ſea, which are not diſcovered to the inhabitants.

We could underſtand no more of what the people commonly ſaid on this ſide, than if we had been in *Morocco*; all the remedy we had was, that we found moſt of the gentlemen ſpoke *French*, and ſome few broad *Scotch*. It was indeed, upon other accounts, much for our convenience to make the common people believe we were *French*.

Should we go about here to give you an account of the religion of the people in this country, it would be an unpleaſant work, and perhaps ſcarce gain credit. You would hardly believe, that in a Chriſtian iſland, as this is ſaid to be, there ſhould be people, who know ſo little of the Chriſtian religion, as not to diſtinguiſh *Sunday* from a common day of labour, or the worſhip of God from an ordinary meeting for converſation. I am unwilling to record ſo ungrateful a truth, which may in time find redreſs; but I cannot but ſay, that his majeſty's gift of 1000*l.* paid annually to the Aſſembly of *Scotland*, for ſending miniſters or miſſionaries for the propagating Chriſtian knowledge in the *Highlands*, is certainly one of the moſt needful charities that could have been thought of, and truly worthy of ſo great a prince; and, if prudently applied, as there is reaſon to believe it is, may in time diſpel that cloud of ignorance, that has ſo far overſpread this unhappy part of the country. The people have the Bible in their own language, the *Erſe*, and the miſſionaries are obliged to preach to them, and examine and catechiſe their children, in the *Erſe* language;

ſo that we are not to deſpair of having this country as well inſtructed in time, as other parts of *Britain*.

The ſhire of *Tayne*, with the little ſhire of *Cromertie*, and part of the ſhire of *Inverneſs*, comprehends the whole country called *Roſs*. The firſt tract towards the ſouth-weſt, in the county of *Roſs*, is *Kintail*, ſeparated from the *Iſle* of *Sky* by a narrow firth. Next is a little tract called *Glenelg*, the paternal eſtate of the late earl of *Seaforth*, whoſe chief ſeat is called *Caſtle Kendoven*, lying in an iſland of the above mentioned *Firth*. Farther north, on the ſame coaſt, lies *Lochew*, with thick woods, where iron was formerly made. A little farther north, *Lochbrim* runs into this country, and is remarkable for its noble annual fiſhery for herrings.

The peninſula which lies between the bay of *Cromertie* and *Murray* is called *Ardmeanach*, upon the ſhore of which ſtands the town called *Fortroſe*, or the *Chanonry of Roſs*, formerly a biſhop's ſee. It is pleaſantly ſituated in a valley, betwixt fruitful hills. It had once a ſtately cathedral and caſtle, where the biſhop dwelt. Here the late earl of *Seaforth* had a noble houſe.

*Beaulieu*, formerly a pleaſant and rich abbey, lies near the mouth of the river *Farrar*. The bulk of lord *Lovat*'s eſtate was in theſe parts; the reſt, to the amount of 5,000*l. per annum* in *Stratherick*. He was a potent chieftain, and could raiſe about 1000 men; but I found his neighbours ſpoke as unfavourable of him, as his enemies did in the moſt diſtant parts of the kingdom. Theſe eſtates were forfeited to the crown on his engaging in the late rebellion, but were reſtored to his ſon, colonel *Fraſer*, in 1774, by act of Parliament. The late earl of *Seaforth* had near it a caſtle, called *Kildun*. There are other ſeats of ancient families in this country; and indeed many throughout the northern part of the united kingdom, which, would my compaſs allow me to deſcribe, or but

to

to mention, would enable you to form an idea of the numerous families of gentry, which *Scotland* produces.

On the weſt is the *Iſle* of *Sky*, lying from the weſt-north-weſt, to the eaſt-ſouth-eaſt, and bearing upon the main land, only ſeparated by a narrow ſtrait of water; ſomething like as the *Iſle* of *Wight* is ſeparated from the county of *Southampton*. We left this on our right, and croſſing the mountains, came, with as little ſtay as we could, to the loughs called *Lochyol*, and *Lochlochy*, which run through that large country called *Lochaber*, that is, *over the lochs*, and which ſome affect to call the river *Aber*, or *Abre*, *i. e.* the water which, as I ſaid above, aſſiſts, with *Loughneſs*, or *Lochneſs*, to ſeparate the north land of *Scotland* from the middle part.

This is a long and narrow inlet of the ſea, in length above 24 miles, the depth unknown: which, opening from the *Iriſh* ſea, ſouth-weſt, meets the river *Abre*, or, as the *Scots* much more properly expreſs it, the water of *Abre*; for it is rather a large lake or *loch*, than a river; and receives innumerable ſmall rivers into it. It riſes in the mountains of *Roſs*, or of *Glengary*, within five or ſix miles from the ſhore of *Lochneſs*, or the water of *Neſs*, which is a long and narrow lake like itſelf; and as the *Neſs* runs away eaſt to *Inverneſs*, and ſo into the great gulph called *Murray Firth*, ſo the *Abre*, becoming preſently a *loch*, or lake, always goes away more to the ſouthward, and ſloping ſouth-weſt, runs into the *Iriſh* ſeas.

*Lochaber* is 50 miles in a ſtrait line from *Inverlochy* to *Inverneſs*, and is one of the moſt barren countries in *North Britain*; though the people have wood, goats, and deer, in plenty. *Glenco* is almoſt the only town in it; it is noted for the barbarous and inhuman maſſacre perpetrated there by king *William*'s ſoldiers, quartered in thoſe parts, and who cut off men, women, and children, without mercy. A maſſacre,

that made a great noise, and was universally detested; and what made it still the more odious, was, that the commander in that bloody work found friends enough to screen him from the inquiry that was attempted to be made into the horrid fact, in order to find out who gave him his orders for it.

*Lochaber* is noted in history for *Banco*, its gallant thane, about the year 1050, who was murdered by the tyrant *Macbeth*, because of a prophecy, "That his posterity should enjoy the crown for a long series of years:" which accordingly happened; for his son, flying into *Wales*, married the prince of *North Wales*'s daughter; by whom he had *Walter*, afterwards steward of *Scotland*; from whom the royal family of *Stuart* was descended. It was on this story, that our celebrated *Shakspeare* founded his tragedy called *Macbeth*.

On this water of *Abre*, just at the entrance of the *Loch*, was anciently a fort built to curb the *Highlanders*, on either side, called *Inverlochy*, now *Castle William* before mentioned.

From *Inverlochy* to *Lochness*, is the famous road made by general *Wade*, as described before.

To defend this road from the rage of the *Highlanders*, and, at the same time to keep them in awe, the general built a regular fortification, called *Fort Augustus*, which, as has been said, was taken and demolished by the rebels in 1745.

At this place we take our leave of the third division, which I call the north-land of *Scotland*.

We have nothing now remaining for a full survey of *Scotland*, but the western part of the middle division of it; and this, though a large country, yet affords not an equal variety with the eastern part of the same division.

To traverse the remainder of this country, I must begin upon the *Upper Fay*, as we may justly call it, where I left off, when I turned away east; and here we have, in especial manner, the countries of *Badenoch*,

*noch*, *Athol*, and *Braidalbin*: this is an hilly country properly; but as it is watered by the *Tay*, and many other pleaſant rivers, which fall into it, there are ſeveral fruitful valleys interſperſed among the hills; nor are even the *Highlands* themſelves, or the *Highlanders* the inhabitants, any thing ſo wild, untaught, or untractable, as we have been made to believe; and as are to be found in the north-land diviſion, that is to ſay, in *Strathnavern*, *Roſs*, *Tayne*, &c.

The duke of *Athol* is lord, I had almoſt ſaid king of this country; and has the greateſt number of vaſſals of any nobleman in this, or any part of *Scotland*.

The late duke was always an oppoſer of the Union in the Parliament holden at *Edinburgh*, for paſſing it into an act; but he did not carry his oppoſition to an height of tumult and rebellion.

The duke had ſeveral fine ſeats in this country; as firſt at *Dunkeld*, upon the *Tay*, which I mentioned before; another at *Huntingtour*, in the *Strathern*, or valley of *Ern*, where the duke has a fine park, and great ſtore of deer. This may be called his hunting-ſeat, whither he ſometimes retires for ſport.

He has another ſeat at the caſtle of *Blair*, farther north, and beyond the *Tay*, on the edge of *Braidalbin*, upon the banks of a clear and fine river, which falls into the *Tay* a few miles lower. By means of ſluices this river is formed into a pond, quite in the front of the houſe, which is ſix ſtories high, and a priſon in appearance; having the windows covered with iron bars; its walls five feet thick. It has vaſt high mountains on every ſide; but at a great diſtance from the houſe. The gardens are not ſo curious as at the duke's houſe at *Dunkeld*; but here are ſtatues, which the other has not; to wit, an *Hercules*, a *Diana*, *Bacchus*, and a temple of *Fame*, filled on every ſide with buſtoes of the ancient philoſophers and poets; that of the duke himſelf being placed in the middle in lead

gilt. He has alſo *Engliſh* cattle, which thrive well. The town conſiſts only of a few peat-houſes, except the miniſter's houſe, one pretty good *'Change*, as it is called, or public-houſe, and a poor old kirk, the pews all broken down, doors open, full of dirt: the miniſter, however, preaches in it once a week, in the *Erſe* tongue. Mile-ſtones are erected to this houſe from *Dunkeld*, which is about 20 miles.

The county of *Braidalbin* has not ſo much as a ſingle village in it of ten houſes; yet from its *Latin* name *Albania*, has often given the title of duke to ſome of the royal family: it is ſeated very near the centre of *Scotland*; and is alleged to be the higheſt ground in it; for that the rivers, which riſe here, are ſaid to run every way from this part, ſome into the eaſtern, and ſome into the weſtern ſeas.

The *Grampian Mountains* here are ſaid to cut through *Scotland*. As the country is rough, and uncultivated, the inhabitants are an hardy race of men, who make excellent ſoldiers, when they are liſted abroad in regular and diſciplined troops; and I muſt add, that they are much civilized to what they were formerly. Theſe mountains abound with flocks of black cattle, ſheep, horſes, and goats. The beef and mutton are of delicious taſte, and the wool is valued for its whiteneſs and ſoftneſs.

The duke has alſo another ſeat in *Strathern*, which is called *Tullibardin*, and which gives title of marquis to the eldeſt ſon of the houſe of *Athol*. At the lower part of this country the river *Ern* falls into the *Tay*, and greatly increaſes its waters. This river riſes far weſt, on the frontiers of the weſtern *Highlands* near *Glengyl*, and running through that pleaſant country called *Strathern*, falls into the *Tay* below *St. Johnſton*.

Soon after the *Ern* ſhoots forth from the mountains, it ſpreads itſelf into a *Loch*, as moſt of the rivers do, called *Lochern*; and then runs by *Dupplin Caſtle*, the

ſeat

seat of the earl of *Kinnoul*, whose eldest son is thence called lord *Dupplin*. The late earl of *Kinnoul*, when lord *Dupplin*, married the daughter of the earl of *Oxford*, when lord high-treasurer of *England*, and was, on that occasion, made a peer of *Great Britain*, by the title of lord *Hay* of *Pedwarden*. His estate here is a very good one, but not attended with vassals and superiorities, as the duke of *Athol*'s is. The several owners of this seat, having been pretty much used to reside in it, have adorned it at several times, each according to his particular genius. It has lately received a new decoration, two wings being added for offices, as well as ornament.

The old building is spacious, the rooms large and ceilings lofty, filled with furniture suitable to its outward magnificence, particularly with abundance of fine paintings.

*Dupplin Castle* is remarkable also for the greatest defeat the *Scots* ever received from the *English*, in the reign of *Edward Baliol*, whom the *English* came to assist. In this battle 80 of the family of *Lindsay* perished, and of the family of *Hay* so many, that the name had been extinguished, had not the chief left his lady with child.

From this place we went to *Brechin* in *Angus*, formerly mentioned, an ancient town, with a castle finely situated: but the grandeur of it is lost; the family of *Panmure*, to whom it belonged chiefly, having forfeited it in the rebellion in 1715.

Here I shall mention the cataract near *Blair Drummond* on the *Keith*, which empties itself into the *Tay*, and makes so great a noise among the rocks, that it stuns those who come near it.

We are now, after a long mountain-ramble, come down to the *Lowlands* and into a pleasant and agreeable country; but as we had yet another journey to take

take weſtward, we had a like proſpect of a rude and wild part of *Scotland* to go through.

The *Highlands* of *Scotland* may be divided into two parts, the Weſt *Highlands* and the North *Highlands*: the latter I have ſpoken of at large, containing the counties of *Athol*, *Lochaber*, *Badenoch*, *Strathſpey*, *Inverneſs*, *Roſs*, *Sutherland*, and *Strathnavern*, together with the *Iſles* of *Sky*, *Lewis*, &c.

The Weſt *Highlands* contain the ſhires or counties of *Dunbritton* or *Dunbarton*, alias *Lenox*, *Bute*, and *Argyle*, which laſt contains the diſtrict of *Cowal*, *Knapdale*, *Lorn*, and *Cantyr*; the *Iſles* of *Mull*, *Jura*, *Iſla*, &c.

*Braidalbin* is ſometimes reckoned a part of the North, and ſometimes of the Weſt *Highlands*.

On the banks of the river *Ern* lies a very pleaſant vale, which continues from the *Tay*, quite up to the *Highlands*, called by *Claudian*, *Glacialis Ierne*; but now, according to the uſage of *Scotland*, *Strathern*, or the *Vale* of *Ern*. It is an agreeable country, has many gentlemens ſeats on both ſides the river; but being near the *Highlands*, has often ſuffered by depredations in former times.

In it are many *Roman* camps; particularly one at *Ardoch*; beſides a *Roman* highway towards *Perth*. Several *Roman* medals have alſo been found there, and of late two *tabulæ* curiouſly enamelled, with a ſepulchral ſtone. The *Ochil-hills*, which run along the ſouth parts of *Perthſhire*, abound with metals and minerals; particularly they find good copper, and *lapis caliminaris*; and at *Glenlion*, they meet with lead. Here is great want of coal; but their excellent peat, and abundance of wool, ſupply that defect.

The family of *Montroſe*, whoſe chief was ſacrificed for the royal cauſe in the great rebellion, had a ſtrong caſtle here, called *Kincardin*, which was demoliſhed

in

in thoſe wars, and is not rebuilt. The caſtle of *Drummond*, ſituated on the banks of the *Ern*, is almoſt in the ſame condition, being deſerted by its owners. The two late earls of *Perth*, father and grandfather of the laſt earl, were forced into exile for adhering to the late king *James* II. and the Pretender. King *James* had the latter in ſuch eſteem, that he not only made him a duke, and knight of the garter, but governor to the Pretender.

The Weſtern *Highlands*, properly ſo called, are the only remaining part of *Scotland*, which as yet I have not touched upon.

It is hard to ſay, whether the Northern or Weſtern *Highlanders* make the beſt ſoldiers. It is certain, they both of them are defrauded of an honour due to them, when we attribute ſeveral gallant atchievements to the *Iriſh* battalions abroad, which were performed by the *Scots*. Thus in particular it is ſaid, the *Iriſh* troops beat the *Germans* out of *Cremona*, after they had got poſſeſſion of the town, and had taken the *French* general, the marſhal *Villeroy*, priſoner: that the *Iriſh* battalions in the *Spaniſh* ſervice behaved gallantly in *Sicily*; and ſo on many extraordinary occaſions. Now it is to be obſerved that theſe ſoldiers were moſt of them *Scots Highlanders* who, on all occaſions, go over into *France*, and liſt among the *Iriſh* troops; nay, in the late wars, it has been obſerved, that whole regiments of *Highlanders* have been raiſed for the ſervice; who, when they were got abroad, would take the firſt opportunity to deſert and go over to the *French*, and ſo liſt in the *Iriſh* battalions, their original countrymen, and who ſtill ſpeak the ſame language. But in the late war, our adminiſtration had the addreſs to employ whole regiments of theſe brave people, to much better and more loyal and truly *Britiſh* purpoſes.

One

One of the happy consequences of taking away the heritable jurisdiction, was the great number of *Scotch* who enlisted in the *British* armies.—If the amount of those who listed, were joined to those who formerly were obliged to watch their motions, the total would surprise a reader who never turned his thoughts to the subject.

Leaving the country about *Brechin*, and the *Lowlands* of *Strathern*, we went away west; but were presently interrupted by a vast inland sea, rather than a lake, called *Lochlomond*. It is indeed a sea, and looked like it from the hills from whence we first descried it. It contains 30 islands, three of which have churches, and several of the rest are inhabited. The chief is *Inchmurin*, about two miles and an half in length, fruitful in corn and grass, and abounds with deer, which the *Scottish* kings were accustomed to hunt there. The others most remarkable are, *Nachastel*, so called from the old castle in it; *Inchdavanan*, noted for broom, abundance of wild berries, pleasant habitations, gardens, and fruit-trees; *Inchennougen*, noted for birch-trees and corn-fields; *Inchnolaig*, noted for yew-trees, which grow no where else in these islands; and *Rouglash*, where the laird of *Macfarlan* has an handsome seat on the east side of the lake. *Kilmaronoch*, a fine seat, once belonging to the earls of *Cassils*, but now to the earl of *Dundonald*; *Buchan* castle, and several others.

This lake, or loch, is one of the largest in *Scotland*, being more than 20 miles long, and generally eight miles in breadth; though, at the north end of it, not near so broad. It receives many rivers into it, but empties itself into the *Firth* of *Clyde*, at one mouth.

This lake abounds with fish of several sorts, particularly a sort called poans, and by some pollocks, peculiar to it; a kind of eel, very delicious to eat. This gave occasion to the mistake of authors, who said this lake

lake had fiſh without fins. So the beams faſtened together in ſome places of the lake, by the inhabitants, and covered with turf, for them to have recourſe to in time of war, and to move from part to part, gave riſe to the fable of floating iſlands here.

In the beginning of *November*, 1755, *Lochlomond*, in the neighbourhood of *Dunbarton*, roſe on a ſudden; in a perfect calm, to a moſt unuſual height; the waters forcing their way over conſiderable tracts of ground, where they had never been ſeen in the memory of man; and again, in a moment or two, retiring with as much violence to as unuſual an ebb; and thus ebbing and flowing for ſome hours together, till at laſt, they gradually retired to their ordinary limits, leaving boats forty yards from them on dry ground, and ſome of them on the top of a pier three or four feet perpendicular, above any height to which the waters had been known to riſe. Nothing uncommon was felt or heard upon land; but, on the contrary, a remarkable calm was over all the country round.

The famous *Grampian* mountains begin near this lake, and run northward towards *Aberdeen*.

The county of *Lenox*, on which this lake lies, is in length about 24 miles, and in breadth about 20. The lower part is very fertile in corn; the higher is hilly, mooriſh, and more fit for paſture. It is the paternal eſtate and property of the *Stuarts*, and extends itſelf from both ſides the *Levin*; which is the river that enters the *Lochlomond* into the *Clyde*. On this ſide, eaſtward, *Lenox* joins to *Monteith*, which is part of *Perthſhire*, and runs up for ſome length on the eaſt ſide of the *Loch*; and on the weſt-ſide it extends to the edge of the *Lochloing*; and a great way north, almoſt to the mountains of *Lochaber*.

*Dunbarton* is the county-town of *Lenoxſhire*. It was once conſiderable for its trade, which is now much decayed;

decayed; but is ſtill remarkable for its caſtle, one of the ſtrongeſt by nature in *Europe*; being ſecured by the river on one ſide, the *Firth* of *Clyde* on the other, by an impaſſable moraſs on the third, and the fourth is a precipice.

The *Roman* wall, which begins at *Abercorn*, runs through this county, and ends at *Kilpatrick* on *Clyde*, a regality of the lord *Blantyre*'s.

We now entered the large and extended country of *Argyle*, part of the *Weſt Highlands*, commonly called the ſhire of *Inverary*, from the principal town, where the duke of *Argyle* has his reſidence. It is 120 miles long, and 40 broad. It joins to *Perthſhire* on the eaſt, to *Lochaber* on the north-eaſt, to the iſles on the north-weſt, and to the *Iriſh* ſea on the ſouth.

At *Inverary* the duke of *Argyle* has built a ſtately palace, on purpoſe to indicate what, in ſo advantageous a ſituation, poſterity might do for enlarging and embelliſhing the town, when induſtry ſhall have improved the country round about; and the inhabitants, from its produce and its fiſhery, for which it is already very juſtly famous, have made it, what nature ſeems to have deſigned it, the centre of the commerce of the weſtern coaſt, and of the iſles.

A woollen manufactory has been eſtabliſhed at *Inverary*, under the patronage of the duke of *Argyle*, and ſeveral of the gentlemen in the country. The duke not only ſubſcribed very liberally, but alſo built all the neceſſary houſes for carrying on the different branches of the manufacture, and made a preſent to the company of all the utenſils and implements proper for that purpoſe. If this patriotic undertaking ſucceeds, of which there is little doubt, it will be of great advantage, for affording a ready market for the wool in the country, of which there is now a greater quantity than formerly; the *Highland* gentlemen having found it neceſſary to convert great part of their eſtates into ſheep-farms.

farms. Before this copartnery commenced, the duke of *Argyle* carried on, at his own expence, a woollen manufactory in this town, whereby a number of superannuated people and children were enabled to live comfortably, who would otherwise have been a burthen to themselves and their country. Last year, 1776, the duke, and some patriotic gentlemen, subscribed 2000l. to make a road of a few miles in *Argyleshire*, for which the statute labour was not sufficient. These instances of true patriotism are mentioned with a view to incite other noblemen and gentlemen to imitate so worthy an exomple.

*Kintyre* is a peninsula, which runs 30 miles out into the *Irish* sea, and is no more than 13, some say 16, miles from *Ireland*. *Campbell town* made a royal burgh by king *William*, with a safe harbour for ships, lies in this county.

*Knapdale* joins to *Kintyre* on the north, by a narrow neck of land, scarce a mile over, through which the people of the country draw their small vessels, to avoid sailing round *Kintyre*. It abounds with lakes and bays, several of which contain islands and castles; and the soil is generally fitter for pasturage than cultivation.

*Lorn* is the pleasanteſt and most fruitful part of the shire of *Argyle*. The castle of *Dunstafnage* stands in this county, formerly a royal seat, where several of the ancient kings are buried. The family of *Campbell* was made earls by king *James* II. of *Scotland*. They were a long time Lords Justices General of the kingdom; but surrendered that office to king *Charles* I. on a valuable equivalent, besides having the jurisdiction of *Argyle* and the isles; and are still great masters of the king's household in *Scotland*. They derive their surname from the castle of *Campbell*; and, according to *Camden*, their pedigree from the ancient kings of *Argyle*, by a long series of ancestors. The earl of *Loudon*,

the

the earl of *Braidalbin*, and other great men, are of this family.

The whole ſhire of *Argyle*, taking in the above parts, has ſeven bays of the ſea entering into it, called by the inhabitants, *Lochs*; the chief is *Lochfyn*, famous for the number and goodneſs of its herrings: it is ſaid to be about 40 miles in length, and the narroweſt place about four in breadth. *Lochew*, according to biſhop *Leſly*, is almoſt as large as *Lochlomond*, and contains 12 iſlands, in one of which is the caſtle of *Enconel*, in another that of *Gleruquhart* and, where it enters the ſea, abounds with ſalmon. The ſea coaſt of *Argyle*, or as far as *Lochfyn*, abounds with high rocks, and black mountains covered with heath, which afford paſturage for black cattle and deer. The black cattle run for the moſt part wild, but are excellent meat; and their fat, when boiled, does not congeal, as others, but continues for ſome days like oil. The inhabitants make great profits of them by ſelling them to the *Lowlanders*.

From the *Mull* of *Kintyre* you ſee *Ireland* very plain, it being not above 15 or 16 miles from the point of land, which they call the *Mull*, to the *Fair Foreland*, on the coaſt of *Colrain*, on the North of *Ireland*.

As I have given accounts of ſeveral public charities, and other laudable inſtitutions, in the ſouthern parts of *Britain*, it would be inexcuſable not to mention the ſociety in *Scotland*, for propagating Chriſtian knowledge in the *Highlands*, it being one of the worthieſt deſigns of the preſent age.

In the year 1701, ſome gentlemen of *Edinburgh* firſt formed the plan of civilizing and reforming the natives of the *Highlands*, who then lived in a ſtate of barbarity. The eſtabliſhing ſchools at convenient places, appeared to them as the only method of ſucceeding in this laudable attempt. In theſe ſchools, the

he youth were to be taught the *Engliſh* tongue, and o be inſtructed in the principles of the Chriſtian religion, as the only means of diſpoſing their minds to he practice of virtue and induſtry. I am ſorry I do ot find the names of thoſe gentlemen mentioned, at eaſt in the account now before me.

An undertaking of this nature was ſoon found to be oo extenſive for private individuals to carry to that xtent the neceſſity of the buſineſs required. Queen *Anne* was therefore applied to, who readily granted er patronage to ſo noble and generous an undertaking, and incorporated the ſociety.

In the year 1710, they began to ſettle ſchools in ſuch places as had never been reformed from heatheniſm; nd their capital ſtock having yearly increaſed by the iberal contributions of many perſons, of all ranks in *Great Britain*, which they have laid out upon good ecurity, they have encreaſed their ſchools in proporion. Great care is taken that the ſchoolmaſters are nen of probity, capacity, and well affected to the government; and they are obliged, beſides teaching the children in the ſchools, to inſtruct thoſe in the principles of religion, who are too old to come to ſchool, nd at too great a diſtance from the church. Many popiſh parents have permitted their children to be inſtructed.

King *George* the firſt lent a helping hand to the promotion of this laudable ſociety, and his late majeſty gave 1000 l. *per annum* to extend it, which, I believe, is continued by his ſucceſſor to the crown, his preſent majeſty.

Before I quit the *Highlands* it may not be improper to deſcribe the dreſs, character, amuſements, &c. of the natives, as given by Mr. *Pennant*, and ſome other curious travellers, on whoſe candour and veracity we may ſafely depend.

Their

Their *brechan*, or plaid, consists of twelve or thirteen yards of narrow stuff, wrapt round the middle, and reaches to the knees. It is often fastened round the middle with a belt, and is then called *brechan-feal*; and in cold weather, it is large enough to wrap round the whole body from head to foot; and this often is the only cover, not only within doors, but on the open hills during the whole night. It is frequently fastened on the shoulder with a pin, often of silver, and before with a *broche*, like the *tibula* of the *Romans*, which is sometimes of silver, and both long and expensive. The old ones have very frequently mottos.

The stockings are short, and tied below the knee. The *cuoranen* is a sort of laced shoe made of a skin, with the hairy side out, but now seldom worn. The *truish* were worn by the gentry, and were breeches and stockings made of one piece.

The *fillebeg*, that is, little plaid, also called *kelt*, is a sort of short petticoat, reaching only to the knees, and is a modern substitute for the lower part of the plaid, being found to be less cumbersome, especially in time of action, when the *Highlanders* used to tuck their *brechan* into their girdle. Almost all have a great pouch of badger and other skins, with tassels dangling before. In this they kept their tobacco and money.

Their ancient arms were the *Lochaber* ax, now used by none but the town guard of *Edinburgh*. It is a tremendous weapon, better to be expressed by a figure than words.

They likewise used the broad sword and target: with the latter they covered themselves, and with the first reached their enemies at a great distance. These were their ancient weapons; but, since the disarming act, they are scarcely met with. Partly owing to that, and partly to the spirit of industry now arising among them, the *Highlanders*, in a few years, will scarcely know the use of any weapon.

Bows and arrows were uſed in war as late as the middle of the laſt century, as I find in the manuſcript life of Sir *Ewin Cameron*.

The *dirk* was a ſort of dagger ſtuck in the belt. I frequently ſaw this weapon in the ſhambles of *Inverneſs*, converted into a butcher's knife. The *dirk* was a weapon uſed by the ancient *Caledonians*; for *Dion Caſſius*, in his account of the expedition of *Severus*, mentions it under the name of *pugio*.

The *matucaſhlaſh*, or arm-pit dagger, was worn here ready to be uſed on coming to cloſe quarters. Theſe, with a piſtol ſtuck in their girdle, completely armed the *Highlanders*.

It will not be improper here to mention the method the chieftains formerly took to aſſemble the clans for any military expedition. In every clan there is a known place of rendezvous, ſtiled *Caru-a-whin*, to which they muſt reſort on this ſignal. A perſon is ſent out full ſpeed with a pole burnt at one end and bloody at the other, and with a croſs at the top, which is called *croſh-tairie*, the croſs of ſhame, or the fiery croſs: the firſt, from the diſgrace they would undergo if they declined appearing; the ſecond, from the penalty of having fire and ſword carried through their country in caſe of refuſal. The firſt bearer delivers it to the next perſon he meets, he running full ſpeed to the third, and ſo on. In the late rebellion, it was ſent by ſome unknown diſaffected hand through the county of *Braidalbane*, and paſſed through a track of 32 miles in three hours, but without effect.

The womens dreſs is the *kirch*, or a white piece of linen, pinned over the foreheads of thoſe that are married, and round the hind part of the head, falling behind over their necks. The ſingle women wear only a ribband round their head, which they call a *ſnood*. The *tanac*, or plaid, hangs over their ſhoulders, and is faſtened before with a *broche*; but, in bad weather it

it is drawn over their heads. In the county of *Braidalbane*, many wear, when in high dreſs, a great plaited ſtocking, of an enormous length, called *offan*. In other reſpects, their dreſs reſembles that of women of the ſame rank in *England*; but their condition is very different, they being little better than ſlaves to our ſex.

The manners of the native *Highlanders* may, ſays Mr. *Pennant*, be juſtly expreſſed in theſe words: indolent to a high degree, unleſs rouſed to war, or to any animating amuſement; or, I may ſay from experience, to lend any diſintereſted aſſiſtance to the diſtreſſed traveller, either in directing him on his way, or affording their aid in paſſing the dangerous torrents of the *Highlands*. They are hoſpitable to the higheſt degree, and full of generoſity; are much affected with the civility of ſtrangers, and have in themſelves a natural politeneſs and addreſs, which often flows from the meaneſt when leaſt expected. Through my whole tour, I never met with a ſingle inſtance of national reflection! This forbearance proves them to be ſuperior to the meanneſs of retaliation. They are exceſſively inquiſitive after your buſineſs, your name, and other particulars of little conſequence to them. They are moſt curious after the politics of the world, and when they can procure an old newſpaper, will liſten to it with all the avidity of *Shakſpeare*'s blackſmith. They have much pride, and conſequently are impatient of affronts, and revengeful of injuries; are decent in their general behaviour, inclined to ſuperſtitions, yet attentive to the duties of religion, and are capable of giving a moſt diſtinct account of their faith. In many parts of the *Highlands*, their characters begin to be more faintly marked; they mix more with the world, and become daily leſs attached to their chiefs. The clans begin to diſperſe themſelves through different parts of the country, finding that their induſtry and good conduct afford them better protection, (ſince the

lue execution of the laws) than any their chieftain :an afford; and the chieftain, tasting the sweets of dvanced rents, and the benefits of industry, dismisses rom his table the crowds of retainers, the former in- truments of his oppression and freakish tyranny.

Most of the ancient sports of the *Highlanders*, such s archery, hunting, fowling, and fishing, are now isused: those retained are, throwing the *putting* :one, or stone of *strength*, as they call it, which oc- asion an emulation who can throw a weighty one ie fartheſt: throwing the *penny* stone, which answers ) our coits: the *shinty*, or the striking a ball of wood r of hair. This game is played between two parties ı a large plain, and furnished with clubs: which ver side strikes it first to their own goal wins the natch.

The amusements by their fire-sides were, the telling f tales, the wildest and most extravagant imaginable: nusic was another. In former times, the harp was ie favourite instrument, covered with leather, and rung with wire; but, at present, it is quite lost. agpipes are supposed to have been introduced by the )anes: the oldest are played with the mouth, the )udest and most ear-piercing of any wind music. The :her, played with the fingers only, are of *Irish* origin. he first suited the genius of this warlike people, )used their courage to battle, alarmed them when cure, and collected them when scattered. This in- rument is become scarce since the abolition of the )wer of the chieftains, and the more industrious turn the common people.

Vocal music was very much in vogue among them, ıd their songs were chiefly in praise of their ancient eroes. I was told, that they still have fragments of ie story of *Fingal* and others, which they carrol as ey go along. These vocal traditions are the foun- ıtion of the works of *Ossian*.

It would be unpardonable here to omit Dr. *Beattie*'s deſcription of the *Highlands*, and his remarks on the *ſecond ſight* of the inhabitants.

" The *Highlands* of *Scotland* (ſays the doctor) are pictureſque, but, in general, a melancholy country. Long tracts of mountainous deſert, covered with dark heath, and often obſcured by miſty weather; narrow vallies thinly inhabited, and bounded by precipices, reſounding with the fall of torrents; a ſoil ſo rugged, and a climate ſo dreary, as, in many parts, to admit neither the amuſements of paſturage, nor the labours of agriculture; the mournful daſhing of waves along the firths and lakes that interſect the country; the portentous noiſes which every change of the wind, and every encreaſe and diminution of the waters, are apt to raiſe in a lonely region full of echoes, and rocks, and caverns; the groteſque and ghaſtly appearance of ſuch a landſcape by the light of the moon: objects like theſe diffuſe a gloom over the fancy, which may be compatible enough with occaſional and ſocial merriment, but cannot fail to tincture the thoughts of a native in the hour of ſilence and ſolitude.

" If theſe people, notwithſtanding their reformation in religion, and more frequent intercourſe with ſtrangers, do ſtill retain many of their ſuperſtitions, we need not doubt, but in former times they muſt have been much more enſlaved to the horrors of imagination, when beſet with the bugbears of popery, and the darkneſs of paganiſm. Moſt of their ſuperſtitions are of a melancholy caſt: that *ſecond ſight* wherewith ſome of them are ſuppoſed to be haunted, is conſidered by themſelves as a misfortune, on account of the many dreadful images it is ſaid to obtrude upon the fancy. I have been told, that the inhabitants of ſome of the *Alpine* regions do likewiſe lay claim to a ſort of ſecond ſight. Nor is it wonderful, that perſons of lively imagination, immured in deep ſolitude, and ſur-

surrounded with the ſtupendous ſcenery of clouds, precipices, and torrents, ſhould dream, even when they think themſelves awake, of thoſe few ſtriking ideas with which their lonely lives are diverſified; of corpſes, funeral proceſſions, and other ſubjects of terror; or of marriages, and the arrival of ſtrangers, and ſuch like matters of more agreeable curioſity.

"Let it be obſerved alſo, that the ancient *Highlanders* of *Scotland* had hardly any other way of ſupporting themſelves than by hunting, fiſhing, or war—profeſſions that are continually expoſed to fatal accidents: and hence, no doubt, additional horrors would often haunt their ſolitude, and a deeper gloom overſhadow the imagination of the hardieſt native.

"I do not find ſufficient evidence for the reality of *ſecond ſight*, or at leaſt of what is commonly underſtood by that term. A treatiſe on the ſubject was publiſhed in the year 1762, in which many tales were told of perſons, whom the author believed to have been favoured, or haunted, with theſe illuminations; but moſt of the tales were trifling and ridiculous, and the whole work betrayed, on the part of the compiler, ſuch extreme credulity, as could not fail to prejudice many readers againſt his ſyſtem.

"That any of theſe viſionaries are liable to be waved in their declarations by ſiniſter views, I will not ſay; though a gentleman of character aſſured me, that one of them offered to ſell him this unaccountable talent for half a crown But this I think may be ſaid with confidence, that none but ignorant people pretend to be gifted in this way. And in them it may be nothing more, perhaps, than ſhort fits of ſudden ſleep or drowſineſs, attended with lively dreams, and ariſing from ſome bodily diſorder, the effects of idleneſs, low ſpirits, or a gloomy imagination: for it is admitted, even by the moſt credulous *Highlanders*, that as knowledge and induſtry are propagated in their country,

the second sight disappears in proportion; and nobody ever laid claim to this faculty, who was much employed in the intercourse of social life. Nor is it at all extraordinary, that one should have the appearance of being awake, and should even think one's self so, during these fits of dosing; or that they should come on suddenly, and while one is engaged in some business. The same thing happens to persons much fatigued, or long kept awake, who frequently fall asleep for a moment, or for a longer space, while they are standing, or walking, or riding on horseback. Add but a lively dream to this slumber, and (which is the frequent effect of disease) take away the consciousness of having been asleep, and a superstitious man, who is always hearing and believing tales of second sight, may easily mistake his dream for a waking vision, which, however, is soon forgotten, when no subsequent occurrence recalls it to his memory; but which, if it shall be thought to resemble any future event, exalts the *poor dreamer* into a *Highland* prophet. This conceit makes him more recluse and more melancholy than ever, and so feeds his disease, and multiplies his visions, which, if they are not dissipated by business or society, may continue to haunt him as long as he lives, and which, in their progress through the neighbourhood, receive some new tincture of the marvellous from every mouth that promotes this circulation.

"As to the prophetical nature of this second sight it cannot be admitted at all. That the Deity should work a miracle, in order to give intimation of the frivolous things that these tales are made up of, the arrival of a stranger, the nailing of a coffin, or the colour of a suit of cloaths, and that these intimations should be given for no end, and to those persons only who are idle and solitary, who speak *Erse*, or who live among mountains and deserts, is like nothing in Nature or Providence that we are acquainted with; and must

there

therefore, unleſs it were confirmed by ſatisfactory proof, (which is not the caſe) be rejected as abſurd and incredible.

"The viſions, ſuch as they are, may reaſonably enough be aſcribed to a diſtempered fancy; and that in them, as well as in our ordinary dreams, certain appearances ſhould, on ſome rare occaſions, reſemble certain events, is to be expected from the laws of chance, and ſeems to have in it nothing more marvellous or ſupernatural, than that the parrot, who deals out his ſcurrilities at random, ſhould ſometimes happen to ſalute the paſſenger by his right appellation."

We cannot cloſe this letter without obſerving, what Mr. *Pennant*, in his *Tour in Scotland*, has enabled us to notice, that ſtrict fidelity is the diſtinguiſhing character of the *Highlanders*. Two inſtances, taken from different periods, will be ſufficient proof of the high degree, in which they poſſeſs this ſhining virtue. In the reign of *James* V. when the *Clan-chattan* had raiſed a dangerous inſurrection, attended with all the barbarities uſual in thoſe days, the earl of *Murray* raiſed his people, ſuppreſſed the inſurgents, and ordered 200 of the principal priſoners to execution. As they were led one by one to the gallows, the earl offered them a pardon, in caſe they would diſcover the lurking-place of their chieftain; but they unanimouſly told him, that, were they acquainted with it, no ſort of puniſhment ſhould ever induce them to be guilty of a breach of truſt to their leader.

The other example is taken from more recent and mercenary days. In the year 1746, when the young Pretender preferred the preſervation of an unhappy life by an inglorious flight, to the honour of falling heroically, with his faithful followers, in the field of *Culloden*, he for five months led the life of a fugitive, amidſt a numerous and various ſet of mountaineers. He often truſted his perſon to the loweſt and moſt diſ-

ſolute of the people, to men pinched with poverty, or accuſtomed to robbery and rapine; yet neither the fear of puniſhment for aſſiſting the wretched wanderer, nor the dazzling allurement of the reward of 30,000*l.* could even prevail on any one to violate the laws of hoſpitality, or be guilty of a breach of truſt. They extricated him out of every difficulty, they compleated his deliverance, preſerving his life for mortifications more afflicting than the dreadful hardſhips he ſuffered during his long flight.

---

## LETTER V.

*Containing a particular* DESCRIPTION *of the* Iſle of Man, *and of the* Scottiſh *Iſles, both Weſtern and Northern.*

I SHALL now proceed to give as brief and accurate an account, as I can give, of the iſlands of moſt conſiderable note, lying adjacent, or belonging to this northern part of the iſland of *Great Britain*; beginning, firſt, with

### *The Weſtern Iſles of* SCOTLAND.

THESE iſlands lie in the *Ducaledonian* ſea, and were called by ſome, *Hebrides*. The moſt ſouthern of them is the *Iſle of Man*; which, from its ſituation, is very beneficial to *Great Britain*, by leſſening the force of the tides, which would otherwiſe break upon their coaſts with far greater violence than they do at preſent. In reference to its own advantage, this poſition is likewiſe exceedingly commodious,

dious, as from thence it becomes the centre of the *Britiſh* iſles, lying ſeven leagues weſt from *Lancaſhire*, nearly the like ſouth-eaſt from *Galloway*, and nine leagues eaſt from *Ireland*, ſo that we cannot conceive a place more happily ſituated for trade to all theſe parts, or better diſpoſed for more extenſive commerce, eſpecially to *Spain* and the *Mediterranean*, to the ſouth; and northwards again to all parts of *America*.

With regard to form, it is long and narrow, ſtretching from the north-eaſt point of *Air* to the *Calf of Man*, which lies ſouth-weſt, at leaſt 30 *Engliſh* miles. In breadth, from *Peele Caſtle* to *Douglas Point*, better than nine miles, in moſt places eight, in ſome not five; between 70 and 80 in extent, and comprehending about 160 ſquare miles: it is equal to the *Iſle of Wight*; ſurpaſſing it in its ſize, by a third, *Guernſey*, *Jerſey*, and all the adjacent iſles; ſuperior to any of the *Leeward* iſlands; very little inferior to *Guadaloupe*, and twice as big as *St. Helena*.

The air is ſharp, as may be expected from the openneſs of the country; but the winters are not ſevere. Froſts happen ſeldom, and are of no great continuance, neither does ſnow lie long upon the ground; but they are frequently expoſed to high winds, and at other ſeaſons to miſts, which, though they may be a little offenſive, are not at all unwholeſome.

The ſoil towards the north is dry and ſandy, conſequently unfertile, but not unimprovable. The mountains, which may include near two-thirds of the iſland, are bleak and barren, yet not either worthleſs or uſeleſs; for they afford excellent peat, contain in their bowels ſeveral kinds of metals, and maintain a peculiar breed of ſmall ſwine, called *purrs*, which are eſteemed excellent pork. In the vallies there are as good paſtures, hay, and corn, as any of the northern counties; and as for the ſouthern part of the iſle, it is as fine ground as can be wiſhed. Some of their

mountains are remarkably high, such as the two *Barrowls*, *Skeyall*, the watch Hill of *Knockalow*, but above all *Sceafel*, *Sneafield*, or *Snawfeldt*, from the summit of which the coasts of *England*, *Scotland*, *Ireland*, and *Wales*, may be plainly discerned. Few countries can boast of more brooks and rivulets, over several of which there are stone bridges, or of better water; and from hence also they derive the conveniency of mills for grinding their corn, and for the use of the woollen manufacture.

The produce of this island furnishes all the necessaries, and, with due attention and application, might supply all the conveniences of life. They have the best sort of peat in abundance, which supplies the want of coals. They have marle and lime-stone sufficient to render even their poorest lands fertile; admirable slate, rag stone, black marble, and some other kinds for building; lead, iron, and copper, which might turn to great advantage. They have vegetables of all sorts, and in the utmost perfection; potatoes in immense quantities, and, where proper pains have been taken, they have tolerable fruit; to which we may add some hemp and flax. Large crops of oats, and the like also of barley, which makes good malt, and some wheat, hogs, sheep, goats, black cattle, and horses, they have in plenty, and though small in size, yet with due care, and, if the country were thoroughly and skilfully cultivated, they might improve the breed of all these animals, as experience in some instances has shewn. Rabbits and hares, which are singularly fat and fine; tame and wild fowl in plenty. Their rivers furnish them with salmon, trout, eels, and other kinds of fresh-water fish; on their coasts are caught cod, turbot, ling, halibut, and all sorts of shell-fish, oysters excepted, which are scarce, but large and good, and herrings, of which they anciently

ly made a great profit, though this fiſhery is of late much declined.

The commodities of *Man* are not many in number, and few or none of any great value. Their ſlates are eſteemed not inferior to any; their black marble is very hard, and bears a fine poliſh; and they occaſionally export ſome of each, as they formerly did a little grain, and a conſiderable quantity of ale; but of late years both have been found hardly equal to their home conſumption. The reſt are lambs wool, hides, tallow, fiſh, oil, wax, and honey. They are allowed, by act of Parliament, to ſend over 600 head of black cattle to the port of *Cheſter*.

In reſpect to manufactures, they have both woollen and linen, which however turn but to very ſmall account. With regard to the former, they make a kind of cloth of a buff colour, without dying, of what is called *Laughton* wool, from a particular breed of ſheep, of which they take little care, otherwiſe they might have much more of it. In reference to the latter, both fine and coarſe linens are wove here, but in no great quantities. In former times, they depended chiefly on their herring fiſhery, and are ſaid to have exported annually 20,000 barrels of theſe fiſh to *France*.

The town of *Douglas*, anciently and better written *Dufglas*, on the eaſt ſide of the iſle, is the largeſt, richeſt, and moſt frequented place in *Man*. It has a good port ſecured by a mole, where ſhips of a conſiderable burthen may lie ſafe; and, of late years, there have been great improvements made, and many cellars, warehouſes, and other conveniences, for the reception of goods; but the ſtreets are ſtill narrow, and in that reſpect troubleſome.

*Ramſway*, now called *Derby Haven*, covered by a fort built in *St. Michael's* iſland, is convenient enough for ſmall veſſels, and without there is a good road,

where large ſhips may ride ſafe from north or weſt winds, in 10, 12, or 14 fathom water.

About a mile from hence ſtands *Caſtletown*, ſo called from *Caſtle Ruſſyn*, which is accounted the capital of the iſle, becauſe the governor and moſt of the lords officers reſide there. It has alſo a creek, which ſerves as a port for ſmall veſſels, and a bay without that, but foul and unſafe.

*Peele*, or *Holm*, on the weſt ſide of the iſland, was formerly remarkable only for its cathedral, and caſtle on a rock, which is very ſtrong, and in which there is a ſmall garriſon; but now the place is much enlarged, many new houſes built, and has a briſk ſtirring trade.

*Ramſea*, on the north-eaſt ſide of the iſland, has a very ſpacious bay, where the largeſt ſhips may ride ſafe from moſt winds, and not liable to be embayed by any. It is generally a high land upon the ſea-coaſts, defended by rocks lying out as far as low-water mark: on the north-eaſt ſhore it is a bold coaſt and beach.

The inhabitants of *Man*, though far from being unmixed, were perhaps, till within the courſe of the current century, more ſo than any other under the dominion of the crown of *Great Britain*; to which, though they are ſubjects, and very proud of being ſuch, as well as the people of *Jerſey* and *Guernſey*, yet like them they have a conſtitution, laws, and language of their own, and a peculiarity of manners, naturally reſulting from the long enjoyment of their privileges. In ancient times, they were diſtinguiſhed by their ſtature, courage, and ſkill in maritime affairs; for in thoſe days they had a conſiderable foreign commerce, and a fleet, which would appear inſignificant indeed in our times, but was very reſpectable then, in compariſon of the naval force of neighbouring nations.

They

They are at this day, a brisk, lively, hardy, industrious, and well-meaning people. Their frugality defends them from want; and though there are few in affluence, yet there are still less in distress, and those that are, meet with a chearful and unconstrained relief. On the other hand, they are choleric, loquacious, and as law is cheap and unincumbered, at least till of late years, with attornies and sollicitors, not a little litigious. A tolerable education, a strict civil government, and a more strict church discipline, ripen good habits into virtues, and restrain their vices within due bounds.

As to the revenue arising to the lord of *Man*, it was looked upon as certain, that the earl of *Derby*'s settled standing rents, his casualties, and his customs upon the goods requisite for the use of the natives, might amount to 2,500*l.* a year, from whence deducting his civil list, which rose to about 700*l.* there remained 1,800*l.* *per annum* clear: the number of his subjects was computed at 20,000.

There is no doubt, that in ancient times, the inhabitants of this island must have possessed a very extensive commerce, otherwise they could not have had either arts, wealth, or a potent fleet; and there is as little room to doubt, that as these advantages were acquired by, so they gradually decayed with the loss of their commerce, which brought the people into a state of abject poverty.

*James* earl of *Derby*, being himself in the island, considering its situation, and contemplating its other natural advantages, was so sensible of this, and so much affected by it, that he assured his son, he would rather mortgage and sell some of his lands in *England*, than not execute the schemes he had formed, for restoring the trade of *Man*. He wisely foresaw, that this would be equally beneficial to his subjects and his family; that it would excite the people to im-

prove their lands, encourage the ſetting up of manufactures, and quicken every ſpecies of induſtry among them; but the diſorders of the times, for this was at the beginning of the civil wars, defeated his good intentions; nor does it appear that they were reſumed, or at leaſt reſumed to any purpoſe, by his ſucceſſors.

It is little more than half a century ago, when the fatal practice of ſmuggling was brought in, which has been making a very rapid progreſs ever ſince; and as every where elſe, ſo in this iſland, it has been attended with a numerous train of the moſt miſchievous conſequences. It was firſt introduced by foreign veſſels landing their cargoes here, in order to elude the laws made for the benefit of *Britiſh* commerce, and by theſe means immenſe ſums have been drained from theſe kingdoms. The goods thus landed are, from the convenient poſition of the iſle, exported again in prodigious quantities, in barks and boats, into *Wales*, *England*, and *Scotland*, to the almoſt incomputable detriment of the revenue of the crown, and to the extreme prejudice alſo of the fair trader. But independent of theſe injuries to their fellow-ſubjects, it ſeems alſo to be in a fair way of becoming deſtructive to the iſland itſelf, by corrupting the manners of the inhabitants, and diveſting them of all thoughts of honeſt improvements. It is very poſſible, that the computations made of the loſſes ſuſtained by theſe practices, may be much exaggerated, ſince theſe have been ſwelled to upwards of half a million *per annum**.

The iſle of *Bute* is about twenty meaſured miles long; the breadth unequal, perhaps the greateſt is five miles. It is fruitful in corn and paſturage. It has a

* In a memorial laid before the lords of the Treaſury, many years ago, by the fair traders in *Cumberland*, it was ſtated at 400,000 *l. per annum*; but modern accounts, how truly I know not, carry it higher than even what is above mentioned. *Campbell's Political Survey of Great Britain.*

royal

royal burgh, called *Rothſay*, with an ancient caſtle. From this the royal family of *Stuart* is ſuppoſed to derive its origin: and duke of *Rothſay* is now one of the titles of the prince of *Wales*. It has another caſtle, called the caſtle of *Kermes*, and four churches. This iſland lies in the mouth of the *Clyde*, eight miles weſt from *Arran*; and is remarkable for its herring-fiſhing. The iſle of *Bute* gives title of earl to a branch of the noble family of *Stuart*, who is the chief proprietor, and heretable coroner of the iſland, and has a ſeat at *Roſa*; as *Callartine* has at *Kermes*, and *Stuart* of *Aſcog* another. Queen *Mary*, before ſhe married lord *Darnley*, conferred upon him the title of duke of *Rothſay*. Near *Bute* are two ſmall iſlands, called *Great* and *Little Cumbrays*, the property of the earl of *Glaſgow*.

The ſeat of the earl of *Bute* (ſays Mr. *Pennant*) is a modern building, with a handſome front and wings: the ſituation very fine, on an eminence in the midſt of a wood, where trees grow with as much vigour as in the more ſouthern parts, and extend far beneath on each ſide. Throſtles, and other birds of ſong, fill the groves with their melody: nothing diſturbs their harmony; for inſtinct, often ſtronger than reaſon, forbids them to quit theſe delicious ſhades, and wander, like their unhappy maſter, into the ungrateful wilds of ambition.

The air is in general temperate: no miſts or thick rolling fogs from the ſea, (called in the north a *haile*) ever infeſted this iſland. Snow is ſcarcely ever known to lie here; and even that of laſt winter, (1771) ſo remarkable for its depth and duration in other places, was in this iſland ſcarcely two inches deep. The evils of this place are winds and rains, the laſt coming in deluges from the weſt.

When the preſent earl of *Bute* came to his eſtate, the farms were poſſeſſed by a ſet of men, who carried

on

on, at the ſame time, the profeſſion of huſbandry and fiſhing, to the manifeſt injury of both. His lordſhip drew a line between theſe two incongruent employs, and obliged each to carry on the buſineſs he preferred, diſtinct from the other; yet, in juſtice to the old farmers, notice muſt be taken of their ſkill in ploughing, even in their rudeſt days; for the ridges were ſtrait, and the ground laid out in a manner that did them much credit. This new arrangement, with the example given by his lordſhip of encloſing; by the encouragement of burning lime for ſome, and by tranſporting *gratis* to the neareſt market, the produce of all, has given to this iſland its preſent flouriſhing aſpect. Such indiſputable talents has his lordſhip for the government of little iſlands.

The iſle of *Arran*, which with *Bute* makes up one ſheriffdom, lies alſo in the mouth of the *Clyde*, 24 miles in length, and near 16 broad; fruitful in corn and paſturage. It is very well inhabited on the coaſt, and is a ſafe and good harbour, covered by *Lamlaſh*, or the *Holy-Iſle*. It has two churches, and ſeveral caſtles, of which that of *Brodich* is the ſtrongeſt and moſt noted, and is the reſidence of the *Hamilton* family, when in theſe parts: and the iſland gives title of earl to the duke of that name. The iſland has ſeveral rivers in it, which abound with ſalmon, as the ſea about it does with herrings, cod, and whitings.

The climate of this iſland is very ſevere; for beſides the violence of winds, the cold is very rigorous, and ſnow lies here in the vallies for many weeks together. In the ſummer, the air is remarkably ſalubrious, and many invalids reſort here on that account, and to drink the whey of goat's milk.

The principal diſeaſe here is the pleuriſy; ſmall-pox, meaſles, and chin-cough viſit the iſland once in ſeven or eight years. The practice of bleeding twice every year ſeems to have been intended as a preſervative

tive againſt the pleuriſy; but it is now performed, with the utmoſt regularity, ſpring and fall. The duke of *Hamilton* keeps a ſurgeon in pay, who, at thoſe ſeaſons, makes a tour in the iſland. On notice of his approach, the inhabitants of each farm aſſemble in the open air, extend their arms, and are bled into a hole made in the ground, the common receptacle of the vital fluid.

The men are ſtrong, tall, and well made; all ſpeak the *Erſe* language, but the ancient habit is entirely laid aſide. Their diet is chiefly potatoes and meal; and, during winter, ſome dried mutton or goat is added to this hard fare. A deep dejection appears in general through the countenances of all: no time can be ſpared for amuſement of any kind, the whole being given for procuring the means of paying their rent, of laying in their fuel, or getting a ſcanty pittance of meat and cloathing.

The method of letting a farm is very ſingular. Each is commonly poſſeſſed of a number of ſmall tenants: thus a farm of 40*l.* a year is occupied by 18 different people, who by their leaſes are bound, conjunctly and ſeverally, for the payment of the rent to the proprietor. They live on the farm in houſes cluſtered together, ſo that each farm appears like a little village. The tenants annually divide the arable land by lot: each has his ridge of land, to which he puts his mark, ſuch as he would do to any writing; and this ſpecies of farm is called *run-rig*, that is ridge. They join in ploughing: every one keeps a horſe or more; and the number of theſe animals conſume ſo much corn as often to occaſion a ſcarcity, the corn and peas raiſed being, much of it, deſigned for their ſubſiſtence, and that of the cattle, during the long winter. The paſture and moor land annexed to the farm is common to all the poſſeſſors in general.

All the farms are open: incloſures of any form, except

except in two or three places, are quite unknown. So that there muſt be a great loſs of time in preſerving their corn, &c. from treſpaſs. The uſual manure is ſea-plant, coral, and ſhells.

The *run-rig* farms are now diſcouraged; but ſince the tenements are ſet by *roup*, or auction, and advanced by an unnatural force to double the old rent, without any allowance for encloſing, any example ſet in agriculture, or any ſecurity for tenure by lengthening the leaſes, affairs will turn retrograde, and the farms relapſe into their old ſtate of rudeneſs: migration will encreaſe, (for it has begun) and the rents be reduced even below their former value. The late rents were ſcarce 1,200 *l.* a year; the expected rents 3,000 *l.*

Hogs were firſt introduced here about the year 1772. The ſoil produces oats, peas, and potatoes.

The women manufacture the wool for the cloathing of their families; they ſet their potatoes, and dreſs and ſpin the flax. They make butter for exportation, and cheeſe for their own uſe.

The inhabitants in general are ſober, religious, and induſtrious. Great part of the ſummer is employed in getting peat for fuel, the only kind in uſe here; or in building or repairing their houſes, for the badneſs of the materials requires annual repairs. Before and after harveſt they are buſied in the herring fiſhery; and during the winter the men make their herring-nets, while the women are employed in ſpinning their linen and woollen yarn. The light they often uſe is that of lamps. From the beginning of *February* to the end of *May*, if the weather permits, they are engaged in labouring their ground; in autumn they burn a great quantity of fern to make kelp. So that, excepting at new-year's day, at marriages, or at the two or three fairs in the iſland, they have no leiſure

for

for any amuſements. No wonder then at the depreſſion of their ſpirits!

On one part of the iſland, we deſcended through a narrow cleft of a rock to a part of the weſtern ſhore, called *Druim-an-duin*, or the ridge of the fort, from a round tower that ſtands above. The beach is bounded by cliffs of whitiſh grit ſtone, hollowed beneath into vaſt caves. The moſt remarkable are thoſe of *Fin-mac-cuil*, or *Fingal*, the ſon of *Cumbal*, the father of *Oſſian*, who, tradition ſays, reſided in this iſland for the ſake of hunting; one of theſe caverns is 112 feet long, and thirty high, narrowing to the top like a *Gothic* arch; towards the end it branches into two. Within theſe two receſſes, which penetrate far, are on each ſide ſeveral ſmall holes, oppoſite to each other. In theſe were placed tranſverſe beams, that held the pots, in which the heroes ſeethed their veniſon; or probably, according to the mode of the times, the bags formed of the ſkins of animals ſlain in the chaſe, which were filled with fleſh, and ſerved as kettles ſufficiently ſtrong to warm the contents; for the heroes of old devoured their meat half raw, maintaining, that the juices contained the beſt nouriſhment.

Near the iſle of *Arran* is *Flada*, a ſmall iſland, which abounds with rabbits.

South-weſt from *Bute* lies *Mernoch*, about a mile long, and half a mile broad, fruitful in corn.

Now we are upon the weſtern-coaſts, I ſhall mention, that, in the month of *Auguſt* 1740, an attempt was made by diving, to come at one of the largeſt ſhips of the *Spaniſh Armada*, ſtranded in 1588, on theſe coaſts. Another was dived for ſome years ago; but the ſand being looſe, it turned to little or no account. The other, which was loſt near *Portincroſs*, was begun to be ſearched after by Sir *Archibald Grant*, and captain *Roe*, in *Auguſt* 1740, and the following was the account that was tranſmitted to us; which we the rather

ther inſert, as it gives ſome notion of the operation by the diving-engine.

The country-people had preſerved, by tradition, the ſpot pretty near where ſhe ſunk, and gave them all the information they were able: immediately the divers went to work, and ſwept for her, which they do thus: they have a long line which they ſink with leads, one end of the rope is fixed to one boat, and the other end to another; they row, and whatever interrupts them, the diver goes down to make a diſcovery. They ſoon happened on the place where the ſhip lay, which is ſcarce a quarter of a mile from the ſhore, in ten fathom and a foot water. Captain *Roe* immediately went down, and found the veſſel to be very entire; to have a great number of guns on board, but to be full of ſand. The firſt thing he fixed upon was a cannon, which lay upon the ſand at the head of the ſhip: to this he fixed his tongs, which are made of ſtrong bars of iron; they are open, when they are let down, and have teeth, which join into one another. As ſoon as they are fixed upon any thing, he gives the ſignal, when they are made to ſhut; and the heavier the ſubject, the cloſer they hold. The cannon was drawn up with a good deal of difficulty: it meaſures full nine feet, is of braſs, greeniſh coloured, but nothing the worſe. On the breech there is a *roſe*, with an *E* on the one ſide, and an *R* on the other, with this inſcription, *Richard and John Philips, brethren, made this piece, anno* 1584. But we may be allowed to obſerve, that by the *E. R.* on the cannon, which denotes *Eliz. Regina*, and the *roſe*, as alſo the *Engliſh* inſcription of the makers, it ſhould ſeem to us, that it could not belong to the *Armada*; but rather to ſome *Engliſh* ſhip, that might have been caſt away there. Ten of theſe braſs cannon, and ten iron ones, have been ſince carried into *Dublin*; and they hope to recover 60 out of this ſhip. The guns were all

all charged, and the metal of ſome, by lying ſo long under water, moulders away like clay.

Several people have ſcraped the iron guns, which are as mouldy as bricks; and, by keeping the metal ſome time in their hands, it grows ſo hot, that they are not able to bear it; but when it is expoſed two or three hours in open air, it loſes all its burning quality. This is accounted for in the following manner, viz.

Dr. *Tournefort*, a *French* phyſician, in his *Voyage to the Levant*, part I. ſays, It is certain that the filings of iron, ſteeped in common water, will grow conſiderably warm, and much more ſo in ſea-water. And, if you mingle therewith ſome ſulphur powdered, you will really ſee this mixture burn.

Sir *Iſaac Newton*, in his *Optics*, p. 354, ſays: That even the groſs body of ſulphur, powdered with an equal weight of iron filings, and a little water, made into a paſte, acts upon the iron; and in five or ſix hours grows too hot to be touched, and emits a flame.

Now it is certain, that caſt-iron contains a great deal of bitumen, or ſulphur, in its compoſition; and that iron in its ſenſible quality effects heat, and cannot be perceived without the admiſſion of air; which is the reaſon why the ſcrapings ſhould grow hot, although the guns are actually cold to the touch.

We quitted the iſle of *Arran*, weighed anchor, and going through the ſouth paſſage of the harbour, got into the middle of the *Firth*. Here we had a magnificent view on all ſides of *Arran* and *Lamlaſh*, and the coaſt of *Cantyre* on one ſide, and of the coaſt of *Cunningham* and *Carrick* on the other. In front lay the hills of *Galloway* and the coaſt of *Ireland*; and the vaſt crag of *Ailſa*, appearing here like an inclined hay-cock, roſe in the midſt of the channel. In our courſe, we left to the weſt the little and low iſland of *Plada*, oppoſite to, and as if rent from that of *Arran*.

After

After a very tedious calm, we reached the crag of *Ailſa*, and anchored on the north-eaſt, within fifty yards of the ſide, in twelve fathom of water, gravelly bottom. On this ſide is a ſmall beach: all the reſt is a perpendicular rock of an amazing height; but, from the edges of the precipice, the mountain aſſumes a pyramidical form, and the whole circumference of the baſe is two miles. On the eaſt ſide is a ſtupendous and amazing aſſemblage of precipitous columnar rocks of great height, riſing in wild ſeries one above the other. Beneath theſe, amidſt the ruins that had fallen from time to time, are groves of elder trees, the only trees of the place, the ſloping ſurface being almoſt entirely covered with fern and ſhort graſs.

The quadrupeds that inhabit this rock are goats and rabbits: the birds that neſtle in the precipices are numerous as ſwarms of bees, and not unlike them in their flight to and from the crag. On the verge of the precipice dwell the gannets and the ſhags. Beneath are the guillamots, and the razor bills; and under them the grey gulls and kittiwaks, helped by their cry to fill the deafening chorus. The puffins made themſelves burroughs above; the ſea pies found a ſcanty place for their eggs near the baſe. Some land birds made this their haunt: among them ravens, hooded crows, pigeons, wheat ears, and rock larks; and what is wonderful, throſtles exerted the ſame melody in this ſcene of horror as they do in the groves of *Hertfordſhire*.

Three reptiles appeared here very unexpectedly: the naked black ſnail, the common, and the ſtriped ſhell ſnail: not volunteer inhabitants, but probably brought in the ſallads of ſome viſitants from the neighbouring ſhore.

This rock is the property of the earl of *Caſſils*, who rents it for 33*l.* *per annum* to people, who come here to take the young gannets for the table, and the other birds

birds for the ſake of their feathers. The laſt are caught when the young birds are ready for their flight. The fowler aſcends the rock with great hazard, is provided with a long rod, furniſhed at the end with a ſhort hair line with a running nooſe. This he flings round the neck of the bird, hawls it up, and repeats it, till he takes ten or twelve dozen in an evening; but to what uſe theſe feathers were applied, we could not learn.

We landed on the beach, and found the ruins of a chapel, and the veſtiges of places inhabited by fiſhermen, who reſort here during the ſeaſon for the capture of cod, which abound here from *January* to *April*, on the great bank, which begins a little ſouth of *Arran*, paſſes this rock, and extends three leagues beyond. The fiſh, which are taken with long lines, are dried and then ſalted; but there are ſeldom ſufficient caught for exportation.

With much difficulty we aſcended to the caſtle, a ſquare tower of three ſtories, each vaulted, placed pretty high on this only acceſſible part of the rock. The path is narrow, over a vaſt ſlope, ſo ambiguous that it wants but little of a true precipice: the walk is horrible, for the depth is alarming. It would have been thought, that nothing but an eagle would have fixed his habitation here; and it was probably ſome chieftain not leſs an animal of rapine. The only mark of civilization I ſaw in the caſtle was an oven: a conveniency which many parts of *North Britain* are yet ſtrangers to.

We made a hearty dinner under the ſhade of the caſtle, and even at that height procured fine water from a ſpring within 100 yards of the place. The view of the bay of *Girvan*, in *Carrick*, within nine miles, and that of *Cambletown*, about 22, bounded each ſide of the *Firth*.

The

The weather was so hot, that we did not ascend to the summit, which is said to be broad, and to have had on it a small chapel, designed (as is frequent on the promontories of foreign shores) for the devout seaman to offer up his prayers of supplication for a safe voyage, or of gratitude for a safe return.

Near the isle of *Bute* lie two islands, called *Cumbra*, the *Greater* and *Lesser*; the first is about a mile in length, has a church in it, and a well, the waters of which are reckoned, by the natives, good against all diseases: the other island is less; and both belong to *Montgomery* of *Skelmerly*; the larger is fruitful in corn, and the smaller abounds with deer.

About a mile from the promontory of *Kintyre* lies *Avona*, which signifies *a good harbour*. The *Danes* came hither with their fleets, when they were masters of the isles.

The next remarkable island is *Gigaia*, four miles from *Kintyre*, six miles in length, and a mile and an half in breadth. The inhabitants are Protestants. There is a church in this island, and a sepulchre for the *Mac Neils*, the proprietors of it. *Corkir*, which dyes a crimson colour, and *Crostil*, which dyes a philamort, grow upon the stones here. The soil is good for pasture and arable. They have also a medicinal well, which they esteem a catholicon.

A quarter of a mile south lies *Cary*, about a mile in compass, has good pasturage, and abounds with rabbits. It belongs to the family of *Macalister*.

*Jura*, the most rugged of the *Hebrides*, is reckoned to be about 34 miles long, and in general 10 broad, except along the sound of *Ilay*. It is composed chiefly of vast mountains, naked, and without the possibility of cultivation. Some of the southern and a little of the western sides only are improvable; it is therefore natural to suppose, that this island is ill peopled, especially

pecially as it has been a little thinned by the epidemic migrations.

This island seems to have changed masters more than once: at present, Mr. *Campbell*, by purchase from Mr. *Campbell* of *Shawfield*, Mr. *Mac-neile* of *Colansay*, and the duke of *Argyle*, divide this mass of weather-beaten barrenness among them.

The produce of this island is about three or 400 head of cattle, sold annually at 3*l.* each, to graziers who come for them. About 100 horses are sold annually. Here are a few sheep with fleeces of most excellent fineness, and numbers of goats. In good seasons, sufficient bear and oats are raised as will maintain the inhabitants; but they sometimes want, I suppose, from the conversion of their grain into whiskey. The chief food of the common people is potatoes and fish, and shell-fish; and it is to be feared, that their competence of bread is very small.

Fern ashes bring in about 100*l.* a year; about 200 tuns of kelp is burnt annually, and sold from 3*l.* 10*s.* to 4*l.* *per* tun. Sloes are the only fruits of the island. An acid for punch is made of the berries of the mountain-ash, and a kind of spirit is also distilled from them.

Necessity has instructed the inhabitants in the use of native dyes. Thus the juice of the tops of the heath, boiled, supplies them with a yellow; the roots of the white water-lily with a dark brown; those of the yellow water-iris, with a black, and the *galium verum*, *rù* of the islanders, with a very fine red, not inferior to that from madder.

The quadrupeds of *Jura* are about 100 stags, some wild cats, otters, stoats, rats, and seals. The feathered game, black-cocks, grous, parmigans, and snipes. The stags here must have been once more numerous, for the original name of the island was, the *Isle of*

*of Deer*, ſo called by the *Norwegians* from the abundance of thoſe noble animals.

The women are very prolific, and very often bear twins. The inhabitants live to a great age, and are liable to very few diſtempers. Men of ninety work; and there is now living (1772) a woman of eighty, who can run down a ſheep. The account given by Mr. *Martin* of *Gillour Mac-Crain* was confirmed to me. His age exceeded that of either *Jenkins* or *Par*; for he kept 180 *Chriſtmaſes* in his own houſe, and died in the reign of *Charles* I.

This pariſh is ſuppoſed to be the largeſt in *Great Britain*, and the duty the moſt troubleſome and dangerous: it conſiſts of *Jura*, *Colonſay*, *Oranſay*, *Skarba*, and ſeveral little iſles divided by narrow and dangerous ſounds, forming a length of not leſs than 60 miles, and ſupplied only by one miniſter and an aſſiſtant.

Superſtitions are obſerved here to this time. The old women, when they undertake any cure, mumble certain rhythmical incantations; and, like the ancients, endeavour *decantare dolorem*. They preſerve a ſtick of the wicken-tree, or mountain-aſh, as a protection againſt elves.

After dinner, we walked down to the ſound of *Ilay*, and viſited the little iſland of *Frucklan*, near to the ſhore, and a mile or two from the eaſtern entrance. On the top is a ruined tower of a ſquare form, with walls nine feet thick. On the weſt ſide, the rock on which it ſtands is cut through to a vaſt depth, forming a foſs, over which had been a drawbridge. This fortreſs ſeemed as if intended to guard the mouth of the ſound, and was alſo the priſon where the *Mac-Donalds* kept their captives, and in old times was called the *Caſtle* of *Claigs*.

We rode along the ſhore of the ſound, took a boat at the ferry, and went a mile more by water. On

*Jura*

*Jura* ſide we ſaw ſome *ſheelins*, or ſummer huts for goatherds, who keep here a flock of 80, for the ſake of the milk and cheeſes. The laſt are made without ſalt, which they receive afterwards from the aſhes of ſea tang, and from the tang itſelf, in which the natives lay it.

We landed on a bank covered with ſheelins, the habitations of ſome peaſants, who attend the herds of milch cows. Theſe formed a groteſque group: ſome were oblong, many conic, and ſo low that entrance is forbidden, without creeping through the little opening, which has no other door than a faggot of birch twigs placed there occaſionally. They are conſtructed of branches of trees, covered with ſods; the furniture a bed of heath, placed on a bank of ſod; two blankets and a rug, ſome dairy veſſels; and above, certain pendent ſhelves, made of baſket-work, to hold the cheeſe, the produce of the ſummer. In one of the little conic huts, I ſpied a little infant aſleep, under the protection of a faithful dog.

We croſſed a large plain of ground on foot, ſeemingly improvable, but covered with deep heath, and perfectly in a ſtate of nature. After a walk of four miles, we reached the *Paps*, and left the ſmaller to the ſouth-eaſt, preferring the aſcent of the greateſt, for there are three. We began to aſcend this mountain, a taſk of much labour and difficulty, being compoſed of vaſt ſtones, ſlightly covered with moſſes near the baſe, but all above bare, and unconnected with each other.

We gained the top, and found our fatigues fully recompenced by the grandeur of the proſpect from this ſublime ſpot. *Jura* itſelf afforded a ſtupendous ſcene of rock, varied with innumerable little lakes. From the weſt-ſide of the hill ran a narrow ſtripe of rock, terminating in the ſea, called *the Slide of the Old Hag*. To the ſouth appeared *Ilay*, extending like a map be-

neath us; and beyond that, the North of *Ireland*; to the weſt, *Gigha* and *Lara*, *Cantyre* and *Arran*, and the *Firth* of *Clyde*, bounded by *Airſhire*; an amazing track of mountains to the north-eaſt, as far as *Benlomond*; *Sharba* finiſhed the northern view; and over the Weſtern Ocean were ſcattered *Colonſay*, *Mull*, *Jona*, and its neighbouring group of iſles; and ſtill farther, the long extents of *Firey* and *Col* juſt apparent.

Even this vaſt heap of ſtones was not uninhabited: a hind paſſed along the ſides full ſpeed, and a brace of *ptarmigans* often favoured us with their appearance, even near the ſummit. The other *paps* are ſeen very diſtinctly, each inferior in height to this, but all of the ſame figure, perfectly mamillary.

*Liſmore* is about nine miles long, and one and a half broad, and is extremely fertile in oats and bear. The parts that are not arable are filled with the tips of ſharp rocks, peeping above the ſurface. The land is in general low, and the ſtrata limeſtone.

Here is a church of modern but mean building, and in the church-yard are two or three old tombs, with claymores engraven on them. Here is alſo a remarkable tomb, conſiſting of nothing more than a thick log of oak. On a live rock is cut the *radii* of a dial but the index is loſt.

This iſland had been the ſite of the biſhop of *Argyle*; the ſea was diſjoined from that of *Dunkeld* about the year 1200, at the requeſt of *John the Engliſhman* biſhop of that dioceſe. There are no reliques of the cathedral, or of the biſhop's houſe.

*Bernera*, formerly a ſanctuary in popiſh times, has a noble wood of yew. In this iſle, which is five miles in circumference, and lies about two leagues to the ſouth of *Harries*, is a freſh-water lake, called *Lochbruiſt*, where many land and ſea-fowl build.

The

The isle of *Ilay* is of a square form, deeply indented on the south by the great bay of *Loch-anidaal*, divided from *Jura*, on the north-east, by the sound, which is near fourteen miles long, and about one broad. The tides are most violent and rapid; but the channel is clear, excepting at the south entrance, where there are some rocks on the *Jura* side.

The length of this island, from the point of *Ruval* to the *Mull* of *Kinoth*, is twenty-eight miles, and is divided into the parishes of *Kildalton*, *Killarow*, *Kilchonian*, and *Kilmenie*. The face of the island is hilly, but not high, and the land in many parts is excellent, but much of it is covered with heath, and absolutely in a state of nature.

It produces corn of different kinds, such as bear and oats; but a ruinous distillation prevails here, to so great a degree, that it is supposed more of the bear is drank in the form of whisky, than eaten in the shape of bannocs. Wheat has been raised with good success, in an enclosure belonging to the proprietor; but in an open country, where most of the cattle are suffered to go at large, it is impossible to cultivate that grain, and the tenants are unable to enclose. Much flax is raised here, and 2000 *l.* worth sold out of the island in yarn, which might better be manufactured on the spot, to give employment to the poor natives.

The natives are a set of people worn down with poverty; their habitations are scenes of misery, made of loose stone, without chimnies, and without doors, excepting the faggot opposed to the wind at one or other of the apertures, permitting the smoke to escape thro' the other, in order to prevent the pains of suffocation. The furniture perfectly corresponds. A pot-hook hangs from the middle of the roof, with a pot pendent over a grateless fire, filled with fare that may rather be called a permission to exist, than a support of vigorous

life: the inmates, as may be expected, are lean, withered, duſky, and ſmoke-dried.

Though the land is exceeding good, yet they import annually a 1000 *l.* worth of meal; and there have been inſtances in which they have been threatened with a famine. Ale is frequently made in this iſland of the young tops of heath, mixing two thirds of that plant with one of malt, ſometimes adding hops. The country is bleſt with fine manures; for beſides ſea-wrack, coral, ſhell ſand, rock and pit marle, it poſſeſſes a track of thirty-ſix ſquare miles of limeſtone. What a pity it is, that theſe inexhauſtible ſources of wealth and plenty to this iſland ſhould be wholly neglected!

Numbers of cattle are bred here, and about 1700 are annually exported at the price of 2 *l.* 10 *s* each. The iſland is often overſtocked, and numbers die in *March* for want of fodder. None but milch cows are houſed; for cattle of all other kinds, except the ſaddle horſes, run out during winter.

The air is leſs healthy than that of *Jura*. The epidemical diſtempers are dropſies and cankers, undoubtedly the natural effects of bad food. Here are weaſels, otters, and hares; eagles, falcons, and black and red game; plaice, dabs, dragonet, and other fiſh; and vipers ſwarm in the heath.

The power of faſcination is as ſtrongly believed here, as it was by the ſhepherds of *Italy* in times of old; but here the power of the *evil eye* affects more the milch cows than lambs. If any good houſewife perceives the effects of the malicious on any of her kine, ſhe takes as much milk as ſhe can drain from the enchanted herd, for the witch commonly leaves very little. She then boils it with certain herbs, and adds to them flints and untempered ſteel: ſhe then ſecures the door, and invokes the three ſacred perſons. This puts the witch into ſuch an agony, that ſhe comes nil-

ling

ing-willing to the houſe, begs to be admitted, to obtain relief by touching the powerful pot. The good woman then makes the terms, the witch reſtores the milk to the cattle, and in return is freed from her pains. But ſometimes, to ſave the trouble of theſe charms, (for it may happen that the diſorder may ariſe from another cauſe than an *evil eye)* the trial is made by immerging in milk a certain herb, and, if the cows are ſupernaturally affected, it inſtantly diſtils blood.

We viſited the mines, carried on under the direction of Mr. *Frebairn*, ſince the year 1763. The ore is of lead, much mixed with copper, which occaſions expence and trouble in the ſeparation. The veins riſe to the ſurface, have been worked at intervals for ages, and probably in the time of the *Norwegians*, a nation of miners. The old adventurers worked by trenching, which is apparent every where. The trenches are not above ſix feet deep, and the veins which opened into them, not above five or ſix inches thick, yet, by means of ſome inſtrument, unknown to us at preſent, they ſcooped or picked out the ore with good ſucceſs, following it in that narrow ſpace to the length of four feet.

The veins are of various thickneſs, the ſtrings numerous, conducting to large bodies, but quickly exhauſted. The lead ore is good; the copper yields 33 pounds *per* hundred, and 40 ounces of ſilver from a ton of the metal. The lead ore is melted in an air furnace near *Freeport*, and as much ſold in the pig as, ſince the firſt undertaking by this gentleman, hath brought in 6 or 7000 *l.*

Not far from theſe mines are vaſt ſtrata of that ſpecies of iron called *bog-ore,* of the concreted kind, and beneath that vaſt quantities of vitriolic mundic. On the top of a hill, at ſome little diſtance, are ſome rocks, with great veins of emery running in the midſt, in an horizontal direction, and from one to three feet thick.

A ſmall quantity of quickſilver hath been found in th moors, which ought to encourage a further ſearch.

In ſome parts of this iſland, particularly at *Doun vallan*, are ſcattered ſmall holes, formed in the ground large enough to hold a man in a ſitting poſture. Th top is covered with a broad ſtone, and that with earth Into theſe unhappy fugitives took ſhelter after a de feat, and drawing together ſods, found a temporar concealment from enemies, who, in early times, knev not the giving or receiving of quarter. The incurſion of barbarians are always ſhort, ſo that the fugitive could eaſily ſubſiſt in their earths till the danger wa over. Men were then almoſt in a ſtate of nature How ſtrong was their reſemblance to beaſts of prey The whole ſcenery of this place was unſpeakably ſa vage, and the inhabitants of *Doun-vallan*, and it neighbourhood, ſuitably adapted thereto. Falcon ſcreamed inceſſantly over our heads, and we diſturbe the eagles perched on the precipice.

The iſland of *Oranſay* is three miles long, the ſoutl part low and ſandy, and the reſt high and rocky. I is divided from *Colonſay* by a narrow ſound, dry at lov water. This iſland is a ſingle farm, yielding bear flax, and much potatoes, which are left in their bed the whole winter, covered with ſea-wrack to protec them from the froſt. Sixty milch cows are kept here and in the year 1774, eighty head of cattle were ſolc from the iſland at 3*l.* each. Some butter and cheeſe are alſo exported.

This iſland is rented by Mr. *Mac Neile*, brother tc the proprietor of both iſlands. The rent is not more that 40*l.* a year, yet the farm employs a number o ſervants.

Here are the ruins of an ancient monaſtery, founded, as ſome ſay, by *Columba*, but more probably by one of the *Lords of Iſles*, who fixed here a priory of regular canons of *Auguſtine*, dependent on the abbey of *Holy-*

*roo*

*rood* in *Edinburgh*. The church is 59 feet by 18, and contains the tombs of numbers of the ancient islanders, two of warriors recumbent, seven feet long: a flattery perhaps of the sculptor, to give future ages exalted notions of their prowess. Besides these, are scattered over the floor smaller figures of heroes, priests, and females, the last seemingly of some order; and near them is a figure cut in stone, of full size, apparently an abbess.

The seals are here numerous, and a few are caught in nets placed between these rocks. The great species is taken on *Du-hirtach*, a great rock about a mile round, ten leagues to the west, reported to be the nearest of any to *America*.

We crossed the sound at low water, and entered the island of *Colonsay*, which is 12 miles long, three broad, and full of rocky hills, running transversly, with variety of pretty meandring vales full of grass, and most excellent for pasturage, even the hills having plenty of herbage mixed with the rock. The vallies want inclosures and woods, the common defect of all the *Hebrides*. They yield bear and potatoes: much of the first is used in distillation, to the very starving of the islanders, who are obliged to import meal for their subsistence. About 220 head of cattle are annually exported at 3*l.* each. In 1736, the price was only 1*l.* 5*s*; but the rise commenced two years after the rebellion. Yet even this advance does not enrich the people of this pretty island, for their whole profit is exhausted in the purchase of bread, which their own industry ought to supply.

The soil produces oats and bear, and 40 or 50 tuns of kelp are annually made in both islands; but the poverty of the inhabitants prevents them from using the very means Providence has given them of raising a comfortable subsistence. They have a good soil, plenty of limestone, and sufficient quantity of peat. A sea-

abounding with fish; but their distressed situation disables them from cultivating the one, and taking the other. These two islands contain 8400 acres, of which about 2600 are arable. How inadequate then is the produce of cattle, and how much more so is that of corn! Neither frogs, toads, nor vipers are found here, nor any kind of serpent, except the harmless blind worms

North east from *Isla* lies the *Isle* of *Mull*, 24 miles in length, and near as much in breadth. It lies in the shire of *Argyle*. The air is temperate, cold, and moist, but qualified by fresh breezes from the mountains. This island in general affords good pasturage for cattle of all sorts. They have a great many deer, and abound with wild-fowl, and very fine hawks. Their horses are little, but very sprightly; their black cattle excellent meat. Their corn is barley and oats. It formerly abounded with wood, but most of it is now cut. The heaths, besides pasturage for cattle, afford good fuel for the natives. The bay of *Duart*, on the west-side, is a good anchoring-place. Upon this stands the castle of *Duart*, the seat of the head of the ancient family of *Maclean*, who still retain the property of one half of this island: the other moiety is the property of the duke of *Argyle*. There are two other castles, and several anchoring places about this island. There are some fresh-water lakes in it, which afford trout, eels, &c. Several smaller isles lie about it, and in its bays; some of which are very fruitful, and some impregnable. The bay called *Lochleffan* abounds with herrings and shell-fish. The inhabitants of this isle profess Protestantism, and have two parish-churches, besides several ruinous places, formerly used for devotion. In the sound or bay of *Mull*, betwixt this isle and *Lochaber*, a great ship, called the *Florida*, belonging to the *Spanish Armada*, was lost in the year 1588. Persons in several places have often dived for her,

her, and found good account in the guns, and other valuable effects they have got out of her.

It seems here indispensibly necessary to mention the *Isle* of *Staffa*, which is taken notice of by Mr. *Buchanan*, but in the slightest manner; and among the thousands who have navigated these seas, none have paid the least attention to its grand and striking characteristic, till visited by Mr. *Banks*, in the month of *August*, 1773, and to whom the world is indebted for a particular description of its wonders, of which the following is an extract.

In the sound of *Mull*, says Mr. *Banks*, we came to anchor on the *Morven* side, opposite to a gentleman's house called *Drummen*. The owner of it, Mr. *Macleane*, having learned who we were, very civilly invited us on shore. We accepted his invitation, and arrived at his house, where we met an *English* gentleman, Mr. *Leach*, who no sooner saw us, than he told us, that about nine leagues from us was an island, where, he believed, no one, even in the islands, had been, on which were pillars like those of the *Giant's Causeway*. This was a great object to me, who had wished to have seen the *Causeway* itself, would time have allowed. I therefore resolved to proceed directly; and, accordingly, having put up two days provisions, and my little tent, we put off in the boat about one o'clock for our intended voyage, having ordered the ship to wait for us in *Tobir-mere*, a fine harbour on the *Mull* side.

At nine o'clock, after a tedious passage, having had not a breath of wind, we arrived, under the direction of Mr. *Macleane*'s son and Mr. *Leach*. It was too dark to see any thing, so we carried our tent and baggage near the only house upon the island, and began to cook our suppers, in order to be prepared for the earliest dawn, to enjoy that, which, from the conversation of the gentlemen, we had now been raised to the highest expectations of.

The impatience which every one felt to ſee the wonders we had heard ſo largely deſcribed, prevented our morning's reſt. Every one was up and in motion before the break of day, and, with the firſt light, arrived at the ſouth-weſt part of the iſland, the ſeat of the moſt remarkable pillars; where we no ſooner arrived than we were ſtruck with a ſcene of magnificence which exceeded our expectations, though formed, as we thought, upon the moſt ſanguine expectations. The whole of that end of the iſland is ſupported by ranges of natural pillars, moſtly above fifty feet high, ſtanding in natural colonnades, according as the bays or points of land formed themſelves. Upon a firm baſis of ſolid unformed rock, above theſe, the ſtratum which reaches to the ſoil or ſurface of the iſland, varied in thickneſs, as the iſland itſelf formed into hills or vallies; each hill, which hung over the columns below, forming an ample pediment. Some of theſe were above 60 feet in thickneſs, from the baſe to the point, formed by the ſloping of the hill on each ſide, almoſt into the ſhape of thoſe uſed in architecture.

Compared to this, what are the cathedrals or palaces built by men! mere models or playthings, imitations as diminutive as his works will always be when compared to thoſe of nature. Where is now the boaſt of the architect! Regularity, the only part in which he fancied himſelf to exceed his miſtreſs, Nature, is here found in her poſſeſſion, and here it has been for ages undeſcribed.

With our minds full of ſuch reflection, we proceeded along the ſhore, treading upon another *Giant's Cauſeway*, every ſtone being regularly formed into a certain number of ſides and angles, till, in a ſhort time, we arrived at the mouth of a cave, the moſt magnificent, I ſuppoſe, that has ever been deſcribed by travellers.

The mind can hardly form an idea more magnificent than ſuch a ſpace, ſupported on each ſide by ranges

ranges of colums, and roofed by the bottom of thoſe which have been broken off in order to form it: between the angles of which a yellow ſtalagmitic matter has iſſued, which ſerves to define the angles preciſely, and, at the ſame time vary the colour with a great deal of elegance; and, to render it ſtill more agreeable, the whole is lighted from without: ſo that the fartheſt extremity is very plainly ſeen from without, and the air within being agitated by the flux and reflux of the tide, is perfectly dry and wholſome, free entirely from the damp vapours with which natural caverns in general abound.

We aſked the name of it: "the Cave of *Fiuhn*," ſaid our guide. "What is *Fiuhn?*" ſaid we. "*Fiuhn Mac Coul*, (replied he) whom the tranſlator of *Oſſian's* works has called *Fingal*." How fortunate, that in this cave we ſhould meet with the remembrance of that chief, whoſe exiſtence, as well as that of the whole *epic* poem, is almoſt doubted in *England* *.

* "The *Earſe* language is the rude ſpeech of a barbarous people, who had few thoughts to expreſs, and were content, as they conceived groſsly, to be groſsly underſtood. After what has been lately talked of *Highland* bards, and *Highland* genius, many will ſtartle when they are told, that the *Earſe* never was a written language; that there is not in the world an *Earſe* manuſcript of an hundred years old; and that the ſounds of the *Highlanders* were never expreſſed by letters, till ſome little books of piety were tranſlated, and a metrical verſion of the Pſalms was made by the Synod of *Argyle*. Whoever, therefore, now writes in this language, ſpells according to his own perception of the ſound, and his own idea of the power of the letters. The *Welſh* and the *Iriſh* are cultivated tongues. The *Welſh*, two hundred years ago, inſulted their *Engliſh* neighbours for the inſtability of their orthography; while the *Earſe* merely floated in the breath of the people, and could therefore receive little improvement.

"The *Earſe* has many dialects, and the words uſed in ſome iſlands are not always known on others. In literate nations, though the pronunciation, and ſometimes the words of common ſpeech may differ, as now in *England*, compared with the ſouth of *Scotland*, yet there is a written diction, which pervades all dialects, and is underſtood in every province. But where the whole language is colloquial, he that has only one part, never gets the reſt, as he cannot get it but by change of reſidence.

The little iſland of *Staffa* lies on the weſt coaſt of *Mull*, about three leagues north-eaſt from *Jona*. Its greateſt length is about an *Engliſh* mile, and its breadth about half a one. On the weſt ſide of the iſland is a ſmall bay, where boats generally land; a little to the ſouthward of which the firſt appearance of pillars are to be obſerved. They are ſmall, and, inſtead of being placed upright, lie down on their ſides, each forming a ſegment of a circle. From thence you paſs a ſmall cave, above which, the pillars, now grown a little larger, are inclining in all directions: In one place in particular, a ſmall maſs of them very much reſemble the ribs of a ſhip. From hence, having paſſed the cave, which, if it is not low water, you muſt

" In an unwritten ſpeech, nothing that is not very ſhort is tranſmitted from one generation to another. Few have opportunities of hearing a long compoſition often enough to learn it, or have inclination to repeat it ſo often as is neceſſary to retain it; and what is once forgotten is loſt for ever. I believe there cannot be recovered, in the whole *Earſe* language, five hundred lines, of which there is any evidence to prove them a hundred years old. Yet I hear that the father of *Oſſian* boaſts of two cheſts more of ancient poetry, which he ſuppreſſes, becauſe they are too good for the *Engliſh*.

" I ſuppoſe my opinion of the poems of *Oſſian* is already diſcovered. I believe they never exiſted in any other form than that which we have ſeen. The editor, or author, never could ſhew the original, nor can it be ſhewn by any other. To revenge reaſonable incredulity, by refuſing evidence, is a degree of inſolence with which the world is not yet acquainted, and ſtubborn audacity is the laſt refuge of guilt It would be eaſy to ſhew it if he had it; but whence could it be had? It is too long to be remembered, and the language formerly had nothing written. He has doubtleſs invented names that circulate in popular ſtories, and may have tranſlated ſome wandering ballads, if any can be found; and the names, and ſome of the images being recollected, make an inaccurate auditor imagine, by the help of *Caledonian* bigotry, that he has formerly heard the whole."

We have here given the opinion of Dr. *Johnſon*, (in his *Journey to the Weſtern Iſles of Scotland*, publiſhed in 1775) of the originality of the the poems of *Oſſian*, which has been attacked and defended by different pens. It is, however, but juſtice to obſerve, that Dr. *Blair*'s treatiſe on theſe poems is perhaps the beſt defence hitherto made of their originality, and which, in the opinion of many, proves them, beyond a doubt, to be genuine.

do

do in a boat, you come to the firſt range of pillars, which are ſtill not above half as large as thoſe a little beyond. Over againſt this place is a little iſland, called in *Erſe*, *Boo-ſha-la*, ſeparated from the main by a channel not many fathoms wide. This whole iſland is compoſed of pillars without any ſtratum above them. They are ſtill ſmall, but by much the neateſt formed of any about the iſland.

The main iſland, oppoſite to *Boo-ſha-la*, and farther towards the north-eaſt, is ſupported by ranges of pillars pretty neat, and though not tall, (as they are not uncovered to the baſe) of large diameters. At their feet is an irregular pavement, made by the upper ſides of ſuch as have been broken off, which extend as far under water as the eye can reach. Here the forms of the pillars are apparent: there are of theſe, four, five, ſix, and ſeven ſides; but the numbers of five and ſix are by much the moſt prevalent. The largeſt I met was of ſeven, and was four feet five inches in diameter.

Proceeding further to the north-weſt, you meet with the higheſt ranges of pillars, the magnificent appearance of which is paſt all deſcription. Here they are bare to their very baſis, and the ſtratum below them is alſo viſible.

The ſky growing black towards the afternoon, and the wind freſhening into a gale, attended with rain, we quitted the iſland. The weather diſcouraged us from a chace of ſeals, the pleaſure of which we propoſed to enjoy on the rock *Heiſkyr*, a little to the weſt, where they ſwarm.

The view of *Iona*, as we approached it, was very picturesque: the eaſt ſide, or that which bounds the ſound, exhibited a beautiful variety. An extent of plain, a little elevated above the water, and almoſt covered with the ruins of the ſacred buildings, and with the remains of the old town, is ſtill inhabited. Beyond theſe the iſland riſes into little rocky hills, with narrow

narrow verdant hollows between, (for they merit not the name of vallies) and numerous enough for every recluſe to take his ſolitary walk, undiſturbed by ſociety.

This iſland belongs to the pariſh of *Roſs* in *Mull*, and by ſome writers is called *St. Columbus*. It is three miles long, and one broad; the eaſt-ſide is moſtly flat, the middle riſes into ſmall hills; the weſt ſide is very rude and rocky, and the whole is a ſingular mixture of rock and fertility.

The ſoil is a compound of ſand and comminuted ſea-ſhells, mixed with black loam, and is very favourable to the growth of bear, natural clover, crowsfoot, and daiſies. Oats do not ſucceed here; but flax and potatoes come on very well.

The tenants here *run-rig*, and have the paſturage in common. It ſupports about 108 head of cattle, and about 500 ſheep. There is no heath in this iſland: cattle unuſed to that plant give bloody milk on their eating it, which is the caſe of the cattle of *Jona* tranſported to *Mull*, where that vegetable abounds; but the cure is ſoon effected by giving them plenty of water.

The number of inhabitants is about 150, and are the moſt ſtupid and moſt lazy of all the iſlanders; yet moſt of them boaſt of their deſcent from the companions of *St. Columba*.

A few of the more common birds frequent this iſland; wild geeſe breed here, and the young are often reared and tamed by the natives. The beautiful ſea-bugloſs makes the ſhore gay with its glaucous leaves and purple flowers. The eryngo, or ſea-holly, is frequent, and the fatal belladonna is found here.

The town conſiſts of about fifty houſes, moſtly very mean, thatched with ſtraw of bear, pulled up by the roots, and bound tight on the roof with ropes made of heath. Some of the houſes that lie a little beyond the reſt ſeemed to have been better conſtructed than the

others, and to have been the manſions of the inhabitants when the place was in a flouriſhing ſtate; but at preſent (1774) they are in a very ruinous condition.

We viſited every place in the order they lay from the village. The firſt was the ruins of the nunnery, filled with cannoneſſes of *St. Auguſtine*, and conſecrated to *St. Oran*. They were permitted to live in community for a conſiderable time after the Reformation, and wore a white gown, and above it a rotchet of fine linen.

The church was 58 feet by 20: the roof of the eaſt-end is intire, and is a pretty vault made of very thin ſtones, bound together by four ribs meeting in the center. The floor is covered ſome feet thick with cow-dung, this place being at preſent the common ſhelter for the cattle; and the iſlanders are too lazy to remove this fine manure, the collection of a century, to enrich their grounds.

With much difficulty, by virtue of fair words and a bribe, we prevailed on one of theſe idle fellows to remove a great quantity of this dunghil, and by that means once more expoſe to light the tomb of the laſt prioreſs. Her figure is cut on the face of the ſtone, an angel on each ſide ſupports her head, and above them is a little plate and a comb. The prioreſs employs only one half of the ſurface, the other is filled with the form of the Virgin *Mary*, with a crown and mitre on her head; the child in her arms, and to denote her queen of heaven, a ſun and moon appear above.

We next arrived at *Reilig-ourain*, or the burying-place of *Oran*. It is a vaſt encloſure, a great place of interment for the number of monarchs who were depoſited here, and for the potentates of every iſle, and their lineage; for all were ambitious of lying in this holy ſpot. The place is in a manner filled with grave-ſtones; but ſo overgrown with weeds, eſpecially the common

common butter bur, that very few are at present to be seen.

It may not be amiss here to observe, that *Jona* derives its name from a *Hebrew* word, signifying a dove, in allusion to the name of the great Saint, *Columba*, the founder of its fame. This holy man, instigated by his zeal, left his native country, *Ireland*, in the year 565, with the pious design of preaching the gospel to the *Picts*.

Six miles west from this island lies *Tyre-ty*, eight miles long and three broad. It is reckoned to be the most plentiful of all the islands in the necessaries of human life, abounding with corn, cattle, fish, and and fowl. Here is a fresh-water lake, with an island, and an old castle in it, and an harbour for long-boats, which are used in that country. It formerly belonged to the family of *Maclean*, but now belongs to the duke of *Argyle*. There is one church in this island, called *Sorabi*, whereof the dean of the isles was minister. The people are protestants; they are not very healthy, as the country lies low.

Near this are two islands, called *Kerniberg*, so strong by nature, that a little art would make them impregnable.

About half a league to the north-east lies the island of *Col*, which is computed to be 13 miles in length and three in breadth. Both the ends are the property of the duke of *Argyle*, but the middle belongs to *Maclean*, who is called *Col*, as the only laird. The inhabitants are Protestants: they have a notion here that *Tyre-ty* breeds more women than men, and *Col* more men than women; so that they may people each other without the assistance of their neighbours.

*Col* is not properly rocky; it is rather one continued rock, of a surface much diversified with protuberances, and covered with a thin layer of earth, which is often broken, and discovers the stones. Such a soil

ſoil is not for plants that ſtrike deep roots; and perhaps in the whole iſland (ſays Dr. *Johnſon*) nothing has ever yet grown to the height of a table. The uncultivated parts are cloathed with heath, among which induſtry has interſperſed ſpots of graſs and corn. Young *Col*, who has a very laudable deſire of improving his patrimony, has introduced the culture of turnips, of which he has now (1775) a field, where the whole work was performed by his own hand. His intentions is to provide food for his cattle in the winter. This innovation was conſidered, by *Macſweyn*, as the idle project of a young head heated with *Engliſh* fancies; but he has now found that the turnips will really grow, and that the hungry ſheep and cows will really eat them.

By ſuch acquiſitions as theſe, the *Hebrides* may, in time, riſe above their preſent diſtreſs. Wherever heath will grow, there is reaſon to believe ſomething better may draw nouriſhment; and, by trying the production of other places, plants will be found ſuitable to every ſoil.

*Col* has many lochs, ſome of which have trout and eels, and others have never yet been ſtocked: another proof of the negligence of the iſlanders, who might take fiſh in the inland waters when they cannot go to ſea.

Their quadrupeds are horſes, cows, ſheep, and goats; but they have neither deer, hares, nor rabbits. They have no vermin except rats, which have been lately brought thither by ſea, as to other places; and they are free from ſerpents, frogs, and toads.

On our arrival in the harbour of *Cannay*, on looking around us, each ſhore appeared pleaſing to humanity, being verdant, and covered with hundreds of cattle. Both ſides gave a full idea of plenty, for the verdure was mixed with very little rock and ſcarcely any heath; but a ſhort converſation with the natives ſoon diſpelled this agree-

agreeable error: they were at this time in ſuch want, that numbers had neither bread nor meal for their poor babes. Fiſh and milk were now their whole ſubſiſtence, but the firſt was a precarious relief; for, beſides the uncertainty of ſucceſs, to add to their diſtreſs, their ſtock of fiſh-hooks were almoſt exhauſted, and to ours, that it was not in our power to ſupply them. The ribbands, and other trifles I had brought, would have been inſults to people in diſtreſs. I lamented that my money had been laid out in ſo uſeleſs a manner; for a few dozens of fiſh-hooks, or a few pecks of meal, would have made them happy.

The crops had failed there the laſt year, (1773) but the little corn ſown at preſent had a promiſing aſpect, and the potatoes the beſt I had ſeen; but theſe were not fit for uſe. The iſles, I fear, annually experience a temporary famine, perhaps from improvidence, perhaps from cagerneſs to increaſe their ſtock of cattle, which they can eaſily diſpoſe of to ſatisfy the demands of their landlords, or the oppreſſions of an agent.

The cattle are of a middle ſize, black, long-legged, and have their ſtaring manes from the neck along the back, and up part of the tail. They look well, for, in ſeveral parts of the iſland, they have good warm receſſes to retreat to in winter. About ſixty head of cattle are annually exported. Each couple of milch cows yields, at an average, ſeven ſtones of butter and cheeſe: two thirds of the firſt, and one of the laſt. The cheeſe ſold at 3*s.* 6*d.* a ſtone, and the butter at 8*s.*

Here are very few ſheep, but horſes in abundance. The chief uſe of them in this little diſtrict, is to form an annual cavalcade at *Michaelmas*. Every man in the iſland mounts his horſe, unfurniſhed with ſaddle, and takes behind him either ſome young girl, or his neighbour's wife, and then rides backwards and forwards from the village to a certain croſs, without being able

to

to give any reaſon for the origin of this cuſtom. After the proceſſion is over, they alight at ſome public houſe, where, ſtrange to ſay, the females treat the companions of their ride. When they retire to their houſes an entertainment is prepared with primæval ſimplicity, the chief part of which conſiſts of a great oat-cake, called *Struan-Micheil*, or *St. Michael*'s cake, compoſed of two pecks of meal, and formed like the quadrant of a circle. It is daubed over with milk and eggs, and then placed to harden before the fire.

Matrimony is held in ſuch eſteem here, that an old maid or an old batchelor is ſcarcely known, ſuch firm belief have they in the doctrine of the ape leading diſgrace in the world below; and, in order to avoid that danger, the young men marry at twenty, and the laſſes at ſeventeen. The fair ſex are uſed here with more tenderneſs than common, being employed only in domeſtic affairs, and never forced into the labours of the field. Here are plenty of poultry and eggs.

Great quantities of cod and ling might be here taken, there being a fine ſand-bank between this iſland and the rock of *Heiſker*, and another between *Skie* and *Barra*; but the poverty of the inhabitants prevents their attempting a fiſhery. While I was at *Cambletown*, I enquired about the apparatus neceſſary for this buſineſs, and found that it required a veſſel of 20 tons, which would coſt 200 *l.*; that 600 fathom of long line, 500 hooks, and two *ſtuoy* lines, 80 fathom long, which are placed at each end of the long lines, with buoys at top to mark the place when ſunk, would, altogether, coſt 5 *l.* 5 *s.* and the veſſel muſt be provided with four ſits: ſo that the whole charge of ſuch adventure is very conſiderable, and paſt the ability of theſe poor people.

This iſland is about three miles long, and was the property of the biſhop of the iſles, but, at preſent, is in the poſſeſſion of Mr. *Macdonal*, of *Clan-Ronald*.

His

His father, a reſident agent, has the letting of the lands, to the impoveriſhing and ſtarving of the wretched inhabitants, as he exacts more than they can eaſily pay. It is ſaid, that the factor has, in a manner, baniſhed ſheep, becauſe there is no good market for them: ſo that he does his beſt to deprive the inhabitants of clothing as well as food. At preſent they ſupply themſelves with wool from *Rum*, at the rate of 8 *d.* the pound.

All the clothing is manufactured at home; for the women not only ſpin the wool, but weave the cloth. The men make their own ſhoes, tan the leather with the bark of willow, or the roots of the tormentil, and in defect of wax-thread uſe ſplit thongs. About 20 tons of kelp are made on the ſhores every third year.

The iſlands of *Rum*, *Muck*, and *Egg*, form one pariſh. *Cannay* is inhabited by 220 people, all of whom, except four families, are *Roman* Catholics; but in the whole pariſh there is neither church, manſe, nor ſchool. There is indeed in this iſland a catechiſt, who has 9 *l.* a year from the royal bounty. The miniſter and the popiſh prieſt reſide in *Egg*; but, by reaſon of the turbulent ſeas that divide theſe iſles, are very ſeldom able to attend their flocks. I admire the moderation of their congregations, who attend the preaching of either indifferently as they happen to arrive. As the *Scotch* are œconomiſts in religion, I would recommend to them the practice of one of the little *Swiſs* mixed cantons, who, through mere frugality, kept but one divine, a moderate, honeſt fellow, who, ſteering clear of controverſial points, held forth to the *Calviniſt* flock on one part of the day, and to his *Catholic* on the other. He lived long among them much reſpected, and died lamented.

After having left *Cannay*, and paſſed with a favourable gale through a rolling ſea, we anchored in the iſle of *Rum*, in an open bay, about two miles deep, bounded

bounded by high, black, and barren mountains. At the bottom of this bay is the little village of *Kinloch*, consisting of about a dozen houses, built in a singular manner, with walls very thick and low, with the roofs or thatch reaching a little beyond the inner edge, so that they serve as benches for the inhabitants, whom we found sitting on them in great numbers, expecting our landing with that avidity for news common to the whole country.

We entered that house which had the best aspect, but found it little superior in goodness to those of *Ilay*. This indeed had a chimney and windows, which distinguished it from the others, and denoted the superiority of the owner. The rest knew neither windows nor chimnies; for a little hole on one side gave an exit to the smoke. The fire is made on the floor beneath, and above hangs a rope, with a pot-hook at the end, to hold the vessel that contains their hard fare, a little fish, milk, or potatoes. However, beneath the roof I entered, I found an address and politeness from the owner and his wife that were astonishing: such pretty apologies for the badness of the treat, the curds and milk that were offered, which were tendered to us with as much readiness and good-will, as by any of *Homer*'s dames, celebrated by him in his *Odyssey* for their hospitality!

*Rum* is the property of Mr. *Macleane* of *Cal*, a landlord mentioned by the natives with much affection. It is about 12 miles long, and 6 broad. The island is one great mountain, divided into several points, the highest of which is called *Aisgobhall*. About this bay, on the east-side, the land slopes towards the water; but on the south west it forms precipices of a stupendous height. The surface of the island is in a manner covered with heath, and in a state of nature. There is very little arable land, excepting about the nine little hamlets that the natives have grouped in different

different places, near which the corn is ſown in diminutive patches, for the tenants here *run-rig* as in *Cannay*. The greateſt farmer holds 5*l*. 12*s*. a year, and pays his rent in money. The whole rent of the iſland is about 110*l*.

The little corn and potatoes they raiſe is very good; but ſo ſmall is the quantity of bear and oats, that there is not a fourth part produced neceſſary to ſupply their annual wants; all the ſubſiſtence the poor people have beſides is curds, milk, and fiſh. They are a well-made race, but carry famine in their aſpect; and are often a whole ſummer without a grain in the iſland, which they regret not on their own account, but for the ſake of their poor babes. In the preſent management of the iſland, there is no proſpect of any improvement.

A number of black cattle is ſold, at 30 or 40*s*. *per* head, to graziers who come annually from *Skie*, and other places. The mutton here is ſmall, but the moſt delicate in our dominions, if the goodneſs of our appetites did not pervert our judgments. The purchaſe of a fat ſheep was 4*s*. 6*d*. of theſe the natives kill a few, and alſo of cows, to ſalt for winter proviſions. No hay is made in this iſland, nor any ſort of provender for winter proviſion; ſo that the domeſtic animals ſupport themſelves, as well as they can, on ſpots of graſs preſerved for that purpoſe. A very few poultry are reared here, on account of the ſcarcity of grain.

No wild quadrupeds are found on this iſland, excepting ſtags. Theſe animals once abounded here, but they are now reduced to eighty by the eagles, who not only kill the fawns, but the old deer alſo, ſeizing them between the horns, and terrifying them till they fall down ſome precipice, and become their prey.

Here are only the ruins of a church in this iſland, ſo that the miniſter is obliged to preach, the few times he

he viſits his congregation, in the open air. The attention of our popiſh anceſtors in this article delivers down great reproach on the negligence of their informed deſcendents: the one leaving not even the moſt diſtant and ſavage part of our dominions without a place of worſhip; the other ſuffering the natives to want both inſtructor and temple.

*Muck* lies ſouth-weſt of *Rum*, is about four miles in circumference, fruitful in corn and graſs, ſurrounded with rocks, and noted for good hawks.

*Egg* lies not far from *Coll*, is three miles in length, and a mile and a half in breadth, and the whole pretty good for paſturage and cultivation. On the ſouth end of it is a mountain, and on the top of that an high rock, of about 150 paces in circumference, with a freſh water pool in the middle of it: there is only one paſs up to it; ſo that it is a natural fort. On the ſouth-weſt ſide of the iſle is a cave, capable of containing ſome hundreds of people; and there are ſeveral medicinal wells in this iſland.

The iſland of *Skie* is the largeſt of the *Hebrides*, being above ſixty meaſured miles long, but of an unequal breadth, by reaſon of the numbers of lochs that penetrate far on both ſides. The modern name of this iſland is of *Norwegian* origin, derived from *ſkie*, a miſt; and from the clouds, which almoſt conſtantly hang on the tops of its hills, was ſtiled *Ealand Skinnach*, or the Cloudy Iſland. No epithet could better ſuit the place; for, except in the ſummer ſeaſon, there is ſcarcely a week of fair weather: the ſummers themſelves are generally wet, and ſeldom warm. The weſterly wind blows here more regularly than any other, and arriving charged with the vapours from the vaſt *Atlantic*, never fails to daſh the clouds it waſts on the lofty ſummits of the hills of *Cuchullin*, and their contents deluge the iſland in a manner unknown in other places. What is properly called the rainy ſeaſon,

ſon, commences in *Auguſt*. The rains begin with moderate winds, which grow ſtronger and ſtronger till the autumnal equinox, when they rage with incredible fury.

The huſbandman then ſighs over the ruins of his vernal labours, ſees his crop feel the injuries of climate, ſome laid proſtrate, and the more ripe corn ſhed by the violence of the elements. The poor foreſee famine and conſequential diſeaſe, and agonize over thoſe diſtreſſes which inability deprive them of the power of preventing. The nearer calls of family and children naturally firſt excite their attention: to maintain and educate are all their hopes; for that of accumulating wealth is beyond their expectation. Thus the poor are left to the care of Providence: they prowl like other animals along the ſhore to pick up limpets and other ſhell-fiſh, the caſual repaſts of hundreds, during part of the year, in theſe unhappy iſlands. Hundreds thus annually drag through the ſeaſon a wretched life; and numbers unknown, in all parts of the weſtern iſlands, fall beneath the preſſure, ſome of hunger, more of the putrid fever, the epidemic of the coaſts, originating from unwholeſome food, the dire effects of neceſſity. Moral and innocent victims! who exult in the change, firſt finding that place, "where the wicked ceaſe from troubling, and the weary are at reſt."

The farmer labours to remedy his diſtreſs to the beſt of his power, but the wetneſs of the land, late in the ſpring, prevents him from putting into the ground the early ſeed of future crops, bear and ſmall oats, of which the laſt are fitteſt for the climate, ſince they bear the fury of the winds better than other grain, and require leſs manure, of which there is a deficiency in this iſland. Poverty prevents him from making experiments in rural œconomy: the ill ſucceſs of a few made by the more opulent, determines him to follow

the old track, as attended with more certainty, unwilling, like the dog in the fable, to graſp at the ſhadow, and loſe the ſubſtance, even poor as it is.

The produce of the crops very rarely are in any degree proportioned to the wants of the inhabitants. Golden ſeaſons have happened, when they have had ſuperfluity; but the years of famine are as ten to one. The helps of the common years are potatoes.

The poorer tenants, who have no winter parks, are under the neceſſity of keeping the cattle under the ſame roof with themſelves during the nights, and are often obliged to keep them alive with the meal deſigned for their families. The cows are often forced, through want of other food, to have recourſe to the ſhores, and feed on the ſea-plants at low water. Theſe creatures, merely by inſtinct, at ebb of tide, haſten from the moors, down to the ſea-ſhore, though they are not within ſight of it.

Cattle is at preſent the only trade of the iſland, of which about four thouſand are annually ſold, from 2 *l.* to 3 *l.* a head. About 250 horſes are alſo purchaſed from hence every year. Here are no ſheep but what are kept for home conſumption, or for the wool for the cloathing of the inhabitants. Hogs are not yet introduced here, they having no proper food for them. They make about 300 tons of kelp annually; but it is thought not to anſwer, as it robs the land of ſo much manure.

At *Struan*, in this iſland, is a beautiful *Daniſh* fort on the top of a rock, formed with excellent maſonry, the figure of which, as uſual, is circular. The diameter, from outſide to outſide, is ſixty feet, and that of the inſide 42. Within are the veſtiges of five apartments, one in the center, and four round that. The walls are 18 feet high, and the entrance ſix, covered with great ſtones.

About a furlong north-weſt of this, is another large rock, precipitous on all ſides but one. On that is the ruin of a very thick wall, and the traces of a dyke quite round, even on the inacceſſible parts; between which and the wall is a large area. This ſeems to have been built without regularity, yet probably belonged to the ſame nation. Each ſeems deſigned to cover an aſſemblage of people, who lived beneath their protection in an hoſtile country; for under both are remains of numbers of ſmall buildings with regular entrances. The laſt incloſure is ſuppoſed to have been deſigned for the ſecurity of the cattle, of which theſe freebooters had robbed the natives.

*Dun-vegan* is the ſeat of Mr. *Macleod*, a gentleman deſcended from one of the *Norwegian* viceroys, governors of the iſles while they bore a foreign yoke; but the antiquity of his deſcent is an accident that would convey little honour to him, had he not a much more ſubſtantial claim: for to all the mildneſs of human nature, uſually concomitant with his early age, is added the ſenſe and firmneſs of a more advanced life. He feels for the diſtreſſes of his people, and, inſenſible of his own, with uncommon diſintereſtedneſs, has relieved his tenants from their oppreſſive rents: he has received, inſtead of golden traſh, the treaſures of warm affections and unfeigned prayers. He will ſoon experience the good effects of his generoſity: gratitude, the reſult of that ſenſibility, ſtill exiſting among thoſe accuſtomed to a feudal government, will ſhew itſelf in more than empty words; and, in time, they will not fail to exert every nerve to give his virtue the reward it merits.

The caſtle of *Dun-vegan* is ſituated on a high rock, over a loch of the ſame name, a branch of loch *Falaſt*. Part is modernized, but the greater portion is ancient. The oldeſt is a ſquare tower, which, with a wall round the edge of the rock, was the original

ſtrength of the place. Adjacent is a village and the poſt-office, for, from hence, a packet-boat, ſupported by ſubſcription, ſails every fortnight for the *Long Iſland*.

*Sota-Britil* lies a quarter of a mile ſouth of *Skie*, is five miles in circumference, full of bogs, and fitter for paſturage than cultivation. On the weſt-ſide it is covered with wood. The coaſts of this iſland abound with cod and ling.

On the north-ſide of *Skie* lies *Scalpa*, five miles in circumference. It has wood in ſeveral parts of it, and is fruitful in corn and graſs.

A little farther north lies *Raarſay*, nine miles long, and three broad. It has much wood, and is fitter for paſture than cultivation. On the eaſt-ſide of it is a ſpring, which runs down from a rock, and petrifies into a fine white lime, of which it yields great quantities. Here is alſo a quarry of good ſtone. On the weſt-ſide is abundance of caves, where people lodge, who go thither in ſummer upon the account of fiſhing or grazing of cattle. There are ſeveral forts in this iſland, ſome of which are naturally very ſtrong. The proprietor is a cadet of the family of *Macleod*, and is much reſpected by the inhabitants.

A quarter of a mile farther north, lies *Rona*, three miles in length. It is fruitful in paſturage; and the rocks about it are of hectic ſtone.

*Alſvig* lies on the north-weſt corner of *Skie*, is two miles in circumference, fruitful in corn and graſs, and noted for the vaſt ſhoals of herrings about it, which ſometimes entangle the fiſhing-boats.

*Fladda*, two leagues diſtant, is but two miles in compaſs, but much noted for its fiſhing of all ſorts, and for large whales, which purſue the fiſh on the coaſt of it. The ſea-fowl, called coulternebs, are very numerous here; and a great flock of plovers come hither from *Skie*, in the beginning of *September*, and return again in *April*. There are ſeveral rocks about

this iſland, particularly one, called *The Round Table*, about half a mile in circumference, with a freſh-water ſpring, which makes an impregnable fort, there being only one way to climb up to it, by one man at a time. The natives of *Skie*, and the neighbouring iſlands, have a peculiar way of curing the diſtempers which are incident to them, by ſimples of their own product, wherein they are ſucceſsful to a miracle: they have alſo ſeveral medicinal wells.

Sixty miles ſouth weſt from *Skie* lie nine iſlands, the chief of which is *Vaterſa*, which, beſides many other conveniencies, has a large harbour, capable of receiving the largeſt ſhips, where, at ſtated times, great numbers of fiſhermen meet from the neighbouring countries.

Two miles from *Vaterſa* lies *Barra*, ſeven miles long, and three broad, called ſo from St. *Bar*, the tutelar ſaint. It is fruitful in corn, and noted for its cod-fiſhing. The ſea enters this iſland at a ſmall channel, and afterwards enlarges itſelf into a round bay, in which is an iſland, with a very ſtrong caſtle. It has a good harbour on the north-eaſt ſide, where is plenty of fiſh; and the rivulets on the eaſt-ſide abound with ſalmon.

About a quarter of a mile ſouth from *Barra* lies *Kiſmul*, the ſeat of *Mac Neil* of *Barra*, which is encompaſſed with a ſtone wall two ſtories high; within which there is a tower, a hall, a magazine, and other houſes. They have a church in this iſland, and a chapel, where the *Mac Neils* are buried. The natives are papiſts, and generally very ignorant and ſuperſtitious.

Here are ſeveral other leſs iſlands belonging to *Mac Neil*; ſome of them fruitful enough in corn and graſs, others left for paſturage, and ſome of them remarkable for fiſhing of ling and cod. The inhabitants are very healthy and hoſpitable: they have abundance of ſea-fowl;

fowl; and, when they kill any of them for uſe, they ſalt them with the aſhes of burnt ſea-ware, which preſerves them from putrefaction. *Mac Neil* holds his lands of Sir *Alexander Macdonald*, of *Slate*, to whom he pays 40 *l. Scots per annum*, and an hawk, if required; and was obliged to furniſh him with a certain number of men on extraordinary occaſions.

Betwixt *Barra* and *Uiſt* lie 14 ſmall iſlands, not very conſiderable.

A little north of *Barra* lies *South-uiſt*, 21 miles long, and in ſome places three, and in others four miles broad. The eaſt-ſide is mountainous, but the weſt plain and arable. The iſland abounds with freſh-water lakes, which have plenty of fowl and fiſh, particularly trouts and eels. In ſeveral of them are iſlands with forts. There is one lake three miles long, into which the ſea has made its way, though the people did all they could to hinder it. The inhabitants are healthy: one man lately lived 130 years, and retained his underſtanding. The *Iriſh* tongue is here ſpoken in great perfection. The *Macdonalds*, deſcended from the ancient kings of theſe iſlands, are proprietors, and, with the inhabitants, profeſs the popiſh religion. The ſoil is generally ſandy, but yields a good produce of barley, oats, and rye.

Betwixt this iſland and *North-uiſt*, two miles north, lies *Benbecula*. The ground is all plain and ſandy betwixt them, except two little channels, about knee-deep at a tide of ebb; but the whole is navigable by boats at a tide of flood; and there lie ſeveral ſmall iſlands on the eaſt of theſe channels. *Benbecula* is three miles long, and three broad. It has a bay on the eaſt ſide for ſmall veſſels, where herrings are ſometimes taken. The eaſt part of this iſland is arable: it has ſeveral freſh-water lakes well ſtored with fiſh and fowl, and ſome ſmall forts upon the iſlands in

thoſe lakes. The natives are papiſts, and the proprietor is one of the *Macdonalds*.

A little north of this iſland lies *North-uiſt*, belonging to Sir *Alexander Macdonald*, nine miles long, and about 30 in circumference. It is fitter for paſturage than cultivation on the eaſt part, where it is mountainous; but the weſt-ſide is plain and arable, and where it is not ploughed, is covered with clover, daiſy, and variety of other plants, very pleaſant to the ſight, and of a fragrant ſmell; and affords good paſturage. The grain here is barley, oats, and rye, which yields from ten to thirty-fold; and there is no doubt, but wheat would grow here very well. This iſland has ſeveral bays on the eaſt ſide, where ſhips may ride; the chief of which are *Loch-eport*, *Loch-roha*, and *Loch-maddes*; the latter is capable of containing hundreds of veſſels of the largeſt ſize: 400 veſſels have been laden with herrings there in a ſeaſon. Cod, ling, and all ſorts of fiſh that frequent the weſtern ſeas, are to be found here. There is a ſmall iſland in this bay, upon which a magazine was erected for carrying on a fiſhery in the reign of king *Charles* I. There is ſuch a number of freſh-water lakes in this iſland, as can hardly be believed; they are generally well ſtored with trouts and eels, and, which is more ſtrange, with cod, ling, and other ſea-fiſh, brought into them by the ſpring-tides. Theſe lakes have many ſmall iſlands, which abound with variety of land and ſea-fowl; and ſome of them have iſlands, with forts: it has alſo ſeveral rivers, which afford ſalmon, and ſome of them ſpeckled, with large ſcales. The inhabitants are Proteſtants.

There are ſeveral other leſs iſlands, which lie on both ſides of *North-uiſt*, the moſt remarkable of which is *Eouſmil*, on the weſt, a rock about a quarter of a mile in circumference, noted for its ſeal-fiſhing about

the

the end of *October*, where 320 were once taken at a time.

Three leagues and an half farther weſt lie nine or ten more rocks, which abound with ſea-fowl, and great numbers of ſeals.

A little farther north lies *Borera*, four miles round: it has a freſh-water lake, well ſtored with large eels. This iſland affords the largeſt and beſt ſort of dulſe. It is poſſeſſed by the family of *Maclean*.

Half a league ſouth from this lies *Lingay*, which furniſhes the neighbouring iſlands with peat for fuel. It has abundance of black cattle, that make excellent meat; the natives ſalt it in the hides, which, they ſay, preſerves it, and makes it taſte better, than when ſalted in caſks. This iſland abounds alſo with deer, ſea and land-fowl of all ſorts; among the reſt, with hawks, eagles, and ſwans. The inhabitants of *South* and *North-uiſt* are generally well proportioned and healthy, and many of them live to a great age: they are very hoſpitable and kind to ſtrangers.

The iſle of *Lewes* derives its name from the *Iriſh* word *Leog*, ſignifying *a lake*, with which this iſland abounds: it is by the iſlanders commonly called *The Long Iſland*. It is near 100 miles from north to ſouth, and from 13 to 14 in breadth. It is reckoned part of the ſhire of *Roſs*; but the iſle of *Lewes*, properly ſo called, is but 36 miles in length, and 10 or 12 broad; and belonged to the late earl of *Seaforth*. It reaches from the north of *Bowling-head* to the ſouth of *Haſſineſs*. The ſouthern part is named *Harries*. The air is temperately cold and moiſt, and the natives commonly uſe a doſe of uſquebaugh for a corrective. The iſland is healthy, eſpecially in the middle, from ſouth and north: it is arable on the weſt-ſide for about 16 miles on the coaſt; and is likewiſe plain and arable in ſeveral places in the eaſt. It is fruitful in corn, and yields a good increaſe; their common grain is barley,

oats, and rye; and they have alſo flax and hemp. There are ſeveral convenient bays and harbours here, particularly *Loch-ſtornway* on the eaſt-ſide, in the middle of the iſland, on the ſide of which ſtands a neat regular town, called *Stornoway*, where are to be ſeen the ruins of a caſtle, ſaid to be built by *Oliver Cromwell*; the *Birkin Iſland*, ſeven miles ſouthward; *Locholmkil*, three miles farther ſouth; *Lochſefort* and *Lochcarlvay*, 24 miles ſouth weſt. This bay is remarkable for great numbers of cod, ling, and whales, which frequent it; and all the bays and coaſts abound with cod, ling, herring, and all other ſorts of fiſh taken in the weſtern ſeas, beſides plenty of ſhell-fiſh of all ſorts, in ſuch vaſt numbers, that the inhabitants are not able to conſume them. There are ſeveral extraordinary ſprings and fountains in this iſland, and abundance of caves on the coaſts, which otters, ſeals, and fowl, frequent in great numbers. That obeliſk (if I may call it ſo) in the pariſh of *Barwas*, in the iſland of *Lewes*, called *The Thruſhel-ſtone*, is very remarkable; being not only above 20 feet high, but likewiſe almoſt as much in breadth, which no other comes near. The *Dun*, or fortification, built on an eminence in St. *Kilda*, which is an old fort, is about 18 leagues diſtant from *North-uiſt*, and 20 from the middle of *Lewes* or *Harries*, to be ſeen only in a very clear day, like a bluiſh miſt; but a large fire there would be as viſible at night, as the aſcending ſmoke by day. In this ſmall iſle (where are many ſuch *Duns*), north of the village of *Brago*, is a round fort, compoſed of huge ſtones, three ſtories high: that is, it has three hollow paſſages, one over another, within a prodigious thick wall quite round the fort, with many windows and ſtairs.

Here alſo, at the village of *Claſſerniſs*, is a *Druidical* temple extremely remarkable. The circle conſiſts of 12 obeliſks, about ſeven feet high each, and diſtant from each other ſix feet. In the center ſtands a ſtone

13 feet

13 feet high, in the perfect ſhape of the rudder of a ſhip. Directly ſouth from the circle ſtand four obeliſks running out in a line, another ſuch line due eaſt, and a third to the weſt: the number and diſtances of theſe ſtones being in theſe wings the ſame: ſo that this temple, the moſt entire that can be, is at the ſame time both round and winged. But to the north reach (by way of avenue) two ſtrait ranges of obeliſks, of the ſame bigneſs and diſtances with thoſe of the circle; yet the ranges themſelves are eight feet diſtant each, conſiſting of 19 ſtones, the 39th being in the entrance of the avenue. This temple ſtands aſtronomically, denoting the 12 ſigns of the zodiac, and the four principal winds, ſubdivided each into four others: by which, and the 19 ſtones on each ſide of the avenue, repreſenting the cycle of 19 years, it appears to have been dedicated principally to the ſun, but ſubordinately to the ſeaſons, and the elements, particularly to the ſea, and the winds, as is manifeſt by the rudder in the middle.

This iſland abounds with cows, horſes, ſheep, goats, and hogs; the black cattle are ſmall, but very prolific, and prove excellent meat: the horſes are likewiſe ſmaller than thoſe on the continent, but as ſerviceable for all domeſtic uſes, and live very hard, having little to feed upon in the ſpring but ſea-ware. The inhabitants are well-proportioned, and in general healthy and ſtrong, and of a ſanguine complexion; they are very quick of apprehenſion, and lovers of poeſy and muſic: they are dextrous in ſwimming, vaulting, and archery, and make ſtout able ſeamen.

In a little iſland near the greater one of *Lewes*, was a couple of eagles, which would never ſuffer any other of the kind to continue in the place: driving away their own young ones, as ſoon as they were able to fly. The natives ſaid, that thoſe eagles were ſo careful of their habitation, that they never killed any ſheep

or lamb in the island, though the bones of lambs, fawns, and wild-fowl, were frequently found in and about their nests: so that they made their prey in the opposite islands, the nearest of which is a league distant.

There are many other less islands, which lie round this; the chief of which are, *Grave*, in the mouth of *Lochcarlway*, an high rock, half a mile in compass, affording good pasturage, and naturally a strong fort: the two *Berneras*, one two miles, and the other four miles long, and four miles broad; both fruitful in corn and grass.

Near *Carlway-bay* lie four small islands, which belong to the inhabitants of *Lewes*, who go thither every summer, and bring from thence great store of fowls, eggs, down, feathers, and quills: one of them is called the *Island of Pygmies*, because many little bones, resembling those of men, are digged out of the ground there.

Twenty leagues from the point of *Ness*, in *Lewes*, lies *Rona*, a mile long, and half a mile broad. It has an hill on the west part, which makes it visible from *Lewes* in the summer time. It was inhabited by about five families, who had the island, and the fishery about it, divided among them, and were very exact and nice in their properties; and, when their number increased, the supernumeraries were sent to their landlord in *Lewes*, who once a year sends the minister of his parish, and a servant, to visit them, and bring his rents, which are paid in barley-meal, sewed up in skins, sea fowl, and some fish, &c. They have a chapel dedicated to St. *Ronan*, in which they repeat the Lord's prayer, creed, and ten commandments, every Lord's-day. *Buchanan* says, that the inhabitants were, in his opinion, the only people in the world who never wanted any thing, and were satisfied with their condition, having plenty of all that they desired; being

being equally ignorant of luxury and avarice, and poſſeſſing, through their freedom from vices, that innocence and tranquillity of mind, to which others can ſcarcely attain by great labour, and with the help of the beſt inſtructions. Mr. *Martin* affirms, in his *Deſcription of the Weſtern Iſlands*, that the ancient race of poor people was all deſtroyed about 40 years before in the following manner: firſt, a ſwarm of rats, none knows how, came into the iſland, and eat up all their corn: in the next place, ſome ſeamen landed, and robbed them of what proviſions they had left. By this means they all died before the uſual time of the arrival of the boat from *Lewes*; upon which another colony was ſent thither.

Four leagues eaſt from *Rona* lies *Souliſker*, a rock, a quarter of a mile in circumference, which abounds with vaſt numbers of ſea-fowl, particularly *Solan* geeſe. On this rock there builds one fowl, not found elſewhere, called *colk*; it is leſs than a gooſe, and all covered with down, but of different colours, which it caſts when it hatches; it has a tuft on its head reſembling that of a peacock, and a train longer than that of an houſe-cock. There were formerly 24 churches in *Lewes* and *Harries*, and the iſlands belonging to them; but, to our ſhame may it be ſaid, as papiſts were proſecuted or diſcouraged, profaneneſs gained ground of ſuperſtition, and one ſort of ignorance ſucceeded another; for, few or no miniſters being ſent with ſuitable proviſion and encouragement, places of religious worſhip became ruinous, and the ſervice of God, and the edification of the people, very much neglected; ſo that ſeveral pariſhes in the *Highlands* and iſles, at preſent, are 20, 30, or near 40 miles long, and very often without any miniſter at all.

That part which is called *Harries*, produces the ſame ſorts of corn, but with a greater increaſe than *Lewes*. The weſt-ſide is for the moſt part arable on

the coaſt. It has a noble harbour called *Scalpa*, a mile and an half long, and a mile broad, and there are two other harbours within three leagues of it, which abound with oyſters and other ſhell fiſh. They have excellent ſprings here, ſome of which are medicinal; one particularly near *Marvag* is good for reſtoring a loſt appetite; and one near *Borve*, good againſt the colic and gravel. There are ſeveral caves on the mountains, and on each ſide of the coaſt, and in the middle of an high rock, capable of holding 50 men; which has two wells, and but a narrow paſs to it by climbing up the rock; ſo that in time of war it is an impregnable fort. There are likewiſe ſeveral ancient forts in this iſland. The hills and mountains abound with deer, which none are allowed to hunt without leave from *Macleod* the proprietor. Metricks, a four-footed creature, about the ſize of a large cat, are pretty numerous here; their ſkins are very fine, of a brown colour, and make good fur; and, it is ſaid, the dung of this animal yields a ſcent like muſk. There are abundance of otters and ſeals here, great plenty of land and ſea-fowl, and among others, eagles, and very good hawks. The inhabitants both of *Lewes* and *Harries* are Proteſtants.

There are other iſlands of ſmall extent belonging to the *Harries*, the chief of which are—*Bernera*, two leagues to the ſouth: it is five miles in circumference, very fruitful in barley and rye, and yields ſometimes from 20 to 30 fold. There are two chapels in this iſland.

Half a league from thence to the weſtward lies *Pabbay*, three miles in circumference, and fruitful in corn and graſs: it has alſo two chapels.

Half a league to the north lies *Sellay*, a mile in circumference; it yields extraordinary paſture for ſheep, which it fattens very ſoon, and thoſe bred there have very large horns.

*Taranſay*, a league farther north, is three miles round, fruitful in corn and graſs, and yields much yellow talc.

There are ſeveral other iſlands in the neighbourhood, of two or three miles in circumference each, all tolerably fruitful in corn and paſturage; particularly *Hermatra*, where a magazine for the fiſhery was erected in the reign of king *Charles* I.

Eighteen leagues weſt from *Northuiſt*, and 20 from *Harries*, lies the iſland called *St. Kilda*, or *Hirta*. As this *Hirta* is the moſt north-weſt, ſo *Dow Hirta* is the moſt ſouth-weſt of all the *Scots* iſlands. The firſt, properly called *St. Kilda*, is two miles long, and one broad, faced round with a ſteep rock, except at the bay on the ſouth-eaſt, where veſſels enter. The land riſes high in the middle, and there are ſeveral fountains of good water on each ſide the iſland. Their grain is oats and barley, the latter accounted the largeſt in the Weſtern Iſles. The inhabitants are about 200 in number, very well proportioned and comely: they are Proteſtants, and very zealous, according to their knowledge, which is but ſmall, for want of inſtruction. They are very regular and juſt in their converſation, and ſtrangers to luxury and exceſs; being ignorant of the uſe of money. They have a chapel, where they aſſemble on the Lord's-day, to hear the Lord's-prayer, creed, and ten-commandments, and neither work themſelves, nor will allow any ſtranger to work, on that day. It belongs to the laird of *Macleod*, the chief of that ancient clan, who commonly makes ſome cadet of his family ſteward of this iſland, to receive his rents, which are paid in fiſh, fowl, feathers, wool, butter, cheeſe, cattle, and corn: and the ſteward's deputy is, in his abſence, the chief man of the iſland; and generally, except when a miniſter is ſent thither from *Harries*, baptizes and marries. They have an altar and crucifix in their chapel,

chapel, which have continued there since the time of popery; and, though they pay no worship to the crucifix, yet they swear decisive oaths, by laying their hands upon it, and take the marriage-oath in the same manner. Not long ago an illiterate fellow, one of the natives, imposed upon their ignorance, by pretending that St. *John the Baptist*, and the *Virgin Mary*, had appeared to him, and taught him sermons, prayers, and hymns; the latter, he alleged, were effectual to secure women against miscarriage; and his price for teaching them was a sheep. He told them of a little hill, where St. *John* and the *Virgin* appeared to him; and made them believe, that, if any of their black cattle, or sheep, came near to taste the grass of that hill, they must immediately be killed and eaten; and it was necessary, that he himself should always partake of the treat. He was discovered at last by his lewd attempts upon several women; and being, by *Macleod*'s order, transported from hence to *Harries*, he made public confession of his imposture in several churches, and seemed to be very penitent; but was not allowed to return any more. Their houses are low, built of stone, and a cement of dry earth, and covered with turf thatched over with straw. They make their beds in the walls of their houses, and lie commonly on straw, though they have great plenty of feathers and down. They live altogether in a little village, on the east-side of the island, in good harmony; are very exact and nice in their several properties, and allow no encroachment upon one another; nor will they admit of it from their landlord, or his steward; but pay exactly what they agree for. The island is naturally strong, and, with a little art, might be made impregnable. There is an old fort at the south-end of the bay.

In the island of *St. Kilda* is the house of a *druidess*, built all of stone, without lime, mortar, or earth, to cement

cement it: it is alſo arched, and of a conic figure, but open at the top, and a fire-place in the middle of the floor. It cannot contain above nine perſons to ſit eaſy by each other. From the ſide of the wall go off three low vaults, ſeparated from each other by pillars, and capable of containing five perſons a-piece.

They have two other iſlands, which belong to them; one called *Soa*, about half a mile from the weſt-ſide of *St. Kilda*, a mile in circumference, and very high and ſteep all round.

The other is called *Borera*, lies about two miles north of *St. Kilda*, is about a mile in circumference, and moſt of it ſurrounded with an high rock. All three afford good paſturage, and abound with prodigious numbers of ſea-fowl from *March* till *September*. They eat the *Solan* geeſe-eggs raw, and ſay they are good pectorals. They have another bird here, called *fulmar*, about the ſize of a moor-hen; it picks its food out of live whales, and other fiſhes. When any one approaches them, they ſpout out pure oil from their bills, which the natives have a way to catch, when they ſurpriſe the fowl; and make uſe of it for their lamps, and likewiſe as a remedy againſt rheumatic pains, aches, and other diſtempers. Both ſexes have a genius for poeſy, are very hoſpitable to ſtrangers, and charitable to their own poor; for whoſe maintenance they all contribute in proportion. They have but one boat belonging to the iſland, in which every man has a ſhare proportionable to the rent he pays. The men are generally ſtrong, ſtout rowers, and will tug a long time at the oar without intermiſſion. They uſe no compaſs, but take their meaſure from the ſun, moon, or ſtars, and chiefly from the courſes of the flocks of the ſea-fowl, becauſe they know very well to what rocks or iſlands they reſort. They are excellent at climbing of rocks, being accuſtomed to it from their infancy, in order to catch

the

the fowl which build on them. They have two ropes, which belong to them in common, for climbing the rocks; they are 24 fathom in length each, and covered with cows hides salted, to prevent their being cut by the rocks. The men climb by turns, and bring home some thousands of eggs and fowls at a time. They also make gins of horse-hair, for catching the fowl: yet sometimes they lose their lives by climbing. The richest man in the island has not above 8 cows, 80 sheep, and two or three horses. They have no money, but barter with one another for what they want.

I shall conclude this description of the Western Islands with an extract from Mr. *Toland*'s Specimen of the History of the Druids; where he treats in general of the properties of all these isles, whither, it seems, he had intended to have travelled, in order to perfect his history, and rescue many valuable pieces of antiquity from oblivion.

"It is certain, says that gentleman, no country abounds more with the necessaries of life, and at less labour or charge, than the *Hebrides*. In the first place, there is known to be, in those islands, a prodigious plenty of flesh and fish. Their cattle of all sorts (as cows, sheep, goats, and hogs) are exceeding numerous and prolific; small indeed of size (as are likewise their horses) but of a sweet and delicious taste; so are their deer, which freely range in herds on the mountains. No place can compare with this for tame and wild fowl, there being of the latter no where in the world a greater diversity, many sorts of them extremely beautiful, and rare, or utterly unknown elsewhere. The like may be said of their various amphibious animals. Numberless are their fountains and springs, rivulets, rivers, and lakes, very wholsome in their waters, and every where superabounding with fish, especially the most delicate,

as

as trout and ſalmon: nor is it by herrings alone, that all *Europe* knows no ſeas to be better ſtored, nor with more kinds, from the ſhrimp to the whale; as no harbours or bays are ſuperior, whether regard be had to number or commodiouſneſs. Add to this their variety of excellent roots and plants, particularly thoſe of marine growth, every one of them ſerving for food or phyſic. Their paſtures are ſo kindly, that they might live on milk alone, with that inconceivable quantity of eggs they yearly gather off the deſart rocks and iſlets.

"*Lewes* is very fruitful; and, though barley, oats, and rye, be the only grain ſown there at preſent, yet the ground, both in that, and moſt of the other iſlands, is fit to bear wheat, and conſequently legumes of all ſorts. It is truly amazing they have any crop at all, conſidering how unſkilful they are in agriculture, how deſtitute of the proper inſtruments to till the ground, and that they ſcarce uſe any other manure but ſea-wreck or tangles. From the ignorance of the inhabitants in theſe reſpects, as alſo in planting, incloſing, and draining, many fruitful ſpots lie uncultivated: but they are abundantly ſupplied with choice eatables, and the moſt nouriſhing ſhell-fiſh.

"It is evident that theſe iſlands are capable of great improvement, as they abound in many curioſities, eſpecially in ſubjects of philoſophical obſervation. Nor is it leſs plain, by the many ancient monuments remaining among them, and the marks of the plough reaching to the very tops of the mountains (which the artleſs inhabitants think incapable of culture), that in remote ages they were in a far more flouriſhing condition than at preſent. The ruins of ſpacious houſes, and the numerous obeliſks, old forts, temples, altars, &c. undeniably prove this; beſides, that the country was formerly full of woods, as appears by the great oak and fir-trees daily dug out of the ground, and by many

many other tokens, there being several woods and coppices still remaining in *Skie*, *Mull*, and other places. The inhabitants are not to be mended in the proportion of their persons; no preposterous bandages distorting them in the cradle, nor hindering nature from duly forming their limbs; which is the reason, that bodily imperfections of any sort are very rare among them. Neither does any over-officiously preventive physic, in their infancy, spoil their original constitution; whence they have so strong a habit of body, that one of them requires treble the dose as will purge any man in the south of *Scotland*. But what contributes, above all things, to their health and longevity, is constant temperance and exercise. Their food is commonly fresh, and their meals two a day, water being the ordinary drink of the vulgar. They cure all disorders of the body by simples of their own growth, and by proper diet or labour: hence they are stout and active, dextrous in all their exercises; as they are withal remarkably sagacious, choleric, but easily appeased, sociable, good-natured, ever chearful, and having a strong inclination to music. They are hospitable beyond expression, entertaining all strangers, of what condition soever, *gratis*; the use of money being still, in some of those islands, unknown, and, till a few ages past, in all of them. They have no lawyers, or attornies: the men and women plead their own causes; and a very speedy decision is made by the proprietor, who is perpetual president in their courts, or by his bailiff, as his substitue.

"The present (says Mr. *Toland*) is the 35th lord of *Barra* by uninterrupted lineal descent, a thing whereof no prince in the world can boast; and he is regarded as no mean potentate by his subjects, who know none greater than he. When the wife of any of them dies he has immediate recourse to his lord, representing first his own loss in the want of a female companion;

companion; and next, that of *Mac Neil*, his lord himſelf, if he ſhould not go on to beget followers for him. Hereupon *Mac Neil* finds out a ſuitable match, (neither ſide ever diſliking his choice, but accepting it as the higheſt favour); and the marriage is celebrated without any courtſhip, portion, or dowry: but they never fail to make merry, on ſuch occaſions, with a bottle or more of uſquebaugh. On the other hand, when any woman becomes a widow, ſhe is, upon the like application, ſoon provided with an huſband, and with as little ceremony. *Mac Neil* alſo ſupplies any of his tenants with as many milk-cows, as he may chance to loſe by the ſeverity of the weather, or by other misfortunes. He takes likewiſe into his own family, and maintains to the day of their death, as many old men, as through age and infirmity, become unfit for labour, an houſe being built hard by on purpoſe for them."

## *Of the Northern Iſles of* SCOTLAND.

WE come now to the iſles of *Orkney* and *Shetland*. The *Orkneys*, called by the *Latins Orcades*, have the *Caledonian* ocean on the weſt, the *German* ocean on the eaſt, the ſea that divides them from *Shetland* on the north, and *Pentland Firth*, 24 miles long, and 12 broad, which divides them from the main land of *Scotland*, on the ſouth. Ancient authors differ about their number: *Pliny* reckoned them 40, *Oroſius* 33; but it appears by late diſcoveries, that they are only 28. They lie in longitude 22 deg. 11 min. latitude 59 deg. 2 min. The longeſt day is 18 hours and ſome odd minutes: the winters, as in moſt ſmall iſlands, and indeed always near the ſea, are generally more ſubject to rain than ſnow. The froſt and ſnow do not continue long, but the wind is very boiſterous; and

and it rains sometimes not by drops, but by violent spouts of water.

*Stroma* lies so near the coast of *Caithness*, that it was always possessed by the earls of that county, and therefore not reckoned among the *Orcades*. This is a small island, but not unfruitful. Authors are not agreed as to the reason of giving the name of *Pentland Firth* to that strait, in breadth about 12 miles, which lies between the *Orcades* and the main land: some say, it is a corruption of the word *Pictland Firth*, which was so called, because the *Picts* formerly inhabited those islands, and part of the neighbouring continent; and that many of them perished here, when repulsed by the ancient inhabitants of *Orkney*.

Others think *Pentland Firth* the proper name; and that it was so nominated from the *Highlands* or hills in the North of *Scotland*, by which it is bounded on one side, for the same reason that the high hills, which take their rise some miles south-west of *Edinburgh*, are called *Pentland Hills*. This firth is remarkable for its swift, violent, and contrary tides, occasioned by the multitude of the isles, and the narrowness of the passage, which makes it very dangerous, especially to strangers; and, which is remarkable, the whirlpools, with which the firth abounds, occasioned, as is thought, by some hiatuses in the earth below, are most dangerous in a calm, and whirl the boats or ships round, till they swallow them up; but if there be any wind, and the boat under sail, they are passed without danger. The mariners, who carry passengers between the main land and the isles, if at any time they are driven near those whirlpools by the tide, throw a barrel, or, bundle of straw, or any other bulky thing that comes to hand, into the whirlpools, which make them smooth enough till the vessel pass over them; and what is thus cast in, is generally found floating again a mile or two distant. The different

ferent tides in this firth are reckoned 24, and run with such impetuous force, that no ship under sail, with the fairest wind, is able to make way against them; yet the natives on both sides, who know the proper seasons, pass it every day safely, except when the weather is tempestuous.

The first of the *Orkney* islands is *South Ronalsa*, between seven and eight miles in length; and in some places five, in others scarce two miles broad. It is fruitful in corn, and well inhabited; it has a safe harbour on the north side, but the south-east has the dangerous rocks called *Pentland Skerries*; it abounds with cattle, and has two united parish churches, whereof the dean was minister.

A little to the south-west lies *Swinna*, a small island, about four miles in length from west to east; and in some parts two, in others only one mile in breadth. It is fruitful in corn, capable of maintaining a few husbandmen, and their families; has a good fishery on its coasts, and is noted for a good slate-quarry. The whirl-pools near this island are called the *Wells of Swinna*.

Beyond *Swinna* lie *Waye*s and *Hoy*, which are but one isle, 12 miles long, and full of high mountains: that part called *Waye*s is fruitful, and very well inhabited. This island has several good harbours, particularly that called *North-Hope*, one of the best in the world, and propereſt for those who design a fishing-trade. That part called *Hoy*, from which it is only separated by a spring-tide, has the highest mountains in *Orkney*, and the deepest vallies; which strike a terror into strangers, who have occasion to travel that way. On these mountains there are many sheep, which run wild, and are scarcely to be caught by any art. On *Rora head*, an high and rugged promontory in this island, an extraordinary fowl, which the inhabitants call *lyer*, builds its nest; it is about the size of a duck,

a duck, and ſo fat, that it ſeems to be nothing elſe; the inhabitants admire it much, and venture their lives to climb for it by ropes, &c. It is reckoned delicious food, eaten with vinegar and pepper. On a barren heath in this iſland lies an oblong ſtone, in a valley between two moderate hills, called, by way of contraries, the *Dwarfy Stone*. It is 36 feet long, 18 feet broad, and 9 feet high: no other ſtones are near it: it is all hollowed within, having a door on the eaſt-ſide, two feet ſquare, with a ſtone of the ſame dimenſion, lying about two feet from it; which was intended, no doubt, to cloſe this entrance. Within is cut out, at the ſouth-end of it, the form of a bed and pillow, capable of holding two perſons, as, at the north-end, is another bed, both very neatly done. Above, at an equal diſtance from both, is a large round hole; which is ſuppoſed not only to have been deſigned for letting in light and air, when the door was ſhut, but likewiſe for letting out ſmoke from the fire, for which there is a place made in the middle between the two beds. The mark of the workman's tool appear every where; and the tradition of the vulgar is, that a giant and his wife had this ſtone for their habitation; though the door alone deſtroys this fancy which is wholly groundleſs every way beſides. Juſt by it is a clear and pleaſant ſpring, for the uſe of the inhabitant.

From the top of theſe hills the ſun is to be ſeen, all night about the ſummer ſolſtice. On the north part of this iſland are a church, a gentleman's ſeat, and ſeveral farm houſes, as alſo many lakes, which abound with fiſh, eſpecially trouts.

Three miles from *South Ronalſa* lies *Burra*, three mile, long and one broad, fruitful in corn and paſturage, and affords excellent fuel. *Stewart* of *Mains* built a noble and ſumptuous ſtone houſe here. This

iſland

iſland abounds with rabbits, and has a chapel; but belongs to the pariſh of *South Ronalſa*.

Weſt from this lies *Flotta*, five miles long, and three and a half broad, moſt of it encompaſſed with high rocks. It has a church, and a gentleman's ſeat; and abounds with excellent land fowl in its heaths, but has little corn ground, and not many inhabitants.

Near this lie *Fara*, *Cava*, and *Granſey*, fruitful and pleaſant, though ſmall iſlands.

We paſs by ſeveral *holms*, as they call them, which are left for paſturage, and come to *Pomona*, the largeſt of the *Orkney* iſlands, and for that reaſon called the *Mainland*. It is very regular in its form, ſhooting northward about 16 miles in length, and about nine in breadth. It is very fruitful, and well inhabited; though there are no trees in all theſe iſlands, but what grow in the biſhop's gardens at *Kirkwall*, the only town in *Orkney*, a royal burgh, long poſſeſſed by the *Norwegians*, pleaſantly ſituated upon a bay, near the middle of it. It is about a mile in length, and is the ſeat of juſtice, where the ſheriffs, &c keep their courts. It conſiſts of one ſtreet, which is narrow; but the houſes are well built, and moſt of them covered with ſlate. The crown had formerly a ſtrong caſtle here, which now is in ruins. Near the caſtle ſtands a ſtately houſe, formerly the biſhop's ſeat, and near to that a palace, which was begun by *Patrick Stewart*, earl of *Orkney*, in the year 1574, but not finiſhed, becauſe of his untimely death: ſeveral rooms of it have been curiouſly painted with Scripture ſtories. At the north-end of the town is a fort built by the *Engliſh*, during *Oliver Cromwell*'s adminiſtration, ditched about, with a breaſt-work, and other fortifications, on which they have ſome cannon planted, for the defence of the harbour. There is a ſtately cathedral church here, called by the name of *St. Magnus*, who, the natives ſay, was their firſt apoſtle: it

is

is very magnificent for this part of the world, and built of hewn ſtone, excellently poliſhed: it has 14 pillars on each ſide, and a ſteeple erected on four large pillars in the middle, with fine bells in it. There are ſo many turnings, that it is hard for a ſtranger to find the ſame way out or in. Here is a public grammar-ſchool. They have a charter for two weekly markets, and an annual fair, which holds three days. The town is governed by a provoſt, four bailiffs, and a common-council. This iſland has nine pariſh churches, many promontories, and bays, and ſeveral mines of good white and black lead: it has alſo ſeveral gentlemen's ſeats, and divers lakes and rivulets, which abound with ſalmon and other fiſh. It has four very good harbours, viz. one at *Kirkwall*, both large and ſafe; another at *Deerſound*, very large, with good anchorage, and capable of receiving the greateſt fleets: the third is at *Graham's-hall*; and the fourth at *Kerſton*, which is very commodious, and well-fenced againſt all winds. In this iſland are two temples, where the natives believe by tradition, that the ſun and moon were worſhipped; which belief of theirs is very right, ſince the leſſer temple is ſemicircular: the greater is 100 paces diameter. There are two green mounts erected at the eaſt and weſt-end of it; and round each of the temples a trench or ditch is drawn, like that about *Stone-henge*. Many of the ſtones are about 20 or 24 feet in height above the ground, about five in breadth, and a foot or two in thickneſs. Some of them are fallen down; and the temples are one on the eaſt, and the other on the weſt-ſide of the lake of *Stennis*, where it is ſhallow and fordable, there being a paſſage over by large ſtepping-ſtones. Near the ſmaller temple (which is on the eaſt-ſide of the lake, as the greater on the weſt) ſtand two ſtones of the ſame bigneſs with the reſt; through the middle of one of which runs a great

great hole, by which criminals and victims were tied.

East from the *Mainland* lies *Coppinsha*, a small but very high island, fruitful in corn and grass; has good fishing, and abounds with fowl. It is very conspicuous to seamen, as is the holm to the north-east of it, called the *Horse of Coppinsha*.

North from the *Mainland* lies *Shapinsha*, five or six miles long, and three broad; it has a very safe harbour, and a parish-church.

To the south-east lies *Stronsa*, seven miles long, and four broad, well known, because of its good harbours, to those who frequent this country and *Shetland* for fishing: it is very fruitful, and well inhabited; and has a rock belonging to it, called *Outkerrie*, remarkable for its good fishery.

A little north east of it lies a little pleasant isle, called *Papa-Stronsa*, very fruitful and well inhabited.

Farther north lies *Sanda*, about 12 miles long, and 3 broad, well inhabited, and has two harbours; it abounds with cattle, hay, and fish; but the inhabibitants are obliged to bring their fuel from *Eda*, which lies west of it; it is 10 miles long, and in some places five miles broad. There is good salt made here; and it abounds with fish and fowl, but not with corn and grass.

Three miles west from *Kirkwall* lies *Damsey*, a small, but fruitful island, and abounds with fish.

To the north-west lies *Rousa*, 8 miles long, and 6 broad; it has many promontories, and high hills, but on the coast is fruitful, and well inhabited; it abounds also with fowl, fish, and rabbits.

There are several other islands in the neighbourhood, which are fruitful enough for their extent.

Eight miles north from *Kirkwall* lies *Eglisha*, 3 miles long, and 2 broad; it has a safe road for ships, is very pleasant and fruitful, and has a parish-church.

Five miles north-east lies *North Fara*, 3 miles long: it is but thinly inhabited, but affords the general commodities of the country.

*South Fara*, which lies near *Burra*, is much of the ſame extent and nature.

North from *Egliſha* lies *Weſtra*, eight miles long; in ſome places five, and in others three miles broad; it is well inhabited, abounds with corn, cattle, fiſh, and rabbits; and has a ſtrong caſtle, with a convenient harbour.

Two miles north-eaſt lies *Papa-Weſtra*, three miles long, a mile and a half broad, is well inhabited, has a good harbour, and, together with the other *Weſtra*, makes up a pariſh. In this iſland ſtand, near a lake (now called *St. Tredwell's Loch*), two obeliſks, in one of which is an hole uſed by the heathens for the tying of criminals and victims; and, behind them, lying on the ground, a third ſtone, hollowed like a trough.

The people of the *Orcades* are generally healthy, ſtout, and well proportioned: they are more numerous than might be imagined. *Bleau*, in his *Atlas*, ſays, they muſtered 10,000 men at once, near *Kirkwall*, fit to carry arms, beſides thoſe that were left to cultivate the ground. The commodities, which they export yearly, are butter, tallow, hides, barley, malt, oat-meal, fiſh, ſalted beef, pork, rabbit-ſkins, otter-ſkins, white ſalt, ſtuffs, ſtockings, wool, hams, quills, down, feathers, &c. *Molucca* beans, figured ſtones, and peculiar ſorts of fiſh and fowls, are found here. The *Claik* geeſe, or *barnacles*, which are reckoned to breed in the trunks of trees, or in the timber of old ſhips, and have been ſo frequently ſeen about theſe and the neighbouring iſlands, have occaſioned abundance of wrangling among the learned. Some of them have denied the matter of fact, and boldly aſſerted, there could be no ſuch thing in nature, as that birds ſhould proceed from trees; others, who could not reſiſt the evidence of ſo many perſons of credit, who had ſeen and atteſted the hanging of birds

birds of that ſort to the trunks of trees, &c. have had recourſe to ſuch ſtrange philoſophical notions for explaining this phœnomenon, as ſtill made the thing more ridiculous and incredible. But there are two ways to ſolve this difficulty, found out by modern authors, both of which ſeem very probable: the firſt is the *concha anatifera*, mentioned by Sir *Robert Sibbald*, in his Natural Hiſtory of *Scotland*, book III. part II. chap. 12. wherein he ſays, that thoſe ſhells ſtick to ſea-ware, or logs of fir, and ſuck nouriſhment from them; that the animal contained in thoſe ſhells is a fiſh, but unſhapely, and ſends out ſuch a multitude of feet, as reſemble hair, which the unwary obſerver takes for feathers: and of this animal Sir *Robert* has given us a cut at the end of his book. Dr. *Wallis*, in his Deſcription of *Orkney*, has done the like; and tells us, he has ſeen ſome thouſands of thoſe *conchæ*, ſticking to logs of wood driven aſhore in that country. But the ſolution given by a late author, in his Curioſities of Nature and Art in Huſbandry and Gardening, printed at *London*, p. 311. ſeems to be ſtill more plain, if the fact be true, viz. that the *barnacles* lay their eggs, as fiſh do theirs, and leave them at the mercy of the waves; and that as they float, they ſtick to what they meet, eſpecially rotten wood, ſea-ware, and other maritime plants, upon which we may obſerve a glutinous ſubſtance; and that they are hatched there by the heat of the ſun.

The people of the *Orcades*, generally ſpeaking, are very civil and induſtrious, hoſpitable, ſober, and religiouſly diſpoſed. Though the air is ſharp and cold, yet it may be called temperate. They are generally long-lived, the women handſome, bearing children ſometimes at 60 years. They are ſeldom afflicted with fevers, ſtone, or gout; but are often liable to the ſcurvy, agues, and conſumptions. They generally ſpeak the *Engliſh* tongue after the *Scots* way; but

many ancient people of the poorer ſort ſpeak the *Norſe*, *Norway*, or old *Daniſh* tongue, which has been continued from the firſt planters of theſe iſlands. They have plenty of black cattle, ſheep, ſwine, rabbits, geeſe, and ſeveral ſorts of fiſh. They export great quantities of oil, butter, and ſalt-fiſh, which turn to good account. Their corn-land is every where incloſed; and without theſe incloſures their ſheep and ſwine, and moſt of their cattle, go looſe, without an herdſman.

They formerly had their own kings, after the manner of the *Picts*, who were harraſſed by the *Romans*; but, by the injury of time, or negligence of writers, only two are come to the knowledge of poſterity, viz. *Bladus* or *Balus*, and *Ganus*, who was cotemporary with *Caractacus*, the 18th king of *Scotland*, in the firſt century.

Theſe iſles, it is likely, were under their own princes (of the *Picliſh* blood), till they were ſubdued by king *Kenneth Macalpin*, about the year 840. But, *anno* 1099, *Donald Bane* having aſſigned them to the king of *Norway*, for aſſiſting him in his uſurpation, the *Norwegians* invaded them; and were maſters for about 164 years, when *Magnus* king of *Norway* ſold all again to *Alexander* king of *Scotland*, who gave the property hereof to a nobleman, ſurnamed *Speire*, an heireſs of whoſe family brought it to the *Sinclairs*, or *St. Clares*, one of whom carried the title of prince of *Orkney*, duke of *Oldenburgh*, &c. and married a daughter of the king of *Denmark*. But one of his ſucceſſors having forfeited, the title and eſtate fell to the crown; though, in truth, the *Scots* reaped but little profit by them, being often diſturbed by the kings of *Denmark* and *Norway*, who claimed the ſovereignty; and, in ſome meaſure, continued poſſeſſed of it, till the marriage of king *James* III. with a daughter of *Denmark*, when they were firſt mortgaged for a great ſum

fum, due then by a contract; and thereafter, upon her bringing forth a ſon (afterwards king *James* IV.) the entire right to them was ſurrendered to king *James* III. which was farther confirmed to king *James* VI. upon his marrying *Anne* his queen, the king of *Denmark*'s daughter. The earldom of *Orkney*, and lordſhip of *Zetland*, continued in the crown, till queen *Mary*, being to marry *James Hepburn*, earl of *Bothwell*, by fatal advice of her privy council, advanced him to the dignity of duke of *Orkney*. After his death, king *James* VI. created a natural ſon of king *James* V. earl; which failing in his ſon, it returned to the crown; and, *anno* 1647, *William Douglas*, earl of *Morton*, having advanced, as he ſaid, great ſums to king *Charles* I. procured this country in mortgage for his money; but it was redeemed, and, by act of Parliament, all re-annexed to the crown, *anno* 1669, excepting what belonged to the biſhop; which act ſuppreſſed the office of ſheriff, and erected one with a different name, viz. to be called, the Stewartry of *Orkney* and *Zetland*. But the ſaid country, by the Union-Parliament, was diſſolved from the crown; and her late majeſty thereupon granted the ſame to the then earl of *Morton*, for payment of the yearly ſum of 500*l.* and appointed him ſteward and juſticier within the bounds thereof. The late earl, however, ſold, as before obſerved, thoſe offices, &c. to the preſent Sir *Lawrence Dundas*. Under the ſteward are ſome judges of his creation and appointment, called bailiffs: in every pariſh and iſle there is one. Their office is to overſee the manners of the inhabitants, to hold courts, and to determine in civil matters, to the value of 10*l.* *Scots* (16*s.* 8*d.* *Engliſh*); but if the matter be above, it is referred to the ſteward, or his deputy. Under and ſubſervient to thoſe bailiffs are ſix or ſeven of the moſt honeſt and intelligent perſons within the pariſh, called *Lawright-men*: theſe in their

reſpective bounds, have the overſight of the people, in manner of conſtables, and inform the bailiff of ſuch enormities, as occaſionally happen, which the latter puniſhes according to the importance and circumſtances of the fault; and, if it be above his limits, or the extent of his power, he ſends the delinquent to the ſeat of juſtice, which is held, as we hinted, at *Kirkwall*, by the ſteward, or his deputy. Theſe *lawright-men* have a privilege inherent to their office by the cuſtom of the country, which is not uſual elſewhere; and this is, if there be any ſuſpicion of theft, they take ſome of their neighbours with them, during the ſilence of the night, and make ſearch for the theft, which is called *ranſacking*, from *ranſaka*, which is to make enquiry, in the ancient *Daniſh*: they ſearch every houſe they come to, and ſeizing him upon whom the theft is found, bring him to the ſeat of juſtice.

The Chriſtian religion was not only preached, but planted very early in theſe iſles; for we find *Servanus* (or St. *Serf*) was their biſhop, and preceptor to the famous *Kentigern* (whom, in a familiar way, he called *Mongah*, or *Mungo*, in his vulgar tongue), who founded the biſhopric of *St. Aſaph* in *Wales*, about the year 560, and who had been alſo biſhop of *Glaſgow*. And *anno* 1071, the people of *Orkney* ſent one of their clergy to *York*, with letters, deſiring that archbiſhop (who was then, in fact, poſſeſſed of a juriſdiction over the church of *Scotland*) to conſecrate him to be their biſhop. The laſt popiſh biſhop was *Adam Hepburn*, who conformed to the Reformation, and lived many years after it. He was an eminent man in his time, a lord of council and ſeſſion; he crowned king *James* VI. was father to the lord *Holy-rood-houſe*, where he was abbot, and where his tomb remains to this day. The brave lieutenant general *George Hamilton*, field-marſhal of *Great Britain*, was earl of *Orkney*.

The

The bare deſcription of theſe iſlands, ſhort and ſimple as it is, will be abundantly ſufficient to ſhew, (ſays a learned and modern writer*) that the *Orkneys* are very far from being mean or inconſiderable, even in point of territory or extent; ſince, taken together, they are equal to the county of *Huntingdon* in *South Britain*, of much the ſame ſize with the principality of *Neufchatel* in *Switzerland*, and not at all inferior in this reſpect to *Zealand*, which is the third of the *United Provinces*. In point of ſituation, theſe iſlands have alſo many, and thoſe very ſingular advantages. They are in the very centre of trade, or at leaſt might be made ſo, to all the northern kingdoms of *Europe*; they lie open at all ſeaſons for the navigation to and from *America*, and are ſeated in the middle between the *Shetland* and the *Weſtern Iſlands*; to which we may add, that veſſels from them may run down with equal facility either on the eaſt or on the weſt-ſide of *Great Britain*.

This ſubject may be, (and ſurely, on all the principles of humanity, juſtice, and ſound policy, it deſerves to be) placed in a ſtronger and more conſpicuous point of light; for, though hitherto little conſidered, theſe remote iſlands are moſt conveniently and happily diſpoſed, from their different ſizes and circumſtances, for the introduction of many valuable commodities from foreign countries, to encreaſe the number of their materials; and the ſame methods might be uſed for the improvement of their own breed of horſes, ſwine, ſheep, goats, and black cattle. Thus ſupplied with the means of an eaſy and plentiful ſubſiſtence, together with an additional ſtock of commodities, proper to exerciſe their ſkill, their labour, and their application, and the preſent inhabitants being inſtructed by a few families ſent and ſet-

* *Campbell's* Political Survey of *Great Britain*, Vol. I. p. 662.

tled among them for that purpoſe, theſe iſles, in the ſpace of a few years, would be made, what it is the undoubted intereſt of *Britain* they ſhould be made, the ſeats of a variety of manufactures; by the help of which, the people who live there would quickly be enabled to carry on a beneficial and extenſive foreign trade; more eſpecially if to, or rather previous to, all theſe conſiderations, we add, that which is indeed the moſt obvious improvement, their entering into, and ſteadily purſuing what was intended them by nature, almoſt every kind of fiſhery.

There is no doubt of the poſſibility of embracing moſt, if not all theſe means, of emerging from want and inſignificance; and if a few vigorous ſteps were once taken, in order to give a beginning to any of theſe, it would ſoon change the face of affairs in the *Orkneys*. We ſhould then gradually ſee, what ſurely was the deſign of Providence, every iſland, holm, and rock, applied to ſome uſeful purpoſe; and the people being enabled and encouraged to be induſtrious, would, ſeizing with alacrity what they have ſo long and ardently ſighed for, become active in agriculture, fiſhing, manual arts, navigation, and commerce, and of courſe, from the vigorous exertion of their own induſtry, become eaſy and happy. As the natural and infallible conſequence of ſuch a change, inſtead of their being as they are of little uſe to themſelves, and ſcarce at all known to the inhabitants of the ſouthern parts of *Britain*, it would, in no very long ſpace, bring their numerous iſlands to be eſteemed a very valuable and profitable province of the *Britiſh* empire.

It is, from the preceding account of theſe iſles and their produce, rendered manifeſt, that there are ſufficient materials in them to work upon; and, indeed, this was obſerved and inſiſted upon above a century ago. But becauſe it was neglected then, and has been ſo ever ſince, it does not follow, that it ought to be

be neglected for ever, more eſpecially by ſo potent a nation, and in an age of ſpeculation like this, ſo fertile in, and ſo famous for, its its improvements. The *Orkneys*, from their centrical ſituation, ſeem to be extremely fit for the erecting a general magazine of all things requiſite for every kind of fiſhery, and being within a day's ſail of the *Weſtern Iſlands* on one ſide, and the *Shetland Iſles* on the other, they might be commodiouſly furniſhed from thence with the means of entering at once upon this important branch of huſbandry, in their own bottoms, and for their own benefit, which would infallibly, and without any other aſſiſtance, put this trade totally and for ever into the hands of *Britiſh* ſubjects. Several of theſe iſlands are no leſs happily diſpoſed for the *Greenland* and *North American* whale-fiſhery; for here they might depoſit their ſtores, bring hither their blubber, extract their oil, and from hence export it in caſks to proper markets In time of war, theſe iſlands would be an excellent ſtation for a ſmall ſquadron of his majeſty's ſhips, as well for the protection of our own commerce, as for annoying that of our enemies; in which light alſo, its ports and roads would be very convenient for privateers.

It would be highly expedient to introduce the *Dutch* model, for rendering iſlands, in their own nature much worſe than theſe, rich and flouriſhing. This is no other, than maturely conſidering, and then carefully adapting, particular matters to ſuch iſlands, as from their ſize, ſituation, produce, and natural advantages, are fitteſt for their reception. Such, for example, as encouraging boats, ſloops, and bark-building, in any iſland where there are many creeks and bays of different ſizes, for the commodious launching and convenient reception of ſuch veſſels when built. The encouraging, in ſome or other of the larger iſlands, the raiſing and manufacturing of hemp and

flax, for the important purpoſes of making twine, nets, cordage, and other fiſhing and naval ſtores, than which nothing would be eaſier, when ſufficient markets are once open for them among themſelves.

Theſe are modes of improvement which have been, ſome of them at leaſt, mentioned long ago, and are all of them ſo plain and obvious, that they cannot be controverted; but there are two others which muſt not be omitted. The firſt is the erecting an *univerſity*, which might be done at a very ſmall expence, added to the application of what the people pay in virtue of the old eccleſiaſtical eſtabliſhment. This univerſity, from the centrical ſituation of the *Orkneys*, would probably be attended with the following happy effects. Firſt, it would take away the neceſſity of ſending the youth out of the country, where their parents are compelled to be at the charge of their education, and who, from this very circumſtance of being brought up in another place, and accuſtomed to other objects, people, and manners, are ſo weaned from their country, that not one in five of them return. In the next place, it would ſave the expence which their parents are now at, or, in other words, would keep conſiderable ſums of money in the country, (which now, and unleſs ſome ſuch remedy is applied, will for ever go out of it), and conſequently contribute to encreaſe the circulation, which is a point of infinite importance. Laſtly, it would attract numbers of young perſons from the northern extremity of the continent, from the iſlands, and it may be from *Norway*, *Denmark*, and *Germany*, which would bring both men and money into the *Orkneys*, and be productive of other advantages.

If this deſcription and account of their produce and reſources, ſhould be ſo fortunate as to throw light ſufficient on this ſubject, to induce any able and intelligent adminiſtration, to look with attention upon the

the *Orkneys*, and by the methods here propoſed, or any other, enable the inhabitants to turn their abilities and labour to their own, and to the public emolument, it will certainly produce very ſalutary, perhaps very ſurpriſing effects. The bringing the endeavours of 30,000 perſons to live in that eaſe, and with thoſe comforts their fellow-ſubjects in general enjoy, would encreaſe their correſpondence with *Britain* and other countries, promote the conſumption of their commodities and manufactures, and conſequently the revenues of the exciſe as well as cuſtoms. Theſe are advantages we have ſought, by peopling countries at a vaſt diſtance: would there be leſs prudence in drawing the ſame reſources here at home, eſpecially as we know not how ſoon our diſtant connections may fail us? Theſe people are confeſſed to be frugal and diligent; but they wiſh to find the ſweets of their own labour, and to feel their induſtry rewarded. What is this but an earneſt inclination to reſume their fiſheries, to ſerve on board our fleets, to bring more raw commodities to our markets, in order to carry more of our manufactures to theirs, to be inſtructed in our arts, to copy our examples, and thereby add to the mutual ſplendor of the *Britiſh* iſlands? Ought we not to turn an eye to ſuch people, ought we not to encourage their deſires? In a word, ought we not to put it in their power to pay us tribute?

From this general ſurvey of the *Orkneys*, let us proceed to the SHETLAND ISLANDS, between which and the former lies the *Fair-Iſle*, which, riſes up in three high promontories, and is ſeen both in *Orkney* and *Shetland*. It is full three miles long, ſcarce half a mile broad, and very craggy. There is in this iſland a ſmall quantity of arable land, which is very fruitful, and well manured: they might have conſiderably more; but they are obliged to preſerve this for peat and paſturage. They have, for the ſize of the

iſland, a great many ſheep, and thoſe are very good and fat; but they have no kind of moor-fowl or other game, but great plenty of ſea and water-fowl, and all kinds of fiſh upon their coaſts. They have a very pretty church, but no miniſter, being annexed to one of the pariſhes in *Shetland*, or ſerved by an itenerant miniſter, as ſome late accounts aſſert. A layman reads the Scriptures every *Sunday* in the church, the inhabitants being a very religious, harmleſs, ſober, and honeſt people. This iſland produced to its late proprietor between 50 and 60*l. Sterling per ann.* and was ſold at *Edinburgh*, in the year 1766, for the ſum of 10,200*l. Scots*, or about 850*l. Sterling*, to *James Stuart* of *Burgh*, Eſq.

The firſt of theſe iſlands, called the *Mainland*, is 60 miles long, and, in ſome places, 16 broad: it runs into the ſea with abundance of promontories. It is beſt inhabited, and cultivated, on the ſhore; but the inner part is mountainous, and full of lakes or bogs, which makes travelling there dangerous to ſtrangers. The air is cool and piercing; yet many of the inhabitants live to a great age. About the ſummer ſolſtice they have ſo much light all night, that they can ſee to read by it. The ſun ſets between 10 and 11 at night, and riſes between 1 and 2 in the morning; and, on the other hand, they day is ſo much ſhorter, and the night longer, in the winter; which, with the violence of the tides, and the tempeſtuouſneſs of the ſeas, deprives them of all foreign correſpondence from *October* to *April*, during which time they hear nothing of what paſſes in other parts of the world. A known inſtance of this was, that though the Revolution happened to begin in *November*, they knew nothing of it till the *May* following, when a fiſherman, who arrived there, told them of it; and then they impriſoned him, in order to try him for ſpreading ſuch news.

They are much ſubject to the ſcurvy, by eating too much fiſh; but nature has furniſhed them with great

great quantities of ſcurvy-graſs for an antidote. They have little corn of their own growth, and therefore import great quantities from *Orkney*. Their common drink is whey, which they barrel up, and keep in cold cellars; this makes it very ſtrong, ſo that it quickly turns their heads. Some of them keep for their drink butter-milk mixed with water, and this they call *Bland*. The better ſort have good beer and ale, of which they are very liberal to ſtrangers. They have abundance of fiſh of all ſorts on their coaſts for moſt part of the year: thoſe that abound moſt are cod, ling, and herring. They have alſo ſhell-fiſh of all ſorts, with whales, ſeals, ſea-calves, and otters; and in the winter-time they burn oil of fiſh inſtead of candle. They abound with all ſorts of fowl, except heath-cocks; and other fowls, which frequent heaths, will not live there, when brought thither, though they have abundance of heath. They have ſtore of geeſe, and many ſorts of ducks. They have plenty of little horſes, which they call *ſhelties*, very fit for the huſbandman's uſe, and pace naturally. They make coarſe cloths, ſtockings, and knit gloves, for their own uſe, and alſo for ſale to the *Norwegians*. Their grain is oats and big, but moſt of the latter. They have abundance of black cattle and ſheep. Their ewes are very prolific, and for the moſt part bring forth two, and ſometimes three lambs at once. Their fuel is turf, peat, and heath. Their chief trade of export conſiſts in fiſh, by the produce of which they pay their rent, and purchaſe neceſſaries. Their native language is old *Gothic*, or *German*, as was alſo that of *Orkney*; but they generally now ſpeak *Engliſh*. In their cuſtoms and habit they much reſemble the *Germans*; but the better ſort imitate the *Scots Lowlanders*. Their religion is Proteſtant, and they are generally, as well as the *Orkneymen*, very devout. There were few or no Preſbyterians in theſe parts before the year 1700, when

when new miſſionaries came, and ejected the old clergy; yet the people did not care to hear them, ſo long as they had any body elſe. They make uſe of no phyſicians; and if at any time they receive wounds, they cure themſelves. There are two little towns in this iſland; the firſt and oldeſt is *Scalloway*, on the weſt-ſide of the iſland, where there is a caſtle four ſtories high. The inhabitants are about 100 in number. The ſecond and largeſt is *Lerwick*, which, by their fiſhing-trade, is increaſed now to about 300 families.

There are ſeveral ancient monuments in theſe iſlands, and particularly thoſe called *Picts houſes*.

The *Dutch*, *Hamburghers*, &c. come hither to fiſh in *June*, and go away again in *Auguſt* and *September*; and ſometimes there are 2000 buſſes fiſhing in *Braſſa*'s ſound at once.

The moſt remarkable of the other iſlands here, are *Zeal*, commonly called *Yell*, which is ſaid to be 20 miles long, and 8 broad. It is very mountainous, and full of moſs; but there are pretty conſiderable paſtures, in which they feed a great many ſheep, and it alſo affords plenty of peat. It ſeems to have been populous in ancient times, ſince there are in it three churches, twenty chapels, and many *Pictiſh* forts.

Farther north lies *Vuiſt*, much of the ſame dimenſions, plain, pleaſant to the eye, fruitful and well inhabited. It is the pleaſanteſt of the *Shetland* iſles, has three churches, and as many harbours.

*Tronda* lies over-againſt *Scalloway*; and is three miles long, and two broad.

A little north-eaſt lies *Walſey*, three miles long, and as many broad.

On the eaſt of *Braſſa*'s ſound lies *Great Rule*, eight miles long, and two broad: it has a good harbour.

Six leagues weſt from the *Mainland* lies *Foula*. It is about three miles long, narrow, and full of rough, ſteep,

ſteep, and barren rocks, one of which is ſo large, and runs up to ſo great a height, as to be clearly ſeen from the *Orkneys*. It has ſcarce any paſturage, and very little arable land; but, though ſmall in ſize, is however very fertile, out of the produce of which, with fowl and fiſh, the poor inhabitants ſubſiſt. They have nothing that can be called a port, and the only commodities they have are ſtock-fiſh, train-oil, and feathers.

More to the eaſt lies *Braſſa*, five miles long, and two broad; it has ſome arable ground, and two churches.

*Burray* is three miles long, has good paſturage, abounds with fiſh on the coaſt, and has a church in it. No mice will live here; and it is ſaid, they will forſake the place, wherever the earth of it is brought.

*Shetland* is divided into 12 pariſhes; but there are many more churches and chapels in it. This country, like *Orkney*, has no wood in it; but they have ſome fiſh and fowl peculiar to themſelves. The inhabitants are very bold in venturing to ſea at all ſeaſons for fiſh, and in climbing the rocks for fowl.

The chief families in *Orkney* and *Shetland* are the *Bruces*, *Sinclairs*, *Mouats*, *Nivets*, *Chyneys*, *Stuarts*, *Grahams*, *Moodies*, *Douglaſſes*, *Honeymans*, *Trails*, *Bakies*, *Southerlands*, *Craigies*, *Youngs*, *Buchanans*, &c. But the moſt ancient, and, I may ſay, original, are the *Fletts*, *Hackrews*, *Richens*, *Feas*, *Skolas*, *Grottes*, &c.

In the mouth of the river *Forth* lie ſeveral iſlands, the moſt conſiderable of which is the *May*: it was formerly dedicated to St. *Adrian*, who was martyred there by the *Danes*, and afterwards a religious place was built in memory of him. This iſland is a mile long from north to ſouth, and about a quarter of a mile broad: it lies ſeven miles from the coaſt of *Fife*, has a freſh-water ſpring, and a ſmall lake. No corn grows

grows here; but in the ſummer it affords paſturage for 100 ſheep, and 20 black cattle. The weſt-ſide is inacceſſible, becauſe of high rocks; but the eaſt-ſide is plain, and has four places, where boats may arrive, one of them a ſafe harbour for ſhips during a ſtrong weſt wind. Fiſh of all ſorts are numerous on the coaſt of this iſland; and it abounds with fowl, particularly thoſe called ſkarts, dunters, gulls, ſcouts, and kittawaax; the latter is about the ſize of a dove, and in *July* is preferred to a partridge. The ſcouts are ſomewhat leſs than a duck, but their eggs are larger than thoſe of a gooſe, and, being boiled hard, eat very well with vinegar and parſley. This iſland of *May* formerly belonged to the priory of *Pittenweem*, but was granted in fee by king *Charles* I. to *Cunningham* of *Barns*, with liberty to build a light-houſe there for the benefit of ſhips; for the maintainance of which they were to allow 2*d. per* ton. A tower of 40 feet high is built there for that end, with a fire every night; and the firſt builder was caſt away in returning from thence to his houſe in *Fife*, by a tempeſt which ſome poor old women were executed for raiſing.

Higher up in the *Firth* lies *Inchkeith*, betwixt *Fife* and *Lothian*, a mile and a half long, and about half a mile broad; the ſoil is fat, and produces good graſs, and abundance of phyſical herbs. It has four freſh-water ſprings, and has many harbours, one towards each quarter. It riſes in the middle, and has a ſtrong ſtone fort raiſed upon it by queen *Mary*. There is a ſtone quarry here, which ſends forth a ſtrong ſulphureous ſmell, when any pieces are broken off, but very fit for building. There are great ſhoals of fiſh round the coaſts of this iſland, and abundance of oyſters during the winter. This iſland had its name from the noble family of *Keith*, whoſe founder had this iſland, with the barony of *Keith-mareſchal* in *Lothian*, and the hereditary dignity of earl *Marſhal* in *Scotland*,

*Scotland*, conferred upon him by king *Malcolm* II. in the year 1010, for his valour in the battle againſt the *Danes* at *Bar* in *Angus*. It came afterwards to the crown, and was given by king *Robert* II. to *John* lord *Lyon* of *Glames*, the chief of that family, with the barony of *Kinghorn*, upon his marrying that prince's daughter. It is ſince in other hands. It is obſerved, that here horſes grow fat in a little time.

Higher up, within two miles of *Aberdour*, lies an iſland called *St. Colm's-Inch*, as being dedicated to St. *Columba:* it had formerly a famous abbey, with large endowments; but it is now ruined; and, upon the alienation of abbey-lands, was given to the lord *Downs*, a branch of the family of *Stuart*.

Higher up lies *Incharvy*, or *Inchgary*, between two promontories, near the *Queen's-ferry*; it was alſo fortified, and the guns of the forts could reach the ſhore on both ſides, ſo that no ſhips could ſafely paſs it without leave.

On the top of a high rocky hill, at the weſt-end of the iſlands of *Orkney*, near the village of *Skeal*, there is a fort of pavement, conſiſting of ſtones variouſly figured, ſome like a heart, others like a crown, a leg, a weaver's ſhuttle, &c. It takes up above a quarter of a mile in length, and from 20 to 30 feet in breadth. In removing any of theſe ſtones, the figure is as neat on the under-ſide, as the upper; and being as big as the life, all of one colour, of a reddiſh kind of ſtone, pitched in a reddiſh earth, and the pavement ſo very long, it cannot be any of the teſſellated or chequered works of the *Romans*. Part of a garden-wall is decorated with theſe ſtones, and many of them are taken away by the neighbouring gentry, to ſet them up like *Dutch* tiles in their chimnies; ſo that, at this rate, in leſs than a century, this pavement will, in all likelihood, ſubſiſt only in books.

As

As the herring-fiſhery on the coaſt of *Shetland* ſtill is, and has long been, the diſtinguiſhing glory of theſe iſles, I ſhall give as clear, but at the ſame time as conciſe an account of it as poſſible, notwithſtanding we have already touched upon this ſubject in the beginning of the volume *. The herring is a fiſh that has been diſtinguiſhed by many honourable epithets, on account of the immenſe profits derived therefrom in commerce. It has the teſtimony of eminent phyſicians in its favour, as to wholeſomeneſs, when cured in its proper ſeaſon; and it is univerſally allowed, that the beſt herrings in the world are caught upon the *Shetland* coaſts. I have no room to enter into conjectures or philoſophical reaſons, and ſhall therefore confine what is here advanced ſtrictly to facts. The firſt of theſe is, that about the beginning of the year, the herrings, like the mackrel, plaiſe, and other fiſh of paſſage, iſſue from the remote receſſes of the North, in a body ſurpaſſing deſcription, and almoſt exceeding the power of imagination.

The firſt column detached, moves towards the weſt by the coaſts of *Newfoundland* in *North America*; the eaſtern column, proceeding leiſurely by the coaſt of *Ireland*, ſends off one diviſion along the coaſts of *Norway*, which ſoon divides into two, one paſſing by the ſtrait of the *Sound* into the *Baltic*, the other towards *Holland*, *Bremen*, &c. The larger and deeper column falls directly upon the iſles of *Shetland* and *Orkney*; and, paſſing theſe, divide into two, the eaſtern column moving along that whole ſide of *Britain*, detaching gradually ſmaller ſhoals to the coaſt of *Friezland*, *Holland*, *Zealand*, *Flanders*, and *France*, while the weſtern column paſſes on the other ſide of *Britain* and *Ireland*. The remains of this body reaſſemble in the channel, and proceeding thence into

* See this matter more fully diſcuſſed in Mr. *Campbell*'s Survey of *Great Britain*, Vol. I. p, 692, &c.

the

the ocean, retire to their asylum in the North, where in peace and safety they repair the losses they have sustained, and being grown large and lusty, break out again at the next season, to make the same tour which has been already described.

It would be a very difficult, and, in respect to my purpose, an almost useless undertaking, to endeavour at fixing the time when this fishery commenced. It is certain, that at the beginning of the fourteenth century, it was considered as a matter of great importance in this as well as in other nations. But *William Buckold*, who, as some affirm, published this invention, (or who, as others say, died) at *Biervliet* in 1386, (to whose tomb, it is asserted, *Charles* the fifth, and his sister the queen of *Hungary*, made a visit, in acknowledgment of the services he had done the *Low Countries*) invented a new method of curing these fish, by which his countrymen, the *Flemings*, engrossed this lucrative commerce, and to distinguish them, these were called *Flemish* herrings. Others say, this invention was taught them by an *Englishman*, one *William Belkinson*, much later; but however that matter be, certain it is, that the *Flemings* were exceedingly enriched by it, till by the revolt of the *United Provinces*, this fishery fell into the hands of the *Dutch*, who, by making many prudent ordinances, in reference to the catching, curing, and exporting herrings, fixed this trade in their own hands, and excited thereby the wonder, envy, and jealousy of all their neighbours.

There is, however, very little doubt to be made, that the profits accruing to the *Dutch* from this fishery, have been at certain times, though probably without any bad intention, magnified much beyond the truth. We will therefore, in order to come at something like a calculation, lay down certain facts from the best authorities, which may serve to shew the progressive

state

ſtate of the fiſhery, at the ſame time that it furniſhes the means of gueſſing, with ſome degree of probability, at its vaſt value.

Sir *William Monſon*, Sir *Walter Raleigh*, and other writers of thoſe days, men of experience, proper judges, and who had ſeen what they advanced as facts, aſſure us, that the *Dutch* employed in their times, and had long employed, two thouſand buſſes in the *Shetland* fiſhery. In 1633, Mr. *Smith*, who was ſent to *Shetland* by the earl of *Pembroke* to look ſtrictly into this affair, and to report the then ſtate of the *Dutch* fiſhing, fixes the number of buſſes, when he was there, at 1500, and the veſſels that were there beſides employed in the cod-fiſhery at 400.

It appears from very exact reſearches made after the Reſtoration, and by different modes of calculation which checked each other, that it was then to the full as conſiderable. But the ſubſequent wars with *England* and *France* bringing great loſſes on the ſubjects of the *States General*, who had embarked their fortunes in this fiſhery, other nations beginning to interfere with them, and from a variety of cauſes, which it would be tedious here to mention, this trade gradually declined; ſo that in 1762, the *Dutch* had no more than 200 buſſes here; the *Britiſh Herring Fiſhery* a very few ſhips, (which, however, caught more in proportion, and cured them to the full as well as the *Dutch*); the *Swedes* had alſo ſome buſſes, and there were ſome likewiſe from *Oſtend:* from all of which, whatever they might do in former times, the natives drew but very little advantage. Though it is contrary to the orders from *Holland*, yet the natives frequently complain of ill uſage from the *Dutch* buſſes, by inſulting, and ſometimes ſpoiling their ſmall boats, more eſpecially when they attempt fiſhing in deep waters. However, in regard to the ſubjects of that republic, the herring-fiſhery may be at preſent decayed, it

it would be no difficult thing to prove, to the satisfaction of the candid as well as critical enquirer, that while it continued to flourish in their hands, the *Dutch* drew from their fishery out of the ocean washing the coasts of these islands, to the amount of *two hundred millions Sterling.*—A circumstance that may surely, in some degree, entitle the *Shetland* islands to the notice of *Great Britain.*

It is pretty evident, that if *Britain* had been as attentive to her interest as the *Dutch*, she might have drawn from the possession of the *Shetland* isles no small share of wealth to herself; in consequence of which, the inhabitants must have been in a much better state than they now are. The business now is to look forward, and to consider past mistakes as proper admonitions; and there is no doubt, that they may still be made profitable by proper means, and a constant attention. A great part of the lands, at least a considerable proportion of them, that now, and perhaps without encouragement for ever may, continue useless, might be brought into cultivation, if distributed among industrious families, at very easy, and till in some degree improved, at no rents. This would give such as were settled on them a property, instil thereby a deep-rooted affection and strong attachment to their country, and furnish a part of their subsistence.

To facilitate their fishery, which must ever furnish the rest, magazines should be erected to supply them with all things requisite for that employment, without respect of persons, at equal, and at the lowest rates; and means must be likewise found to enable them gradually to procure larger boats, busses, and other vessels, so as to put it in their power to catch, cure, and export their herrings and other fish in their own bottoms, towards which nothing would contribute more than to send a frigate annually to protect them

them from the encroachments and inſults of foreigners.

The ſmaller iſlands ſhould be alſo improved, by erecting ſalt works in ſome, by eſtabliſhing the manufacture of nets in others, by ſupplying the neceſſary materials and conveniences for building ſtout boats, and making caſks in the larger iſlands. Kelp might certainly be made even on the holms and ſkerries; and having that and train-oil, would lead them to the making coarſe glaſs and ſoap, which would vary and encreaſe their cargoes. Two or three companies of invalids, properly choſen and employed as garriſons, would prove an eaſy and effectual method to teach the natives many little manual arts, and a variety of uſeful trades, of which they are at preſent ignorant, and by which induſtry would ſpread, in conſequence of its being apparently, certainly, and ſpeedily rewarded.

As the people come to live better, and to bring home cargoes in return for their fiſh and other commodities, cuſtoms and exciſe would quickly repay the public for the encouragements propoſed; and, if this was not ſufficient, they might be obliged to furniſh a certain ſupply of ſeamen to the royal navy in time of war, which they would be very far from conſidering as a hardſhip.

LET-

# LETTER VI.

*Containing a brief Account of the Rife, Progreſs, and Extinction of the Rebellion raiſed in* SCOTLAND *in the Year* 1745.

I SHALL now proceed to give a brief account of the riſe, progreſs, and ſuppreſſion, of the rebellion of 1745, which I have reſerved for a diſtinct article, rather than give it in detached pieces in different parts of this volume.

In the ſummer of the year 1745, it was diſcovered, that ſome preparations were privately making for an expedition into *Scotland*; and a principal officer in the *French* navy raiſed a company of 100 men, under pretence of the *Eaſt-India* Company's ſervice, which were ſtiled *Graſſins de Mer*, and were handſomely cloathed in blue, faced with red. They were put on board a frigate carrying 18 guns; and, every thing being ready, the eldeſt ſon of the Pretender, who had been for ſome time before in *France*, came privately to *Port Lazare*, in *Britany*, where, on the 14th of *July*, he embarked with about 50 *Scots* and *Iriſh*, in order to land in the ſouth-weſt of *Scotland*.

This frigate was joined off *Belleiſle* by the *Elizabeth*, a man of war of 66 guns, which had been taken from us by the *French*, and was now extremely well manned for this ſervice. In their paſſage ſhe fell in with a fleet of *Engliſh* merchantmen under convoy of three men of war, one of which, viz. the *Lion*, commanded by the gallant captain *Brett*, engaged the *Elizabeth* for nine hours; but ſoon after the engagement began, the frigate bore away, and continued her intended voyage.

voyage. The *Elizabeth*, when night came on, made a ſhift to get away, and returned to *Breſt* quite diſabled, having her captain and 64 men killed, and 130 dangerouſly wounded. She had on board a large ſum of money, and arms for ſeveral thouſand men.

The frigate cruiſed for ſome days between the iſlands of *Bara* and *Uiſt*, and at laſt ſtood in for the coaſt of *Lochaber*, and there landed, betwixt the iſlands of *Mull* and *Skie*, the young Chevalier, and his attendants. He went firſt to the houſe of Mr. *Macdonald* of *Kenloch-Moidart*, where he remained for ſome time before he was in any condition to ſhew himſelf in public; but, about the middle of *Auguſt*, being joined by the *Camerons* of *Lochiel*, the *Macdonalds* of *Glengary*, the *Stuarts* of *Appin*, and others of the clans, to the number of between 1500 and 2000 men, he reſolved to ſet up his ſtandard. This was accordingly done, and the motto he made choice of was *Tandem Triumphans*, that is, *At length Triumphant*.

About the middle of *Auguſt* he appeared with his forces in the neighbourhood of *Fort William*, and about this time publiſhed ſeveral of his father's manifeſtoes; among which was one dated in 1743, which plainly ſhewed that an invaſion was then intended; another in 1745, declaring his ſon regent; and a third, containing large promiſes to the people of *Scotland*. Soon after, two companies of *St. Clair*'s regiment fell in with the rebels, whom they were ſent to reconnitre, and were moſt of them taken priſoners, as captain *Sweatnam* of *Guiſe*'s regiment was preſently after; but he was releaſed upon his parole; and it was from this gentleman that the firſt diſtinct accounts were obtained of the force, diſpoſition, and deſign of the rebels, who began then to think themſelves ſtrong enough to march ſouthward.

Lieutenant-general Sir *John Cope*, commander in chief of the king's forces in *Scotland*, drew together the

the troops then in that kingdom, armed the militia, and took ſuch other precautions as he thought requiſite: and at length judged it expedient to march northward, in order to find out the enemy, ſuppoſing that they would either wait for him at the *Chain*, which is the name uſually given to the great road croſs the iſland from *Inverneſs* to *Fort William*, or endeavour to meet and fight him in his paſſage; but they did neither: for while the general made a long and fatiguing march to *Inverneſs*, the rebels gave him the ſlip, and, inſtead of marching through the paſs of *Corryerock*, they took the way over the mountains, ſeized *Perth*, on the 4th of *September*, and on the 5th proclaimed the Pretender there; the perſon called the duke of *Perth*, the late marquis of *Tullibardin* ſtiling himſelf duke of *Athol*, lord *George Murray* his brother, and ſeveral others, joining and declaring for him; by which their numbers ſo much encreaſed, that on the 11th they began their march towards the *Forth*; which river they forded at the *Frews* on the 13th, and ſummoned *Glaſgow*; but receiving no anſwer, on the 14th they directed their march eaſtward towards *Edinburgh*.

Mean time Sir *John Cope* reached *Inverneſs*, from whence he diſpatched orders for tranſports to be ſent him to *Aberdeen*, in order to bring his forces back by ſea to the port of *Leith*; and with this view he marched with all poſſible expedition from *Inverneſs* to *Aberdeen*, where he embarked his men; and, on the 16th of *September*, entered the harbour of *Dunbar*, where the next day the men landed, and on the 18th, the artillery. They were ſcarce well aſhore, before they had advice of the city of *Edinburgh* being in the hands of the rebels, with whom the lord provoſt and ſome other magiſtrates had a kind of treaty on the 16th in the evening; and, terms being ſettled, the rebels entered the place the next morning about five o' clock. General *Gueſt* had retired into the caſtle, with a ſmall

number of regular troops; the Bank, and moſt of the public offices having been removed into that fortreſs before. Brigadier *Fowke*, with *Gardiner*'s and *Hamilton*'s dragoons, having joined Sir *John Cope*'s army, they, on the 19th, marched from *Dunbar*, and encamped at night on the weſt-ſide of *Haddingtoun*; the next morning early they continued their march, and in the evening reached *Preſton-Pans*, the *Highlanders* appearing on the high grounds to the ſouth of them.

Some firing paſſed during the night. *Sept.* 21ſt in the morning, about three o' clock, they attacked the king's troops; and the dragoons breaking on the firſt fire, left the foot expoſed to the *Highlanders*, by whom, after a ſhort diſpute, they were defeated, a conſiderable number killed, and the beſt part of the reſt made priſoners, the few field-pieces they had with them being likewiſe taken. This is by ſome called the battle of *Preſton-Pans*, by others the battle of *Seaton*, from two little towns near which it was fought.

The rebels, on the 28th, ſent out parties to *Haddingtoun* and *Dunbar*, and their priſoners to *Perth*; and, on the 29th, began to take their meaſures for cutting off all communication between the caſtle of *Edinburgh* and the town; which, conſidering that they wanted heavy artillery, and indeed all other requiſites for a ſiege, was a very needleſs and wild attempt.

On the firſt of *October*, they opened their trenches on the *Caſtle-hill*, a little below the reſervoir; upon which the caſtle fired upon them, killing three men and wounding a commanding officer; ſo that by four in the afternoon they abandoned their works.—The city of *Glaſgow* being ſummoned a ſecond time, and 15,000*l.* being demanded by way of contribution, they were conſtrained to compound the matter for 500 guineas, which were immediately paid. Hoſtilities continued between the garriſon of the caſtle of *Edinburgh*

*burgh*, and the rebels, till the 5th in the evening: when, several houses being beat down by the artillery, and the rebels having lost 20 men in an attempt to drive part of the garrison from the *Castle-hill*, the communication between the town and castle was restored, and hostilities ceased.

On the 7th, the rebels demanded half a crown in the pound from the landlords of houses in *Edinburgh*, under pain of military execution. About the middle of this month, they were joined by considerable reinforcements under the command of several persons of distinction, particularly old *Gordon* of *Glenbucket*, *Forbes*, lord *Pitsligo*, the earl of *Kilmarnock*, and others. They likewise received from abroad considerable supplies of ammunition, military stores, small arms, and some field-pieces. There was also one Mr. *Boyer*, or, as he stiled himself, marquis *De Guilles*, came over in one of these vessels from *France*, as an agent, whom they dignified with the title of ambassador. Towards the latter end of the month, a great part of their army marched to *Dalkeith*, to which place they removed their field-pieces and ammunition; and, having erected a battery at *Alloway*, to secure the passage of the *Firth*, they transported, from *Montrose*, *Stone-hive*, and other places, the supplies they had received from abroad, and made other dispositions to march southward.

Mean time field marshal *Wade*, commander in chief of the army intended for the north, began to move that way with his forces; consisting of some *English* regiments, both horse and foot, together with the *Dutch* auxiliaries, and a train of field artillery, while a body of *British* troops, under the command of the earl of *Albemarle*, landed at *Newcastle*. The *Tryal* sloop likewise brought into *Bristol*, a *Spanish* ship, on board of which were 2500 fusils with bayonets, and 100 barrels of gunpowder, seven chests of money, &c. designed for the service of the rebels. By this

time likewise the militia in the northern counties were raised, and associations and voluntary contributions set on foot in most parts of the kingdom.

In the county of *York* particularly, through the timely vigilance and zeal of the archbishop (Dr. *Thomas Herring*) assisted by the nobility and gentry, four new regiments were raised, cloathed, and disciplined, at the expence of the county. There was likewise a considerable body of gentlemen volunteers on horseback, stiled the royal hunters, who served at their own expence, put in motion under the command of major-general *Oglethorpe*. In *Scotland*, the lord president of the Court of Session, *Duncan Forbes*, Esq. distinguished himself by his zeal and activity, in distributing commissions for raising several independent companies in the North; which were to be put under the command of the earl of *Loudon*; so that by the end of the month there was an army of 14,000 men formed in the north of *England*, and a very considerable body raised in the North of *Scotland*, for the security of *Inverness*, *Fort William*, and other garrisons there: which military preparations, joined to the loyal spirit which shewed itself in all parts of the nation, and more particularly at *London*, very probably disappointed the designs of the disaffected, hindered many from joining the rebels, and even drew off some, who had gone to *Edinburgh* with that resolution.

On the 1st of *November* the young Chevalier came to the camp at *Dalkeith*, and there fixed his head-quarters, as lying very conveniently, either for sending spies, or detachments, to see what was doing in the North of *England*. He had, however, but cool encouragement, some refusing to read his letters, and several of his emissaries being seized at *Newcastle*, *Berwick*, and other places. He detached two advanced corps from thence, one of which marched towards *Pennycook*, and the other to *Loanhead*, both places be-

being in the way to *Peebles* and *Carliſle*: theſe detachments eſcorted their baggage and ammunition; and on the 5th their force bgan their march ſouthwards in three columns.

At this time the duke of *Perth* (as he he ſtiled himſelf) had the title of general; lord *George Murray* had the poſt of lieutenant-general; lord *Elcho*, who was eldeſt ſon to the then earl of *Wemys*, commanded thoſe that were about the perſon of the young Pretender, and were ſtiled his life-guards; the earl of *Kilmarnock* acted as colonel of huſſars; and lord *Pitſligo* had the command of the *Angus* horſe.

But though, in regard to their intereſts, thoſe people were honoured with thoſe commands, it was known, that the Pretender confided entirely in a few perſons, moſt of whom came over with him. At the head of his councils was Sir *Thomas Sheridan*, who had been long about him, an *Iriſh* gentleman, of a middle age, and reputed a man of capacity; colonel *Sullivan*, who had been a little while in the *French* ſervice, and was ſomewhat of an engineer; general *Macdonald*, an *Iriſh* officer who was his aid de camp: Mr. *Kelly*, who was ſo long in the *Tower* on the affair of *Atterbury*, biſhop of *Rocheſter*; and Mr. *Murray* of *Broughton*, who acted all along as his ſecretary. The number of men that the young Pretender had with him at this juncture ſeems to have been about 7000; ſome of whom, when they conſidered the dangers to which they were expoſed, deſerted. But, notwithſtanding this and other diſappointments, the rebel chiefs, continuing firm in their firſt reſolution, began to paſs the *Tweed* on the 6th, and the ſame day their advanced guards entered *England*.

Marſhal *Wade*, who was by this time arrived at *Newcaſtle*, had formed the king's army there, and would have marched to fight the rebels, if he had not found it neceſſary to be firſt informed, whether they really in-

tended to invade *England*, and which route they meant to take, that of *Newcaſtle* or *Carliſle*. He cauſed likewiſe a declaration to be publiſhed, promiſing pardon to ſuch of the *Highlanders*, as returned to their duty by the 12th of *November*; and took ſuch precautions for the ſecurity of the adjacent country, as obliged the rebels, who were too far advanced to think of retiring into *Scotland*, to throw themſelves into the weſtern road, to which their people in general, and moſt of their chiefs ſeemed at firſt to be leaſt inclined.

The rigour of the ſeaſon, their late forced marches, and a kind of flux among the ſoldiers, retarded the operations of the king's troops for ſome time; but good quarters, proper refreſhments, and the extraordinary care of their officers, ſoon overcame thoſe difficulties, and put the army into ſo good a condition, as enabled them to go through the winter campaign with fewer inconveniences, and much leſs loſs, than could have been reaſonably expected, conſidering the great hardſhips, and exceſſive fatigues to which thoſe corps particularly that had ſerved all the ſummer in *Flanders* had been expoſed.

On the 7th of *November* the rebel army advanced to *Haly-haugh*, and from thence ſent out parties to ſcour the adjacent country. On the 8th, they came to *Langton*; and on the 9th they appeared on a moor two miles from the city of *Carliſle*. This place was formerly very ſtrong, and conſidered as a bulwark againſt the *Scots*. The beſt part of its old walls were ſtanding; and the caſtle, though an ancient irregular fortreſs, had ſuch remains of ſtrength, that, in the opinion of colonel *Durand*, who commanded there, it was tenable againſt a better army than that of the rebels. In point of force there was the whole militia of the two counties of *Cumberland* and *Weſtmorland*, and ſome invalids in the caſtle; ſo that, when the young Pretender ſummoned them, they abſolutely refuſed

fused to give up the place; upon which the rebels filed off towards *Brampton*, where they spent some time in consulting what was to be done.

It is said, that the officers were inclined to march on; but the men shewing a desire to return to *Carlisle*, it was not judged advisable by their superiors to cross their inclinations; and therefore, after cutting a great deal of wood for fascines and scaling-ladders, in *Corby* and *Warwick* parks, they, on the 13th, began to move back towards *Carlisle*. The place, in all probability, might even then have made a defence; but the threats of the rebels had such an effect, that the white flag was hung out, and the town capitulated on the 15th; and the castle too was given up; but the governor took care to withdraw, as disliking the terms, and persisted in his first opinion, that the place might have been defended. Thus this city fell into the hands of the rebels, who immediately caused the Pretender to be proclaimed, and put a garrison into the castle, under the command of the duke of *Perth*.

As soon as marshal *Wade* had intelligence at *Newcastle* of the route which the rebels had taken, he resolved, notwithstanding the severity of the season, to march from thence to the relief of *Carlisle*; and accordingly on the 16th, the army began to move for that purpose. His excellency intended to have begun his march, as soon as it was light; but moving from the left, the *Swiss* troops had the van, which delayed their motions several hours, to the great prejudice of the expedition; for the weather being excessively cold, attended with a deep snow and a hard frost, the troops suffered very much. The major-generals *Howard* and *Oglethorpe*, and the brigadiers *Cholmondeley* and *Mordaunt*, marched on foot at the head of the infantry to encourage the soldiers. It was eight at night, and very dark, before the front got into the camp at *Ovington*; and though the soldiers marched with

great chearfulneſs, yet, the roads being terribly broken, and full of ice, it was foreſeen, that many of the laſt column might drop through exceſſive fatigue; and therefore the major-generals *Huſke* and *Oglethorpe* ſent out countrymen with lights and carts, to aſſiſt the rear-guard, and bring up the tired men; in which ſervice they were employed till near nine the next morning.

On the 17th, the marſhal continued his march to *Hexham*, where he arrived with the firſt line about four in the afternoon; but the rear of the army did come up till near midnight. His excellency having intelligence that *Carliſle* had ſurrendered, reſolved to march back to *Newcaſtle*; but the weather continuing bad, and the roads being become in a manner impaſſable, he did not arrive there with the army, till the 22d; and even then the forces under his command were ſo exceſſively fatigued, that, if it had not been for the great care taken of them by the people of *Newcaſtle*, who ſhewed the utmoſt zeal and affection in providing them quarters, they muſt have been in a great meaſure ruined by this fatiguing march.

This invaſion of the rebels having thrown all the northern and north-weſtern parts of the kingdom into great confuſion, directions were given for forming another army in *Lancaſhire*. The city of *Cheſter* was alſo put into a condition of defence, in a ſurprizing ſhort ſpace of time, by the care and diligence of the earl of *Cholmondeley*. At *Liverpool* likewiſe, all neceſſary precautions were taken, and the inhabitants of that town ſhewed all the ſpirit and reſolution that could be deſired.

The rebels did not continue long at *Carliſle*; for on the 19th the young Pretender made his entry into that city, and on the 20th his forces continued their march to *Penrith*, from whence they advanced, on the 22d, to *Kendal*; moved from thence to *Lancaſter*

on

on the 24th; and on the 27th reached *Preſton*. They were at *Wigan* and *Leigh* on the 28th; and in the afternoon of the ſame day an advanced party entered *Mancheſter*, where they began to beat up for volunteers, but with much leſs ſucceſs than they expected, though ſome few people joined them; and they had likewiſe picked up ſome perſons of deſperate fortune in their march; but, however, nobody of any rank or diſtinction came in, which, without doubt, was a great diſappointment; for they had flattered themſelves with the hopes of a conſiderable inſurrection in their favour.

On the 29th, the main body of their army moved towards *Mancheſter*, and about ten in the morning their horſe entered the town. About two in the afternoon the young Pretender, at the head of a conſiderable body of picked *Highlanders*, and in their dreſs, marched into *Mancheſter*, and was proclaimed. At night the rear of their army arrived; but though they had demanded quarters for 10,000 men, it was judged they never had in *Mancheſter* above half that number.

On the 30th of *October*, a part of the rebel army marched for *Stockport*, and the reſt for *Knutsford*: they carried off all the horſes they could meet with in the neighbourhood of *Mancheſter*; at night ſeveral parties croſſed the river *Merſey* at different places, over bridges made of trees and planks laid acroſs, in framing of which, they compelled the country-people to aſſiſt them. It is very remarkable, that in their whole progreſs no diſcoveries could be made of the routes they intended to take, becauſe they were never given out above an hour before their march began; and neither officers nor ſoldiers knew over night, whither they were to go, or what ſervice they were to perform, the next morning: which ſecrecy, in all probability, pre-

ſerved them from deſtruction; ſince, however formidable they might be at a diſtance, thoſe who ſaw them at *Mancheſter*, and other places, were very far from thinking they made a dreadful appearance.

In the mean time the duke of *Cumberland*'s army was forming in *Staffordſhire*: for, upon the approach of the rebels, it was reſolved, that his royal highneſs ſhould be ſent down to command the forces in that part of the kingdom; and accordingly he arrived at *Litchfield* on the 28th of *November*; that army being ſuppoſed to conſiſt of upwards of 12,000 men, well furniſhed with artillery, and making a fine appearance.

The army under the command of field-marſhal *Wade* began to move towards the latter end of the month, the cavalry having reached *Darlington* and *Richmond* by the 25th; and on the 29th, marſhal *Wade*, with the infantry, was at *Perſbridge*; from whence he propoſed to march to *Wetherby*, and to canton the whole army in the adjacent villages; looking upon this as the moſt convenient ſituation, either for diſtreſſing the enemy, in caſe they ſhould attempt to retire, or for co-operating with his royal highneſs's forces, as occaſion ſhould require. By theſe well concerted diſpoſitions, all apprehenſions of danger were in a great meaſure taken off, and the country people began every where to recover their ſpirits, and to put themſelves in the beſt poſture of defence they could, for fear of being viſited by theſe *Highland* invaders. Such was the ſituation of things at the cloſe of *November*; and we now return to the progreſs of the rebels ſo long as they continued to perſiſt in their wild deſign of advancing into *South Britain*.

On the firſt of *December*, the young Chevalier, with the main body of his army, and all his artillery, entered *Macclesfield*; and at this time the greateſt part of the rebels really expected an engagement, as appeared by

by their ſcaling, firing, and putting in order their pieces all the afternoon and evening of that day. But what were the true intentions of the Chevalier, and his councils of war, it is impoſſible to ſay, ſince at firſt it was believed, they intended to march into *Wales*; but perceiving that, if they ſhould accompliſh that ſcheme, they ſhould certainly be ſhut up there, and reduced to great neceſſities in a mountainous country, with which they were not acquainted, they abandoned this project as impracticable. On the 2d, about 2000 of their foot paſſed by *Gowſworth*, and about the like number of horſe and foot entered *Congleton*; and the next day, theſe two great bodies of their forces advanced, one of them to *Leek*, and the other at *Aſhburn*, within 15 miles of *Derby*.

On the 4th in the morning, the Pretender's ſon entered *Derby* with near 5000 horſe, and about 2000 foot; and in the evening the reſt of their forces, their artillery, and baggage, arrived there likewiſe; but with all the precaution poſſible, to hinder any exact account from being taken of their numbers; which was a point they laboured with the utmoſt diligence during their whole march. On their firſt coming into *Derby* it was judged, both from the meaſures they took, and from the behaviour of their chiefs, that they were ſtill diſpoſed to march on. In the evening, however, they held ſeveral councils of war, in which the diſputes among their chiefs roſe ſo high, that they could not be concealed; yet they agreed upon nothing that night, except levying the public money, which they did with unuſual circumſtances of terror and violence. The next day they continued at *Derby*, and about noon in a council held, in the preſence of the young Pretender, a final reſolution was taken of returning back into *Scotland*.

It was obſerved by the people of the houſes, where their principal commanders quartered, that, upon the

rising of this last council, their chiefs looked very dejected; and that some of them railed at the *French* and *Irish* about the young Pretender, and others made no scruple of saying they were betrayed. This is certain, that, whatever was the matter, they were thenceforward always diffident of each other; and that the Pretender himself was afterwards not much considered, and but indifferently obeyed.

The duke of *Cumberland*, at the head of the king's forces, took all imaginable pains to force the rebels to a decisive engagement; and (when that was found impossible) to hinder their march into *North Wales*, or to alarm the nation by continuing their incursion, and advancing farther into the heart of the kingdom. In order to effect the former of these purposes, his royal highness advanced to *Stone*, upon the first advice of the rebels being at *Congleton*; but when it appeared, that their true design was to march to *Derby*, the king's forces moved towards *Northampton*, to intercept them in their route southwards; and having been informed, that the rebels had possessed themselves of *Swarkston* bridge, his royal highness encamped on the 6th with the greatest part of the forces on *Meriden Common*, between *Coleshill* and *Coventry*.

In the mean time marshal *Wade* had marched the army under his command to *Wetherby*, where he encamped on the 5th; and the same day orders were given for the horse and dragoons to proceed to *Doncaster*, whither the foot were to follow them. These dispositions afforded sufficient reason for the rebels to retreat, since whoever considers them attentively, will find, that, in the first place, it would have been very difficult for them to have proceeded farther, without meeting with, and being obliged to fight, the duke's army, which was what they never designed; and, on the other hand, if they had succeeded in their scheme, and by some means or other continued

nued their march, without coming to a battle, it must have ended in their absolute ruin, since a delay of two or three days would have rendered their retreat northward altogether impossible.

Before we proceed farther, it is requisite to observe, that the second son of the Pretender being arrived in *France*, there were about this time vast preparations made for the invasion of this kingdom; and though, by the timely and prudent precautions taken by the lords of the Admiralty, they were prevented, yet they occasioned a great deal of confusion, and proved, in that respect, of some service to the rebels; but, in another sense, they were of service to the nation, since they not only kept alive, but heightened, that spirit of zeal and loyalty, which had appeared from the breaking out of the rebellion, and of which all ranks and degrees of people gave at this time such lively testimonies, as were sufficient to convince even our enemies, that his late majesty reigned in the hearts and affections of his subjects, as well as over their persons.

Yet, in *North Britain*, the flame of rebellion began again to spread itself, by the assistance of the *French*; for lord *John Drummond* having landed with about 500 men at *Aberdeen*, *Peterhead*, and *Montrose*, he was very soon joined by that body which lord *Lewis Gordon* had been raising in the North, as well as by other of the disaffected clans, such as the *Mackenzies*, the *Mackintoshes*, the *Farquharsons*, and the *Frasers*, to the number of between 2 and 3000 men; with which forces he drew down towards *Perth*, about the time the young Pretender was at *Derby*. The earl of *Loudon*, who was at the head of a small body of men for the king's service in the North, spared no pains or diligence in exciting the well-affected clans to join him; and by the reinforcements he received from the *Macleods*, the *Grants*, the *Monroes*, the *Sutherlands*, and the *Guns*, he was soon 2000 strong. At *Edinburgh*

*burgh* likewise, and at *Glasgow*, they began to raise men for the service of the government, with great chearfulness and success; so that two good regiments were completed, besides several independent corps; as will be seen more at large, when we speak of the measures taken by the government in *North Britain*, to suppress the rebellion.

After the rebels had raised all the money they could on the town of *Derby*, they set about prosecuting their resolution of endeavouring to retire into *Scotland* by the same road they came; and accordingly marched, on the 6th of *December* 1745, to *Ashburn*, from whence they moved the next day to *Leek*, destroying, in their passage, whatever they judged might be of use to the king's forces that were in pursuit of them; and, shewing a warm spirit of resentment for the disappointments they had met with, thereby provoking the country-people to do them all the mischief they could. They carried with them a train of artillery, consisting of 15 small pieces of cannon, and one mortar.

On the 8th in the evening their vanguard reached *Manchester*; and the next morning the young Chevalier, and the main of his forces, came thither, where they were not received as they had been before; but, on the contrary, the town's people, or at least the mob, gave them some pretty visible marks of their dislike; which was instantly punished by an order or precept in the name of the Chevalier, and signed and sealed by Mr. *Murray* his secretary, directed to the constable and collector of the land-tax for the towns of *Manchester* and *Salford*, requiring them to collect and levy, by the next day at noon, the sum of 2500*l.* to be paid to the said Mr. *Murray*, with a promise of repayment, however, when the country should be peaceably settled under his government.

On the 10th, they continued their march by *Pendleton-Pole*, towards *Leigh* and *Wigan*, which last place they

they reached on the 11th, and pushed on from thence to *Preston* the next day; being extremely apprehensive of finding themselves surrounded in that neighbourhood. On the 13th in the morning, they quitted *Preston*, and continued their route to *Lancaster*; and, on the 14th, they moved from thence to *Kendal*, which they entered about ten in the morning, and where they met with a bad reception; for the town's people fired upon their hussars, killed one, and took two prisoners. Their vanguard continued their march from thence to *Shap* in their way to *Penrith*; but, seeing the beacons every where lighted, and being informed that it was done to raise the country, and that the people were disposed to fall upon them on all sides, they thought proper to return to *Kendal*, which they accordingly did about two in the morning.

On the 15th, the Pretender, with all his forces, arrived there, and began to march from thence for *Penrith* on the 16th, by break of day; lord *George Murray* commanding the rear-guard, as he had done during the whole march. They intended to have reached *Penrith* that night, but, finding it impracticable, they thought fit to halt at *Shap*, where we shall leave them for the present, that we may better give the reader an account of the motions of the king's forces, in order to overtake them.

His royal highness the duke of *Cumberland*, having certain intelligence, on the 7th of *December*, that the *Highlanders* had begun to move northward, put himself the next morning at the head of all the horse and dragoons, with 1000 volunteers, in order to follow the rebels from *Merriden*, and stop them till the foot came up. On the 9th, Sir *John Ligonier* marched with the brigade of guards, and the regiment of *Sempil*, to *Litchfield*, pursuant to his royal highness's instructions.

On

On the 10th, the duke arrived at *Macclesfield* with two regiments of dragoons, having a body of 1000 foot at no great distance, from whence he sent orders to *Manchester*, and other parts of the country, that nothing might be neglected, that could contribute to retard or distress the enemy. On the 11th, major *Wheatley* was detached with an advanced party of dragoons to harrass the rear of the rebels, and to join the light-armed troops that were expected from the other army.

Marshal *Wade* having received certain intelligence, of the proceedings of the rebels, and of the situation of his majesty's forces under the command of his royal highness, held, on the 8th of *December*, a great council of war at *Ferrybridge*, to consider of the most effectual means for cutting off the *Highlanders* in their retreat; and in this council of war it was resolved to march directly by *Wakefield* and *Hallifax* into *Lancashire*, as the most likely way of intercepting them. But, arriving at *Wakefield* on the 10th, and having advice that the main body of the rebels was at *Manchester*, and their vanguard moving from thence towards *Preston*, his excellency, finding that it was now impossible to come up with them, judged it unnecessary to fatigue the forces by hard marches; and therefore detaching major general *Oglethorp*, on the 11th, with the cavalry under his command, he began his march with the rest of his forces, for *Newcastle*.

On the 13th, a great body of the horse and dragoons, that were, as has been said, under major-general *Oglethorpe*, arrived at *Preston*, having marched 100 miles in three days, over snow and ice; which was a noble testimony of zeal and spirit, especially in the new-raised forces. His royal highness arrived about one at the same place, and immediately gave his orders for continuing the pursuit of the rebels with the utmost diligence. On the 14th, accordingly, general

*Oglethorpe*

*Oglethorpe* advanced towards *Lancaſter*, which place they reached on the 16th; general *Oglethorpe* continuing his purſuit at the heels of the rebels. On the 17th, the major-general was at *Shap*, and his royal highneſs entered *Kendal*, having now more hopes of coming up with the enemy, than at any time during the march; and the diſpoſitions made by the duke for this purpoſe, were ſuch, as ſhewed not only the greateſt intrepidity, but alſo the utmoſt penetration, and military capacity.

On *Wedneſday* the 18th of *December* in the evening, part of the cavalry, with his royal highneſs, came up with the rebels, after ten hours march, a little beyond *Lowther-hall*, which they had quitted on the approach of the king's forces, and threw themſelves into the village of *Clifton*, about three miles from *Penrith*; where they had great advantages from the ſituation of the place, and from ſome decayed broken walls, which ſerved them inſtead of retrenchments. His royal highneſs, however, cauſed the village to be immediately attacked, by the firſt force that came up, which were the king's own regiment of dragoons, and part of the duke of *Kingſton*'s horſe, who behaved extremely well upon this occaſion; and in an hour's time drove them out of the place, though a very ſtrong and defenſible poſt.

While their rear-guard was engaged with the king's forces at *Clifton*, the main body of the rebels were at *Penrith*, and ſo apprehenſive of being overtaken, that at ten o'clock at night they ordered their artillery and baggage to advance towards *Carliſle*; and on the 19th in the morning, they entered that city, exceſſively fatigued, and in much confuſion. The rebels did not continue long there, but contented themſelves with putting a ſort of garriſon into the place, compoſe of between 4 and 500 men, moſt of them being thoſe that had joined them in *England*, and which

which they had formed into a corps under the title of the *Manchester Regiment*.

The main body of their army continued their march towards *Scotland*, passing the river *Esk*, though very high, which cost many of them their lives: and on the 20th and 21st they again entered *North Britain*, leaving those they had thrown into *Carlisle* to shift for themselves as well as they could, and without any hopes of succour. These pretended, at first, that they would make an obstinate defence; and, having most of their artillery with them, they mounted them on the walls, took possession of the castle, and carried into it all the provisions they could find, leaving the inhabitants little or none to sustain themselves with; so that they were in the utmost distress, being able to draw no relief from the adjacent country, because the people were sensible, that whatever they sent them would be taken from them by the rebels. They did not, however, continue long in this deplorable condition, being relieved from it by the speedy arrival of the king's forces, who soon put an end to the dispute, and restored the people of *Carlisle* to the king's protection, the rebels in the castle being obliged to surrender at discretion; but not till cannon was brought up, and the necessary dispositions made for besieging them*.

While the rebels were doing the business of the *French* in the North, vast preparations were still made on the coast of *France*, and *French Flanders*, for invading this kingdom; and the informations which the government received of their embarkation, particularly at *Dunkirk*, induced his majesty to give such directions as were necessary for appointing proper alarm-posts at which the troops were to assemble, and such

* Those who visit *Carlisle* castle are always shewn a small spot of ground not far from the citadel, on which the duke of *Cumberland* erected a battery, and from thence made a breach in the walls, as well as in the castle itself.

signals

ſignals as were requiſite for aſſembling them; and at the ſame time a proclamation was iſſued, commanding all officers, civil and military, to cauſe the coaſts to be carefully watched, and, upon the firſt approach of the enemy, to direct all horſes, oxen, cattle, and other proviſions, to be driven and removed 20 miles from the place where the enemy ſhould attempt to land; and ſuch regiments of regular troops as were at this time quartered in and about *London*, were ordered down to the coaſts of *Kent* and *Suſſex*.

Theſe wiſe and timely precautions, joined to the zeal and ſpirit ſhewn by the gentlemen, clergy, and other inhabitants of the maritime counties, had ſo good an effect, together with the diligence uſed by the officers of his majeſty's navy, that ſerved on board the ſquadron then in the channel, that the deſigns of the *French* were totally defeated, notwithſtanding they frequently changed their ſchemes.

As lord *John Drummond*, lord *Lewis Gordon*, and the reſt of the rebel chiefs in *Scotland*, were all this time labouring with great diligence, as well as much violence, to draw together a conſiderable force, in order to join the Pretender on his return into that country, the king's loyal ſubjects there ſhewed the greateſt zeal and ſpirit, in exerting their utmoſt endeavours to raiſe troops to oppoſe them. The city of *Glaſgow* particularly diſtinguiſhed itſelf, upon this occaſion, by levying 15 companies of 60 men each, at their own expence; and having completed them by the beginning of the month of *December*, they marched from thence, under the command of the earl of *Hume*, for *Stirling*.

The city of *Edinburgh* alſo, having received his majeſty's licence for that purpoſe, raiſed 1000 men for the king's ſervice; and the earl of *Loudon*, with the forces under his command, marching from *Inverneſs*, obliged a body of the rebels to raiſe the blockade of

*Fort*

*Fort Auguſtus*, which they had formed under the command of the ſon of lord *Lovat*; and, at the ſame time, the *Macleods* and *Monroes* ſcoured all the North of the rebel parties, as far as to within 12 miles of *Aberdeen*. Such were the tranſactions in *South* and in *North Britain* to the cloſe of the year 1745, when the rebels, having been obliged to fly out of *England*, began again to gather ſtrength in the Weſt of *Scotland*, and to reſume their deſign of attacking *Stirling* caſtle.

The rebels, having paſſed the river *Eſk*, divided into two bodies; the leſſer, conſiſting of about 2000 men, marched, on the 20th of *December*, to *Ecclefeckan*, and from thence the next day to *Moffat*. The larger body, of about 4000, proceeded to *Annan*, near the ſea-ſide, and, on the 21ſt, marched to *Dumfries*; and, having obliged the town of *Dumfries* to pay them 1100*l.* and to give hoſtages for 900*l.* more, they arrived on the 25th at *Glaſgow*.

In the mean time the northern rebels, under lord *John Drummond*, lord *Lewis Gordon*, the maſter of *Lovat*, and ſome other of their chiefs, having with them ſome artillery, ammunition, and money, which had been landed from on board ſome *Spaniſh* privateers, arrived at *Perth*, which they fortified for a place of arms, fitting out an armed ſloop there, as they did the *Hazard*, which they had lately taken, and another ſtout privateer at *Montroſe*.

The young Pretender entered *Glaſgow* at the head of all his forces, and had thereby the inhabitants at his mercy, the regiment they had raiſed being at *Edinburgh*, and they entirely defenceleſs. But, how ſenſible ſoever they might be of their danger, they did nothing contrary to their duty to deliver themſelves; on the contrary they ſhewed very viſible ſigns of ſorrow and ſadneſs; and the Chevalier, though he often appeared in public, was ſcarce attended ſo much as by a mob.

It

It is not at all surprising, that the behaviour of the rebels at *Glasgow*, these provocations considered, should be rather worse than in other places; and so it was. They found themselves in a rich city, abounding in whatever they wanted; and therefore they considered it as a magazine, and began to furnish themselves immediately with broad-cloth, tartan, linen, shoes, and stockings, to the amount of 10,000*l.* sterling; so that, by this means, the Pretender in a manner new-cloathed his army, which proved a great means of keeping them together; otherwise, in all probability, the greater part of them would have dispersed.

On the 3d of *January*, having finished their business at *Glasgow*, and gleaned up what they could, they marched to *Kilsyth*; the next day to *Bannockburn*; and on the 5th, having now the best part of their forces together, they summoned the castle and town of *Sterling* to surrender. General *Blakeney* answered, that he would defend the place to the last extremity, and that, as he had lived, he was determined to die, a man of honour. The town, which is indeed of no great strength, after some time spent in treaty, surrendered; and the rebels entered it upon the 8th, when, having again summoned the castle, to as little purpose as before, they took a final resolution of besieging it in form with what artillery they had.

The king's forces, under the command of lieutenant-general *Hawley* and major-general *Huske*, proceeded from *Edinburgh* to the relief of the castle. Part of the forces under major-general *Huske* were sent to dislodge the earl of *Kilmarnock* from *Falkirk*, where he lay with most of the cavalry belonging to the rebel army. On the 13th, the forces, appointed for this service began to move towards *Linlithgow*, which they entered in the evening, at the very instant the earl of *Kilmarnock* was marching in on the side next *Falkirk*, with some of his people; but, having early intelligence

gence of the general's purpose and nearness, he retired, with some precipitation, to the main body of the rebel army before *Stirling*.

On the 16th, general *Huske*, with the forces under his command, took possession of *Falkirk*, and was followed thither, soon after, by general *Hawley*, and the rest of the army, who determined, as next day, to attack the rebels; but being informed, that the rebels were in motion towards him, and endeavoured to gain some rising grounds near the *Moor of Falkirk*, he formed his army, and advanced in good order, the dragoons on the left, and the foot in two lines. As soon as they came within 100 yards of the enemy, the dragoons were ordered to fall on sword in hand, and the two lines of infantry to advance. But, before they could put these orders in execution, the rebels made a very smart fire, which threw the dragoons into some disorder, and they the foot, who made only one irregular fire, *Barrel*'s and *Ligonier*'s battalions excepted; who being presently rallied by brigadier *Cholmondeley*, were attacked afterwards by the rebels, whom they repulsed, and at length drove them quite out of the field.

In the mean time major general *Huske*, with wonderful prudence and presence of mind, drew together and formed a body of foot in the rear of these two regiments; which the rebels seeing, did not venture to renew the attack. General *Mordaunt*, taking advantage of this delay, rallied and formed the rest of the troops, in which the officers, who in general behaved well, assisted; which prevented their prosecuting their first advantage.

There were several unforeseen, and, indeed, inevitable accidents, that contributed greatly to, or rather might be said to have been the sole occasion of, the rebels gaining this advantage. In the first place, there was some difficulty and confusion in forming the king's

king's troops, which was ſucceeded by another unlucky accident; ſome of the battalions fired without orders, which occaſioned a great confuſion among the dragoons. But the greateſt misfortune of all was, that, juſt as the army began to move, there came on a violent ſtorm of wind and rain, which hindered the men from ſeeing before them; and many of their firelocks were ſo wet, that it is thought ſcarce a fifth-part of them were of uſe; add to this, that they had not the benefit of their artillery; for, the weather having been two days very wet, and there being a very ſteep hill to climb, they could not get up time enough to do any ſervice in the action; and the commander of the train having quitted it, for which, afterwards, he was, as deſervedly as diſgracefully, broke, moſt of the people who belonged to the horſes rode away with them; ſo that when the troops retired to their camp, they found it extremely hard to carry off their cannon to *Linlithgow*, to which the king's army retired, rather to avoid the inclemency of the weather, than in fear of the rebels.

The rebels returned to *Stirling* on the 18th in the afternoon, and again ſummoned the caſtle; but general *Blakeney* repeated what he had before told them, that he had been always looked upon as a man of honour, and they ſhould find he would die ſo. Upon this they began to erect two new batteries, one upon *Gawan-hill*, within 40 yards of the caſtle, and one upon *Lady's-hill*, upon which they propoſed to mount what battering cannon they had, which were but 7 pieces, viz. two 18 pounders, two 16 pounders, and three 12 pounders; and, while this was doing, they continued to fire upon the caſtle with ſmall arms, which did little or no miſchief, though at the ſame time it expoſed their men extremely, and they ſuffered by the fire of the caſtle very ſeverely; which put them more and more out of humour with the ſiege;

and what contributed to encreaſe their uneaſineſs was the great want of proviſions, which obliged them to ſend out parties on all ſides, to carry off what meal they could find in any part of the country.

The greateſt part of their army being returned into the neighbourhood of *Falkirk*, they ſent away their priſoners to *Down-Caſtle* on the 25th, except the officers: and the *Hazard* ſloop, which was now refitted, was ordered to ſail to *France* to carry the news of this advantage, which they magnified extremely, as appeared by the accounts that were printed of it at *Paris*.

On the return of the king's army to *Edinburgh*, a very ſtrict enquiry was made into the loſs ſuſtained by the late action, which appeared to be, officers excepted, very ſmall.

It happened very luckily, that, as this action proved more fatal to the officers than to the private ſoldiers, it proved as fortunate to a great many others; for the rebels having ſent moſt of the officers that were taken priſoners at *Preſton-Pans* to *Glamis*, *Coupar*, and *Leſly*, when they were drawing together their forces about *Stirling*, the loyal inhabitants of *Dundee*, and other places, formed a deſign of reſcuing them, and conducting them back to *Edinburgh*, which they executed with great ſpirit and diligence; and they arrived at that city on the 19th, the very next day after the army returned thither from *Linlithgow*.

When the news of this battle reached *London*, it made it neceſſary to provide for the immediate extinction of ſo dangerous a flame, by ſending down a ſufficient number of forces, not only to render the army in *Scotland* more formidable than before, but to encreaſe its ſtrength to ſuch a degree, as to free the nation from any apprehenſions of its conſequences, in caſe the enemy ſhould grow more numerous, or the *French* and *Spaniards* perſiſt in their deſign of attempting an invaſion for their ſupport, in any part of his majeſty's

majesty's dominions. It was with this view, that a resolution was taken of embarking the *Hessian* troops in *British* pay, then in the neighbourhood of *Antwerp*, for *Scotland*; and it was also thought convenient, that to restore the spirit of the soldiers, to extinguish all animosities, and encourage the well-affected in *North Britain*, his royal highness the duke should immediately go down thither.

The troops seemed to be extremely mortified at the miscarriage at *Falkirk*, and shewed an earnest desire to repair it by marching again to attack the rebels; for which the necessary preparations were instantly made; and the army, in a very few days, was in every respect, in a better condition, and better provided, than before. On the 30th in the morning, to the great surprize and joy of the army, his royal highness the duke of *Cumberland* arrived at *Edinburgh*, after a journey amazingly expeditious, considering the rigour of the season. The sight of the duke banished all remembrance of the late untoward accident, and the troops shewed uncommon ardour to be led, bad as the weather was, into the field again.

His royal highness reviewed the forces the very next day, and marched them in pursuit of the rebels. He quartered that night at *Linlithgow* with eight battalions; brigadier *Mordaunt*, with six battalions more, was at *Burrowstouness*; the dragoons lay in the adjacent villages; and colonel *Campbell*, with the *Argyleshire* men, took post in the front of the army, towards the *Avon*. There was, at that time, a considerable body of the rebels at *Falkirk*, who immediately retired towards *Torwood*. The next morning his royal highness made the necessary dispositions for prosecuting his march, when he received advice, that the rebels were actually repassing the *Forth* with all the diligence imaginable; which news were soon after put out of dispute by the noise they heard of two great re-

ports like the blowing up of magazines; upon which brigadier *Mordaunt* was detached with the *Argyleſhire-men*, and the dragoons, to harraſs the rebels in their retreat. The brigadier, with the troops under his command, arrived at *Stirling* late that evening, where they found the rebels had abandoned their camp, with all their artillery, and had blown up a great magazine they had of powder and ball in the church of *St. Ninian*; and that with ſo little care or diſcretion, that ſeveral of the country people were buried in the ruins. They likewiſe left behind them all the wounded men they had made priſoners in the late action, and about 20 of their own ſick men; but it was ſo late when the king's forces arrived, that it was judged needleſs to continue the purſuit.

On the 2d of *February*, about one in the afternoon, his royal highneſs entered *Stirling*, and was pleaſed to teſtify his entire ſatisfaction with reſpect to the gallant defence made by general *Blakeney*. In the mean time, the rebels were occupied in making all the diſpatch in their power, that they might be entirely out of reach before *Stirling* bridge could be repaired for the paſſage of the army.

Part of them took the road by *Tay-bridge*, towards the hills; the reſt, conſiſting of lord *Lewis Gordon*'s men, the remains of the *French*, thoſe commanded by lord *Ogilvie*, and the few horſe they had, got into *Perth* the very night that brigadier *Mordaunt* arrived at *Stirling*; and though they had taken a great deal of pains in throwing up ſeveral works for the ſecurity of that place, yet they began to abandon it, and to continue their march northward the next morning. Lord *John Drummond*, with the remains of the *Scots* and *Iriſh* that came from *France*, made the beſt of their way towards *Montroſe*, and, on the 3d of *February*, the town of *Perth* was totally evacuated. They left behind them there 13 pieces of iron cannon, 8 and

1 12 pounders,

12 pounders, nailed up; and threw a vaſt quantity of ammunition into the river, together with 14 ſwivel guns that had been taken out of the *Hazard* ſloop: and ſet at liberty the ſailors that had been confined there from the time that veſſel was taken; but they thought fit to carry captain *Hill*, who commanded her, along with them, and ſome few other priſoners of the better ſort.

It is evident, that this retreat of theirs was made with the utmoſt hurry and precipitation; and yet it was barely made in time: for on the 4th, by ſix in the morning, the bridge of *Stirling* was repaired, ſo that the army paſſed over it; and the advanced-guard, conſiſting of the *Argyleſhire Highlanders*, and the dragoons, marched that night as far as *Crief*; but the foot were cantoned in and about *Dumblain*, where the duke took up his quarters that evening, and the next day the advanced guards took poſſeſſion of *Perth*. We may, without danger of incurring the ſuſpicion of adulation, obſerve, that ſcarce any hiſtory can ſhew a more illuſtrious inſtance of the effects of a general's reputation than this before us, ſince, in the ſpace of a ſingle week, his royal highneſs quitted the court of the king his father, put himſelf at the head of the forces in *Scotland*, and ſaw the enemy flying with precipitation before him.

The rebels were very ſenſible, how much the news of this retreat of theirs, which had ſo much the reſemblance of a flight, would alarm their friends both at home and abroad; and therefore they diſperſed ſeveral papers to aſſign ſuch reaſons for it, as they judged might give it a fair appearance; alledging, that their men were ſo loaded with booty, that they were conſtrained to let them carry it home; that, after ſo fatiguing a campaign, ſome receſs was neceſſary; and that, when they had refreſhed and recruited their forces, they would not fail to make a freſh irruption

into the *Lowlands* in the ſpring. But whatever reaſons they might pretend, the true motives of their conduct were theſe: they judged, that, by drawing the war into the *Highlands*, they ſhould make it extremely burdenſome and uneaſy to the king's forces, obtain frequent opportunities of harraſſing and ſurpriſing them, and have a fair chance for rendering them weary of following them through countries, where they thought it impoſſible for them to have magazines, and other requiſites for an army of their force. In the next place, they perſuaded themſelves, that the removing the war into the *Highlands*, and the report they ſpread of the ſeverities that would be inflicted by the king's troops, muſt keep their men together, which they now found a very difficult taſk; and would alſo contribute to encreaſe their ſtrength. They had, beſides theſe, another reaſon; which was, the giving a fair opportunity to their friends the *French*, of attempting an invaſion in the South; which they flattered themſelves would afford ſuch a diverſion as would free them from all their difficulties. And to all this might be added, that they had formed a project of making themſelves maſters of the chain or line of fortifications, that ran along the North of *Scotland* from *Fort William* to *Inverneſs*; and thereby ſecure the country behind them, and, at the ſame time, afford means for the *French* and *Spaniards* to ſend them reinforcement and ſupplies, of which they had hitherto had large promiſes, though but ſlight and ineffectual performances.

His royal highneſs the duke of *Cumberland*, who penetrated all their views, took the moſt proper methods that could be contrived for the defeating them. He gave orders for the army to march by different roads (but in ſuch bodies as prevented all danger of ſurprize) to *Aberdeen*, where he propoſed to fix his head-quarters, to raiſe magazines, and to receive ſuch

ſuccours

ſuccours and ſupplies, as from time to time might be required, by ſea, from the South. As the *Heſſian* troops were now in *Scotland*, his royal highneſs took care to diſpoſe of them, and ſome other bodies of *Engliſh* troops, at *Perth*, *Dunkeld*, the caſtle of *Blair*, caſtle of *Menzies*, and other places; by which he effectually ſecured the paſſage into the *Lowlands*, and put it out of the power of the rebels to return that way into the South. General *Campbell*, with the *Argyleſhire* men, undertook the ſecurity of *Fort William*, a place at that time of infinite importance, as it ſecured another paſſage through the Weſt of *Scotland*, by which the rebels might again have made their way into *England*. Theſe precautions taken, his royal highneſs ſet out in perſon for *Aberdeen*, where he arrived on the 28th of *February*.

The rebels, in proſecution of their deſigns, made it their firſt care to become maſters of *Inverneſs*, a town of pretty conſiderable trade on the eaſt-ſide of the *Highlands*, with a good part, and a ſmall fortreſs, ſometimes called the caſtle of *Inverneſs*, but more properly *Fort George*, to defend it. The earl of *Loudon* was then there with a body of about 1500 men, moſt of them haſtily raiſed for the ſervice of the government; with whom, upon the approach of the rebels to within a very ſmall diſtance of the place, he marched out, in order to act offenſively; but finding that impracticable, and that the enemy were much ſtronger than he expected, he judged it proper to retreat, which he did on the 20th of *February*, without the loſs of a man, leaving two independent companies, under the command of major *Grant*, in *Fort George*, with orders to defend it to the laſt extremity. But, it ſeems, theſe orders were but indifferently obeyed; for the place was ſoon after ſurrendered to the rebels; upon which the Chevalier removed his quarters thither, having with him about

4000 men. This ſucceſs, and the news of ſurpriſing ſome parties of well-affected *Highlanders*, not far from the caſtle of *Blair*, ſo much raiſed their ſpirits, that they were reſolved to proſecute their original deſign of reducing the *Chain*; and accordingly they next attacked *Fort Auguſtus*, a very ſmall place, and only important by its ſituation between *Inverneſs* and *Fort William*, in which there was a very ſmall garriſon, of no more than three companies of *Guiſe*'s regiment, under the command of major *Wentworth*; ſo that it was ſpeedily reduced, and as ſpeedily demoliſhed, which was the ſame fate that *Fort George* had met with: a clear demonſtration, that they did not think it neceſſary to have any garriſon in that part of the country. But as they were ſtill incommoded by the neighbourhood of the earl of *Loudon*, who lay at their back, with only the *Firth* of *Murray* between them; the duke of *Perth*, the earl of *Cromertie*, and ſome of the reſt of their chief commanders, reſolved to attempt the ſurpriſing that earl by the help of boats, which they drew together on their ſide of the water; and, taking the advantage of a fog, executed their ſcheme ſo effectually, that, falling upon the king's forces under the earl's command unexpectedly, they cut off ſome, made a few officers priſoners, and obliged lord *Loudon* to retire with the reſt out of *Sutherland*. But though theſe ſmall advantages ſerved to make a noiſe, and to keep up the ſpirits of their party, yet they did them little real ſervice; and their money beginning to run ſhort, and ſupplies both at home and abroad failing their expectations, cauſed great diviſions and heart-burnings amongſt them.

Mean time his royal highneſs the duke, notwithſtanding the rigour of the ſeaſon, and badneſs of the roads, took care to diſtreſs the rebels as much as was poſſible; for the very day after he joined the army, he detached the earl of *Ancram* with 100 dragoons, and

and major *Morris* with 300 foot, to the caſtle of *Corgarf*, at the head of the river *Don*, 40 miles from *Aberdeen*, and in the heart of the country then in poſſeſſion of the rebels, wherein his royal highneſs had information of their having a conſiderable magazine of arms and ammunition, which his lordſhip had orders to ſeize, or deſtroy: which commiſſion he executed very effectually; for, the rebels retiring upon his approach, he became maſter of the place, and all that was in it; but, for want of horſes to carry them off, was obliged to deſtroy moſt of the arms, and 30 barrels of powder.

On the 16th of *March*, having intelligence that *Roy Stuart*, with about 1000 foot, and 60 huſſars, was at *Strathbogie*, his royal highneſs ordered major-general *Bland* to drive them from thence; and, at the ſame time, ordered brigadier-general *Mordaunt*, with four battalions, as many pieces of cannon, to march, and ſupport the major-general, if there ſhould be occaſion. On the 17th, the major-general advanced to *Strathbogie*, and was almoſt within ſight of the place before the rebels had any notice of his approach; which alarmed them to ſuch a degree, that they quitted their poſt, and retired with great precipitation towards *Keith*. But this ſucceſs was attended with ſome little check: for general *Bland* having detached a captain of *Highlanders*, with 70 of his men, and 30 of *Kingſton*'s horſe, with orders to clear that place, and then rejoin the army, they, contrary to his directions, ventured to quarter there that night; which gave the rebels an opportunity of ſurpriſing them, and of cutting in pieces moſt of the *Campbells*, who were quartered in the church-yard; but the cornet who commanded *Kingſton*'s horſe, retired, with ſome of thoſe under his command.

The rebels, being very well appriſed of the great importance of *Fort William* (the taking of which

would have made them maſters of the whole extent of the country from eaſt to weſt, and from ſea to ſea, and would, beſides, have opened them a paſſage into *Argyleſhire*, and the weſt of *Scotland*), reſolved to leave nothing unattempted, that might contribute to the conqueſt of this fortreſs, and therefore ordered brigadier *Stapleton*, with a large body of their beſt men, moſt of them engineers, and as good a train as they could furniſh, to attempt it: but, the place being defended by captain *Scot*, an officer of courage, fidelity, and experience, they were obliged to raiſe the ſiege on the 3d of *April*, about a month after they had begun to move againſt it; which they did with great precipitation, bending their march to *Inverneſs*. Upon which, captain *Scot* detached a party of the garriſon, who ſecured eight pieces of cannon, and ſeven mortars, which the enemy had left behind them.

They had before this received a very great diſappointment, as follows:

We have already obſerved, that they were in great diſtreſs for money, and other neceſſaries, and waited impatiently for a ſupply from *France*; which they hoped, notwithſtanding the miſcarriage of ſo many veſſels that had been ſent them, would ſoon arrive on board the *Hazard* ſloop; to which they had given the name of the *Prince Charles Snow*, and which they had intelligence was at ſea, with a conſiderable quantity of gold on board, and a good number of experienced officers and engineers, who were very much wanted.

On the 25th of *March*, this long looked-for veſſel arrived in *Tongue-Bay*, into which ſhe was followed by his majeſty's ſhip the *Sheerneſs*, commanded by captain *Obrien*, who immediately attacked her. In the engagement the *Hazard* ſloop had a great many men killed, and many more wounded; ſo that, not being able to maintain the fight, ſhe ran aſhore on the

ſhallows,

ſhallows, where the *Sheerneſs* could not follow her; and there ſhe landed her men and money. The place on which ſhe ran on ſhore (after being chaſed 56 leagues) was in the lord *Rea*'s country; and it happened there was then at his lordſhip's houſe, his ſon captain *Mackay*, Sir *Henry Munro*, lord *Charles Gordon*, captain *Macleod*, and about 80 men of lord *Loudon*'s regiment, who had retired thither, when the rebels attacked them by boats, as has been before related.

Theſe gentlemen, having animated the ſoldiers to attack, notwithſtanding the ſuperiority of numbers, thoſe who landed from the *Prince Charles* ſnow, obtained, after a ſhort diſpute, a complete victory, with little or no loſs on their ſide. Beſides five cheſts of money, and a conſiderable quantity of arms, they took 156 officers, ſoldiers, and ſailors, priſoners, with whom they embarked on board the *Sheerneſs* man of war, and ſailed directly for *Aberdeen*, together with another prize captain *Obrien* had taken in the *Orkneys*. The money, beſides one cheſt that was miſſing, and what had been taken out of another that was broken, amounted to 12,500 guineas; and amongſt the priſoners there were 40 experienced officers, who had been long either in the *French* or *Spaniſh* ſervice.

At the ſame time that the rebels employed ſo conſiderable a part of their forces in attacking *Fort William*, they ſent another body, under the command of lord *George Murray*, to make a like attempt upon the caſtle of *Blair*, the principal ſeat of his grace the duke of *Athol*, but a place of no great ſtrength, and in which there was only a ſmall garriſon, under the command of Sir *Andrew Agnew*; which ſiege, or rather blockade, they raiſed with the ſame hurry and precipitation, on the approach of the earl of *Crawford*,

as they did that of *Fort William*, upon the very ſame day, and from the ſame motives.

His royal highneſs, having before made the neceſſary diſpoſitions, marched from *Aberdeen* on the 8th of *April* 1746, in order to find out the rebels; who now had united all their forces, being reſolved to make a ſtand at *Inverneſs*. He encamped on the 11th at *Cullen*, where my lord *Albemarle* joined him; and the whole army the next day marched to the *Spey*, and paſſed it with no other loſs than of one dragoon, and four women, who were drowned through hurry and indiſcretion. Major-general *Huſke* was detached in the morning with 15 companies of grenadiers, the royal *Highlanders*, and all the cavalry, and two pieces of cannon; and his royal highneſs went with them himſelf.

On their firſt appearance, the rebels retired from the ſide of the *Spey* towards *Elgin*; whereupon the duke of *Kingſton*'s horſe immediately forded over, ſuſtained by the grenadiers and the *Highlanders*; but the rebels were all got out of their reach before they could paſs. The foot waded over as faſt as they arrived; and though the water came up to their middles, they went on with great cheerfulneſs. The rebels on the other ſide of the *Spey* appeared to be between 2 and 3000; but they did not make any oppoſition, either while the king's troops were paſſing, or when part of them had paſſed, and were on the other ſide of the river; for which conduct of theirs it ſeems very difficult to aſſign any reaſon, unleſs it were, that their officers, being ſenſible that the artillery of the king's troops would ſecure their paſſage, were unwilling to run the riſk of diſpiriting their men by an unſucceſsful attempt of that kind; and therefore choſe not to diſpute the paſſage of the *Spey*; hoping rather to deceive their men into an opinion, that they ſhould be well

well enough able to deal with them when they had paſſed.

The king's army marched on to *Elgin* and *Forreſs*, and from thence to *Nairn*, where they halted on the 15th, and where the rebels thought to have ſurpriſed them; but the vigilance and ſtrict diſcipline his royal highneſs maintained, abſolutely diſappointed them; notwithſtanding which they ſet fire to, and deſtroyed *Fort Auguſtus*, called in all their parties, and prepared for a general engagement, which followed the next day, the 16th, when the rebels were totally defeated, near *Culloden* houſe: upwards of 2000 of them being killed in the battle and purſuit.

The *French* auxiliaries all ſurrendered priſoners of war; amongſt whom were brigadier *Stapleton*, the marquis *De Guilles*, whom the *Highlanders* called the *French* ambaſſador, lord *Lewis Drummond*, and about 42 more. The loſs on the ſide of the king's army was very inconſiderable; the only perſons of note killed, were lord *Robert Kerr*, captain in *Barrel*'s regiment, captain *Croſſet*, of *Price*'s, captain *John Campbell*, of *Loudon*'s, and captain *Colin Campbell* of the militia; beſides theſe, 50 private men killed, and 250 wounded.

The number of all the perſons taken in this ſignal victory were 222 *French*, and 226 rebels; all their artillery and ammunition, with other military ſtores, and 12 colours likewiſe, fell into the hands of the victors. The earl of *Kilmarnock* was taken in the action; lord *Balmerino*, at firſt reported to be killed, was taken ſoon after; and four ladies that had been very active in the rebellion, were likewiſe ſeized at *Inverneſs*, viz. lady *Ogilvie*, lady *Kinlock*, lady *Gordon*, and lady *Mackintoſh*.

Immediately after the battle, brigadier *Mordaunt* was detached, with the volunteers, to the number of 900, into the *Fraſers* country, in order to reduce all

who ſhould be found in arms there; and with the like view other detachments were made into other diſaffected parts of the country; which put it entirely out of the power of the rebels ever to aſſemble afterwards in any body, capable of diſturbing the peace of the country, being reduced to the neceſſity of ſeparating into ſmall parties, in order to ſhift the better for themſelves.—About the ſame time that the whole forces of the rebels were thus vanquiſhed at the battle of *Culloden*, the earl of *Cromertie*, his eldeſt ſon, a great many officers of diſtinction, and about 150 private men, were ſurpriſed in the north, by a very ſmall party of his majeſty's loyal ſubjects, who ſent them priſoners on board his majeſty's ſhip the *Hound*, captain *Dove*, from *Sutherland* to *Inverneſs*.

Thus the flame of the rebellion, which, after being ſmothered for ſome time in *Scotland*, broke out at laſt with ſuch force, as to ſpread itſelf into *England*, and not without reaſon alarmed the inhabitants even of the metropolis, was in a ſhort ſpace totally extinguiſhed by him who gave the firſt check to its force; and who perhaps alone was capable of performing this ſervice to his country, to his father, and to his king.

His royal highneſs, as he well deſerved, had the thanks of both houſes of Parliament ſent him by their reſpective ſpeakers; to which he returned the moſt obliging anſwers. The two houſes alſo addreſſed his majeſty, ſignifying their readineſs to give his royal highneſs ſuch diſtinguiſhing marks of public gratitude as ſhould be moſt agreeable to his majeſty; who was graciouſly placed to recommend to them the ſetling of an additional revenue upon his royal ſon. And accordingly an additional revenue of 25,000*l.* *per annum* was ſettled upon him, making 40,000*l.* *per annum*; his royal highneſs having before but 15,000*l.* *per annum*.

While

While theſe grateful meaſures were purſuing above, his royal highneſs the duke took all the neceſſary precautions for effectually ſcattering the very embers of the late fire, that they might not be raked together again, or, by the addition of any freſh fuel, blown up into a new flame. With this view he ſent detachments of well-affected *Highlanders* and regular troops, into the wildeſt countries belonging to the clans that had been in arms, where ſuch as ſubmitted were received to mercy, and ſuch as ſtood out had their countries burnt; and at the ſame time their cattle were driven away, that they might be the leſs able to ſubſiſt, and thoſe cattle ſold for the benefit of the ſoldiers in the king's army. Theſe meaſures had very great conſequences; the burning lord *Lovat*'s and *Cameron* of *Lochiel*'s houſes had a great effect, and ſtruck much terror; ſo that in a very ſhort ſpace of time there were ſcarce any parties of rebels to be heard of, and moſt of their chiefs ſurrendered, were taken, or found means to eſcape out of the iſland.

Among the firſt were the marquis of *Tullibardin*, who ſtiled himſelf duke of *Athol*, who died afterwards a priſoner in the *Tower*; Mr. *William Murray*, a near relation of the earl of *Dunmore*'s, who was pardoned; the earl of *Kelly*, and the maſter of *Lovat*. As for lord *Lovat* his father, Mr. *Murray* of *Broughton*, and many more, they were taken at different times; but the duke of *Perth*, lord *John Drummond* his brother, lord *Elcho* eldeſt ſon to the earl of *Wemys*, and ſeveral of their aſſociates, made their eſcapes by ſea in two *French* privateers, that were ſent to carry off thoſe who had been doing the buſineſs of *France* at the expence of their honours and fortunes. Lord *Pitſligo*, and lord *Lewis Gordon*, retired the ſame way; and lord *Ogilvie*, with 13 or 14 more, ſhipped themſelves in a ſmall veſſel for *Norway*, where, as ſoon as they arrived, they were ſeized by orders from the late king

of *Denmark*, but were afterwards releaſed, retired into *Sweden*, and found means to get from thence into *France*. Lord *George Murray* alſo made his eſcape; but whither, or in what manner, we are not able to ſay.

As for the young Pretender himſelf, he found it much more difficult to withdraw than any of his adherents; which was the reaſon that he remained long behind them; and, as it may be expected that a more particular account ſhould be given of his adventures, we ſhall endeavour it without any mixture of thoſe romantic tales that have been publiſhed on that ſubject.

He was in the body of reſerve at the battle of *Culloden*, where he is ſaid to have had an horſe ſhot under him; but while the *French* were treating with the king's troops, in order to be received priſoners of war, he mounted a freſh horſe, and made his eſcape That very evening, being the 16th of *April*, he retired to the houſe of a factor of lord *Lovat*'s, about 10 miles from *Inverneſs*; where, meeting with that lord, he ſtaid ſupper: after ſupper was over, he ſet out for *Fort Auguſtus*, and purſued his journey the next day to *Invergarry*, where he propoſed to have dined; but finding no victuals, he ſet a boy to fiſhing, who caught two ſalmon, on which he made an hearty meal, and continued waiting there for ſome of his troops, who had promiſed to rendezvous at that place; but, being diſappointed, he reſolved to proceed to *Lochargige*: he arrived there on the 18th at two in the morning, where he went to ſleep, which he had not done for five days and nights; he remained there till five o'clock in the afternoon in hopes of obtaining ſome intelligence; but, gaining none, he ſet out from thence on foot, and travelled to the *Glen* of *Morar*, where he arrived the 19th at four in the morning.

He ſet out about noon the ſame day for *Arraſhaig*, where he arrived about four in the afternoon. He remained

remained there about seven days, waiting for captain *O'Neil*, who joined him on the 27th, and informed him, that there were no hopes of drawing his troops together again in a body; upon which he resolved to go to *Stornway*, in order to hire a ship to go to *France*: the person employed for this purpose was one *Donald M'Leod*, who had an interest there. On the 28th he went on board an eight-oared boat, in company with *Sullivan* and *O'Neil*, ordering the people who belonged to the boat to make the best haste they could to *Stornway*.

The night proving very tempestuous, they all begged of him to go back; which he would not do, but, to keep up the spirits of the people, he sung them an *Highland* song: but, the weather growing worse, on the 29th about seven in the morning, they were driven on shore on a point of land called *Russness*, in the island of *Benbecula*, where, when they got on shore, the Pretender helped to make a fire to warm the crew, who were almost starved to death with cold. On the 30th, at six in the evening, they set sail again for *Stornway*; but, meeting with another storm, were obliged to put into the island of *Scalp* in the *Harries*, where they all went on shore to a farmer's house, passing for merchants that were shipwrecked in their voyage to the *Orkneys*; the Pretender and *Sullivan* going by the names of *Sinclair*, the latter passing for the father, and the former for the son. They thought proper to send from thence to *Donald M'Leod* at *Stornway*, with instructions to freight a ship for the *Orkneys*. On the third of *May* they received a message from him, that a ship was ready.

On the 4th they set out on foot for that place, where they arrived on the 5th about noon; and, meeting with *Donald M'Leod*, they found that he had got into company, where, growing drunk, he had told a friend of his for whom he had hired the ship:

upon

upon which there were 200 people in arms at *Stornway*, upon a report that the Pretender was landed with 500 men, and was coming to burn the town: so that they were obliged to lie all night upsn the moor, with no other refreshment than biscuit and brandy. On the 6th they resolved to go in the eight-oared boat to the *Orkneys*; but the crew refused to venture, so that they were obliged to steer south along the coast-side, where they met with two *English* ships, and this compelled them to put into a desert island; where they remained till the 10th, without any provision but some salt fish they found upon the island.

About ten in the morning on that day they embarked for the *Harries*, and at break of day on the 11th they were chased by an *English* ship, but made their escape among the rocks; about four in the afternoon they arrived at the island of *Benbecula*, where they staid till the 14th, and then set out for the mountain of *Currada* in *South Uist*, where they staid till the militia of the *Isle of Skie* came to the island of *Iraſky*; and then sailed for the island of *Uia*, where they remained three nights, till, having intelligence that the militia were coming towards *Benbecula*, they immediately got into their boat, and sailed for *Lochbuſdale*; but being met by some ships of war, they were obliged to return to *Lochagnart*, where they remained all day, and at night sailed for *Lochbuſdale*, where they arrived, and staid eight days on a rock, making a tent of the sail of the boat. They found themselves there in a most dreadful situation; for, having intelligence that captain *Scot* had landed at *Kilbride*, the company was obliged to separate, and the Pretender and *O'Neil* went to the mountains, where they remained all night, and soon after were informed, that general *Campbell* was at *Bernary*; so that now they had forces very near on both sides of them, and were absolutely at a loss which way to move.

In

In their road they met with a young lady, one miſs *M'Donald*, to whom captain *O'Neil* propoſed aſſiſting the Pretender to make his eſcape, which at firſt ſhe refuſed; but, upon his offering to put on woman's cloaths, ſhe conſented, and deſired them to go to the mountain of *Currada* till ſhe ſent for them, where they accordingly ſtaid two days; but hearing nothing from the young lady, the Pretender concluded ſhe would not keep her word, and therefore reſolved to ſend captain *O'Neil* to general *Campbell*, to let him know he was willing to ſurrender to him: but about five in the evening a meſſage came from the young lady, deſiring them to meet her at *Ruſhneſs*: being afraid to paſs by the ford becauſe of the militia, they luckily found a boat, which carried them to the other ſide of *Uia*, where they remained part of the day, afraid of being ſeen by the country-people. In the evening they ſet out for *Ruſhneſs*, and arrived there at twelve at night; but not finding the young lady, and being alarmed by a boat full of militia, they were obliged to retire two miles back, where the Pretender remained on a moor till *O'Neil* went to the young lady, and prevailed upon her to come to the place appointed at nightfal of the next day.

About an hour after, they had an account of general *Campbell*'s arrival at *Benbecula*; which obliged them to remove to another part of the iſland, where, as the day broke, they diſcovered four ſail cloſe on the ſhore, making directly up to the place where they were, ſo that there was nothing left for them to do but to throw themſelves among the heath. When the wherries were gone, they reſolved to go to *Clanronal*'s houſe; but when they were within a mile of it, they heard general *Campbell* was there, which forced them to retreat again; and ſoon after *O'Neil* was taken.

There

There were no distinct accounts of what became of the Pretender after this, for the remainder of that month, and the greatest part of the next, except that he shifted about from place to place in woman's cloaths, and on the 28th of *June* went with the lady whom he attended in a little boat from *South Uist* to the *Isle of Skie*; there he resumed his own dress, and was carried by one *Mackinnon* in a boat to *Raga*, from whence he returned in a boat to *Skie*, and, after some stay there, went back to the Continent. About the middle of *July* the government had certain intelligence of his crossing the hill of *Morar* in *Lochaber*, proceeding from thence to *Badenoch*; and on the 23d of *July* he was at *Arisaig*, and continued wandering about that country, in great distress, during all the month of *August*.

On the 6th of *September*, two *French* privateers came upon the coast of *Moidart*, where the Pretender first landed, and made strict enquiry after him. Several of the *Camerons*, and some of the *Macdonalds*, repaired to them, and were employed to search for the Pretender; but it was the 17th before he came down to them, and was then dressed in a short coat of black freize, with a plaid over it. He was in a bad state of health, and seemed to be brought very low by the fatigues he had gone through. He embarked the next day about noon, attended by the following persons: *Mapherson* of *Clunie*, with others of his clan, *Cameron* of *Lochiel*, Dr. *Cameron* his brother, *Lodowick Cameron* of *Tor-castle*, *Allan Cameron*, and *Macdonald* of *Lochgary*, with many others whose names were not known. *Macdonald* of *Barisdale*, and his son, went on board the ships before his arrival.

The ships on which they embarked were the *Happy* privateer of 30 guns and 300 men, and the *Prince of Conti* of 20 guns and 240 men, fitted out from *St. Malo*'s by some of his own adherents. The were obliged

obliged to ſail round the *Land's-End*, where they were chaſed by two *Engliſh* men of war; but eſcaped by the thickneſs of the weather, and on the 29th arrived in a creek three leagues to the weſt of *Morlaix*, where he preſently went aſhore.

He was ſo extremely fatigued, and in ſo bad a ſtate of health, that he reſted a week before he went to *Fontainebleau*, where the *French* court then was, and where (if their *gazettes* deſerve any credit) he met with a very kind reception, had a great ſum of money given him, a large penſion ſettled upon him, and mighty promiſes made him; but all this was only to ſerve the preſent turn, and to expreſs the reſentment of the *French* court for our attempt upon *Port L' Orient*. For, the ſituation of things changing, the diſpoſition of the *French* court changed likewiſe; his penſion was forgotten, the complaints he made little regarded, and at laſt he was plainly given to underſtand, that the beſt thing himſelf and his brother could do, was to retire to *Avignon*; which they accordingly did.

# INDEX

## TO THE

## FOURTH VOLUME.


A.

ABER, *Lake of* 225
Aberbrothock 173
Abercorn, *Lord* 95
Aberdeen 176
Aberdour, 142
Aberlady 62
Abernethy 183
Acts *of Parliament* 35
Æſtuarium Vararis, 7
Ailſa *iſland* 260
Air 112
Air, *river* 8, 111
Allan, *river* 165
Alloway 162
Alſerig 216
Alſvig *iſle* 291
St. Andrews 150
Angus, *earl of* 58
Annan, *river* 9
Annan 102
Annandale ibid.
Annat *ſands* 172
Aquinas, Thomas 47
Ardmeanach 224
Ardock 160
Arduthie 175
Armſdale, *river* 8
Arran, *iſle of* 254
Arrick-ſtone 4, 9
Arthur's *ſeat* 85, 95
Athol, *duke* 227
Au, *loch* 3
Avona 262
Aymouth 45

B.

Badenoch 226
Balfour, *Sir* Andrew 79
Balgony 142, 158
Balmerinoch *monaſtery* 158
Balvaird *in* Fife 141
Banff 185
Banco *murdered* 226
Bannockburn 126
Barnacles 314
Barra, *iſland* 292
Baſs 3, 58
Battle, *a ſurpriſing* 53. *Near* Preſton-Pans 62 *and* 338. *Of* Muſſelburgh, 65. *Of* Pinkey, *ibid.* *At* Falkirk 358. *At* Bannockburn 126. Culloden 371


Bean

Bean *caſtle*, 196
Beaulieu, *an abbey* 224
Bellhaven, *lord, his ſeat* 60
Benbecula 293
Bernera 266, 300
Berwick 45
Blackneſs *caſtle* 101
Blainoch, *river* 8
Blair *caſtle* 227
Boetius, Hector 171
Bog *of* Gicht 186
Bogie, *river* 183
Bon accord, *or* New Aberdeen, 176
Boniton, *the fall of* 134
Boo-ſha-la, *iſland* 277
Borera 295, 301
Borwe 215
Brae *of* Murray 194
Braidalbin 228, 230
Braidalbin, *earl of* 236
Braidwood, *Mr. the teacher of deaf and dumb children* 96
Braſa 327
Brechin 174
Brechin *in* Angus 229
Brochty craig 172
Brora, *iſle of* 214
Broxmouth 52
Bruntiſland 147
Buchan 188, 190
Buchanan 78
Buchanneſs 188
Buckhaven 149
Burleigh 140
Burra 310
Burray 327
Burrowſtonneſs 102
Bute 252
Byng, *Sir* George 173

C.

Caithneſs 215
Calder *caſtle* 191
Caledonia 139
Calendar-houſe 122
Cambuſkenneth *abbey* 129
Candida Caſa 109
Canney *iſland* 284
Carlavrock, *caſtle* 104
Carrick 110
Carron *manufactory* 122
Carron, *river* 125, 129
Carſe 171
Cary *iſland* 262
Caſtle William 226
Cattle *in* Scotland 22
Cava 311
Cheny, *lady* 61
Clackmannan 160
Clackmannanſhire 162
Claik *geeſe* 314
Clan Macduff's *croſs* 144
Clerkington 60
Clyde, *Firth of* 4, 107
Clyde, *the falls of* 133
Clydſdale, *ſhire of* 132
Cockburn *family* 60
Cockenny 61
Coldingham 46
Coldſtream 48
Coll, *iſland* 280
Colliſtown 184
St. Colm's Inch 329
Colonſa *iſland* 271
Comely Garden 85
Convention *of burghs* 50
Connell, *river* 8
Coppinſha 313
Coronation *chair* 164
Cory-Lin 133
Coulterneb, *a ſea-fowl* 291

Cowpar 142, 158
Craigie Hall 99
Cramond 99, 100
Crawford Lindsey 122
Cromertie 215
Cromwell, Oliver 53
Cullen 186
Culloden-Moor 191
Culross 163
Cumbra *islands* 262
Cunningham 113
Customs, manners, &c. 23

D.

Dalkeith 138
Dalrymple *family* 60
Damsey 313
Deanburn *bridge* 48
Dee, *river* 6, 107, 176
Deer-sound 312
Derby-haven, 249
Deveron, *river* 183
Ding-down-Tantallon 58
Dingwall 8
Dirleton-house 60
Doctor Subtilis 47
Don, *river* 6, 176
Donebriſſel 142
Dornoch *town* 213
Doverne, *river* 6
Douglas 5, 132, 249
Douglas, *river* 132
Douglaſdale *ibid.*
Druideſs 302
Drumlanrig 105
Duart *bay* 272
Dumblain 161
Dumfries 103, & *ſeq.*
Dun, *river* 111
Dunbar 50
Dunbarton 233
Dunbriton *Firth* 123
Dundee 170, & *ſeq.*
Dunfermling 141
Dungſby *head* 189
Dunhil *battle* 53
Dunipace, *two hills* 129
Dunkeld 165
Dunnoter *caſtle* 175
Dunrobin *caſtle* 217
Dun-vegan 290
Dupplin *caſtle* 229
Duns, *town and caſtle* 47
Duns Scotus, John *ibid.*
Dyſert 148

E.

Eaſt Lothian-ſhire 49
Ebba 47
St. Ebbe's *head* *ibid.*
Eccles 49
Echo, *a remarkable one* 116
Edelfred, *king* 46
Eden, *river* 158
Edinburgh 65 & *ſeq.*
Egg, *iſland* 287
Eglington *caſtle* 113
Egliſha 313
Elgin 191, 193, 194
Ely, *a little town* 149
Eouſmil 294
Ern, *river* 228
Errick-ſtone 132
Errol, *earl of, his ſeat* 168
Erſilton 49
Eſcurial *of* Scotland 93
Eſk, *river* 102

F.

Fair-iſle 323
Fairland-point 108
Falkirk 122
Falkland 142
Fara 311
Faro-head 221

Farrar, *river* 224
Faſt *caſtle* 47
Fife, *near* Aberdour 54
Fifeneſs 150
Fifeſhire 139, 188
Findorn 7
Findorn *river* 191
Finlater, *earl of* 186
Fir-trees, 6000 *acres* 53
Fiſher-raw 62
Fiſheries *in* Scotland, 9, 330
Flada, *a ſmall iſland* 257
Fladda, *iſle* 291
Fleurs 136
Flotta 311
Forbes, Duncan, *Eſq.* 73
Fochabers, 186
Fordun 176
Forfar 174
Forfichen 131
Forreſs, *burgh of* 192
Fort Auguſtus 208
Fort William 205
Forth, *Firth of* 3, 101
Forth, *river* 4, 40
Foula 326
Fraſer's *family* 134
Fraſerſburgh 185, 188
Frucklan, *iſland* 264

G.

Galloway 107
Garmach *or* Garmouth 7
Genen-hill 134
Gibſon, Walter 121
Gigaia *iſle* 262
Gillicranky 168
Glaſgow 117, *&c.*
Glames 161
Glenco 225
Glenelg 224
Glengary 225
Glenluce *bay* 108
God-ſpeed-all, *a village* 63
Goodtrees 68
Government *of* Scotland 32
Gowrock 115
Graham's Hall 312
Grain *and* Pulſe *of* Scotland 15
Grampion Hills 228
Granſey 311
Grave, *iſland* 298
Great Rule *iſle* 326
Greenlow 47
Greenoch 114

H.

Haddington 56
Haddington, *earl of* 53
Haddo's Hole 72
Hamilton 121
Harlow *battle* 184
Harries 295
Hawthornden 97, 138
Hebrides, *iſlands* 246 to 307
Hermatia, *iſle* 301
Highland *houſes* 167
Highlanders 25
Highlands 237
Hirta, *iſle* 301
Holyrood-houſe 65, 93
Holy-wood 105
Hopton-houſe 101
Horn, *cut out of an head* 78
Hounam 136
Hume 49
Huntley *caſtle* 183

I.

Jed, *river* 136
Jedburgh *ibid.*
Ila, *iſland* 267
Incharvy 329

Inch-

Inchkeith 328
Inchmurin 232
Inchnolaig *ibid.*
Inchennaugan *ibid.*
Ingleſtown 100
Innerbervy 175
Innerkeithin 139
Inverary 184, 234
Inverury 184
Invereſk 63
Inverneſs 196, *& ſeq.*
Jona, *iſland* 277
Johnſon, *Dr.* Samuel 95
Irvin, *river* 8
Irvin, *town* 112
Iſland *of* Pigmies 298
Iſlands *in* Scotland 2
Jura, *iſland* 262

K.

Kairn, *river* 9
Kelſo 136
Kerniberg, *iſland* 280
Kerſton 312
St. Kilda 301
Kilmaers 113
Kilmarnock *ibid.*
Kilſyth 122
Kincardin 175
Kinghorn 148
Kinloſs, *noble abbey* 185
Kinroſs 142, 145
Kintore 183
Kintyre 235
Kips 131
Kirkaldy 148
Kircudbright 107
Kirkwall 312
Kiſmul, *iſle* 292
Knapdale 235
Kyle 111
Kylus, *a* Britiſh *King ibid.*

L.

Lady, *iſle* 113
Lakes *in* Scotland 3
Lanerk 132
Largis 113
Lauder 59, 137
Lees 48
Leith 98
Lemon *hills* 4
Lenoxſhire 233
Lethington 53
Leſly 53, 98, 142, 146
Leven 145
Lewes, *iſland* 295
Libertoun 68
Lingay 295
Linlithgow 129
Liſmore, *iſland* 266
Little, Clement 78
Lochaber 4, 205, 225
Lochanwyn, *lake* 4
Lochern 228
Lochew 236
Lochfyn *ibid.*
Lochgenen, *lake* 134
Lochlevin 145
Lochlomond 3, 232
Lochmaben 103
Lochmoy 194
Lochneſs 3
Lochrian 108
Lochſpey 6
Lochſtin 214
Lochtyn 3
Lorn 235
Loſſy, *river* 7, 193
Lothian 65
Loudon *caſtle* 113
Lowlands 125
Lowlanders 25
Lyer, *a fowl* 309

Lyne 135
M.
Macdonald 293
Mahon's *well* 19
Maiden *caſtle* 92
Mainland, *iſland* 324
Maitland, *family* 137
Man, *iſle of* 246
Manufactures 13
Marchmont 47
Mauls Mitre 132
May-hole 110
May, *iſland* 150, 327
Medicinal *waters*, &c. 18
Melroſs *abbey* 136
Melvil 142, 158
Mercians, *the Pagan* 46
Merlin 135
Mernoch, *iſland* 257
Merns, *the* 175
Merſe, *county* 47
Mid-Lothian 137
Moffat 103
Moffat, *wells* 18
Monchrolky *hills* 7
Montpelier *of* Scotland, 63
Montroſe 172, 230
Montroſe *ſpa* 19
Mordington 45
Mountains 16
Much, *iſland* 287
Mull, *iſland* 272
Murray 190
Murray *Firth* 7, 189
Muſſelburgh 62
N.
Nairn 7, 191
Neſſe, *river* 8
Nether-bow *Port at* Edinburgh 70, 76
New-bigging 63
Nid, *or* Nith *river* 9, 103
St. Ninian *ibid.*
Northern *iſles* 307, *& ſeq.*
North-Berwick 62
North-Fara 313
North-Hope 309
North-Lough 66
North-Uiſt 294
O.
Ochil-hills 230
Old Combus 49
Oranſa, *iſle* 270
Orcades 314
Orchil-hills 163
Order of the thiſtle, *or* St. Andrew 30
Orkney, *prince of* 316
Orkney, *iſles* 307, *& ſeq.*
Ormiſtoun 60
P.
Pabbay 300
Paiſley 115
Paldykirk 175
Paladius *ibid.*
Papa-Stronſa 313
Papa-Weſtra 314
Paps *of* Jura 262
Peebles 134
Peele 250
Pentland 222, 308
Pentland *Firth* 189
Perth 159
Peterhead *ſpring* 19
Peterhead, 183, 184
Pillar *of ſtone* 296
Pinkey 63
Pittenweem 150
Port-Patrick 108
Porteous, *captain* 87
Port-Seton 62
Portſoy 188

Precious *ſtones*, &c. 22
Preſton 62
Pringle, *Sir* John 48
Puddock 114

Q.

Queen's-ferry 100, 139

R.

Raarſay, *iſle* 291
Ramſea 250
Ramſway 249
Randal's *trench* 135
Rebellion, *a particular account of* 335 & *ſeq.*
Regent *of Humanity* 77
Religion, &c. 27
Renfrew 114
Rinnes *of* Galloway 109
Rivel 103
Rivers 3 & *ſeq.*
Rocking *ſtone* 141
Rona, *iſle* 291, 298
Rora-head, *a promontory* 309
Roſlin 97
Rothes, *earl of* 146
Round *table*, *a rock* 292
Rouſa, *iſle* 313
Roxburgh 52, 136
Ruglen, *a burgh* 122
Rum, *iſland* 284

S.

Salmon *fiſhery* 181
Sanda 313
Scalloway 326
Scalpa, *iſland* 291
Scar, *river* 9
Scoon, *the palace of* 165
Scotiſts 47
Second ſight, *explained* 242
Sellay 300
Seton 60
Shapinſha 313
Shetland, *iſlands* 323
Sibbald, *Sir* Robert, 79
Skie, *iſland* 225, 286
Soa, *iſland* 303
Solan *geeſe* 58
Solway *Firth* 107, 110
Sota-Britil 291
Souliſker, *a rock* 299
South-Eſk, *river* 6
South-Fara 314
South-Ronalſay 309
South-Uiſt 293
Soutra-hill 137
Spey, *river* 6, 186
Spinie, *loch* 4
Staffa, *iſland* 273
Stennis, *lake* 312
Stirling 65, 127
Stone, *the Dwarfy* 310
Stonehive 175
Stranrawer 108
Strathnaven 186
Strathbogy 182
Strathdevon 6
Stratherin 194
Strathmore 161
Strathnairn 194
Stratnavern 214
Strathy, *river* 8
Strath-yla 185
Stroma, *iſle* 308
Stronſa 313
Sutherland 213
Swinna, *iſland* 309

T.

Tantallon *caſtle* 57
Taranſay 301
Tarnaway, *caſtle* 191
Tay 3, 5, 158, 169
Tayne 222
Tenningham 53

Theatre *at* Edinburgh 82
Thiſtle, *the order of* 30
Thomiſts, *a ſet of ſcholaſtics* 47
Thruſhel *ſtone* 296
Thurſo, *town and river* 216
Tinto *hill* 4
Tiviotdale 136
Tong 215
Tor-Wood 123
Traquair, *earl of* 135
Tronda 326
Tullibardin 228
Tweed 9, 45
Tweedale 134
Tyne, *river* 56
Tyre-ty, *iſland* 280

V.

Vaterſa, *iſle* 292
Vuiſt 326

W.

Wade, gen. *his roads* 208
Wallace 133
Walſey 326
Warders Dikes 104
Ways *and* Hoy *iſle* 309
Wemys, *lord, his houſe* 148
Weſt, *water-lake* 134
Weſter Wemys 148
Weſtern *Iſles* 246 *to* 307
Weſtra 314
Whithern 109
Wigton, *the ſhire of* 107
Wilford, *Sir* George 56
Wilſon, Alexander, *Eſq.* 90
Winged, *caſtle* 92
Winton, *earl of* 60

Y.

Yarmouth *in* Norfolk 52
Yell 326
Yeſter-houſe 53

Z.

Zeal, *or* Yell 326
Zeſter-houſe 53

FINIS.